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Addendum

ANNEXES TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF EXPERTS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

VOLUME II - ANNEX VI, PART 1

FINAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION OF EXPERTS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

ANNEX VI
STUDY OF THE BATTLE AND SIEGE OF SARAJEVO

Under the Direction of:

M. Cherif Bassiouni
Chairman and Rapporteur on the Gathering
and Analysis of the Facts, Commission of Experts
Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992)

Principal Legal Analyst:

William B. Schiller, Director of Research

Contributors:

Ralph Peter Spies, Research Fellow
Daniel J. Bronson, Staff Analyst

and

The Staff of the International Human Rights Law Institute,
DePaul University

CONTENTS

			Paragraph	Page
I.	SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS		1 - 53	5
	A.	Methodology	1 - 7	5
	B.	Brief description and history of the city	8 - 11	7
	C.	Summary of the battle and siege	12 - 13	7
	D.	Civilian casualties	14 - 18	8
	E.	Structural and property damage and destruction	19 - 21	9
	F.	Structure and location of forces in and around the city	22 - 27	10
		1. The defensive forces	22 - 24	10
		2. The besieging forces	25 - 27	11
	G.	Location and nature of artillery of the beseiging forces	28	11
	H.	Nature and frequency of shelling by the besieging forces	29 - 39	12
		1. Systematic shelling of specific targets by the besieging forces	33 - 36	12
		2. Patterns of random shelling by the besieging forces	37 - 39	13
	I.	Sniping attacks by the besieging forces	40 - 41	14
	J.	Link between shelling activity by the besieging forces and political events	42 - 43	14
	K.	The blockade of humanitarian aid	44 - 47	17
	L.	The use of utilities as a weapon of war	48 - 50	18
	M.	Concluding observations	51 - 53	18

Appendices

1. Sarajevo Maps 20
2. Statistics 28
3. Frequency of Shelling in Sarajevo Areas 131

CONTENTS (continued)

		Paragraph	Page
4.	Most Frequently Hit Targets with Dates of Shelling Recorded in the Chronology of the Battle and Siege of Sarajevo through July 1993		155
5.	Reports of Shelling of Religious and Cultural Structures in Sarajevo		163
II.	CHRONOLOGY OF THE BATTLE AND SIEGE OF SARAJEVO	54 - 3418	152
A.	April 1992	54 - 167	152
B.	May 1992	168 - 304	172
C.	June 1992	305 - 415	197
D.	July 1992	416 - 603	221
E.	August 1992	604 - 814	253
F.	September 1992	815 - 1012	292
G.	October 1992	1013 - 1141	332
H.	November 1992	1142 - 1273	358
I.	December 1992	1274 - 1431	382
J.	January 1993	1432 - 1527	411
K.	February 1993	1528 - 1652	434
L.	March 1993	1653 - 1782	460
M.	April 1993	1783 - 1922	489
N.	May 1993	1923 - 2046	514
O.	June 1993	2047 - 2143	543
P.	July 1993	2144 - 2288	564
Q.	August 1993	2289 - 2478	597
R.	September 1993	2479 - 2609	633
S.	October 1993	2610 - 2741	660
T.	November 1993	2742 - 2867	689
U.	December 1993	2868 - 3023	715
V.	January 1994	3024 - 3194	745
W.	February 1994	3195 - 3418	777

CONTENTS (continued)

Paragraph Page

Appendices

6. Photographs Picturing Targets Shelled in Sarajevo 1074

7. UNPROFOR HQ BH Command Sarajevo PICINFSUM, Containing Battle Detailed Maps of the Sarajevo Area 1257

8. The Structure and Location of the Forces Involved in the Battle and Siege of Sarajevo (Order of Battle) 1279

9. Review of the Shelling of the Sarajevo Clinical Centre Koševo 1297

I. SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

A. Methodology

1. The Study of the Battle and Siege of Sarajevo presents a daily chronology documenting events in the city from 5 April 1992 to 28 February 1994. The chronology is based on incidents reported in the database, source materials and media reports. It details, insofar as information is available: daily combat and shelling activity; specific identified targets hit; known damage to targets; sniping activity; and total casualties reported. The chronology also contains a narrative of daily military activities and narratives of local and international events relating to the battle and siege. The purpose of the chronology is to describe the events and consequences of the battle and siege of Sarajevo and to evaluate apparent patterns of violations of humanitarian law. Where facts, figures or accounts of events have differed in the reports reviewed, all the conflicting versions are recorded in the chronology.

2. To present the most complete picture of the events in Sarajevo during the siege, a number of sources were utilized to prepare the chronology. Daily, weekly and monthly reports from UN Protection Forces (UNPROFOR) were incorporated where available, to record the number of shells fired into the city, as well as to develop a greater understanding of the events as witnessed by the military observers on the ground. UNPROFOR orders of battle were also reviewed and included to identify the command structure of the forces in and around the city. 1/ In many instances, information was obtained through specialized UNPROFOR and other UN reports, containing details on the numbers of relief flights into the city, the status of utilities and attempted utility repairs, specific crater analyses after serious shelling incidents, and other significant events. In addition to UNPROFOR reports, valuable information was gathered from local sources and incorporated into the chronology. In particular, cumulative statistical reports and reports on daily, weekly, and monthly casualties in the city were obtained from the Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) Institute of Public Health Bulletins. Other valuable information was submitted by the BiH government and was incorporated into the chronology. This information included reports on property destruction in the city and photographs of destroyed structures submitted by the BiH War Crimes Commission in Sarajevo. Photographs and videotapes obtained independently by the United Nations Commission of Experts were also utilized. These materials confirmed the widespread structural and property damage in the city.

3. To supplement the above information, an on-line international media search was conducted to locate relevant press accounts pertaining to the events in Sarajevo. This search resulted in nearly 12,000 pages of information which was put into source files and incorporated into the chronology. These media sources were cross-checked and verified against one another. Where accounts differed, both sides were recorded. Local media sources such as the Belgrade-based Tanjug news agency and Vreme, as well as Sarajevo Television and Radio were consulted. This media-based information played an especially important part in the chronology, particularly during the first few months of the siege when UNPROFOR and other sources of information had not yet begun their efforts to record relevant data in the city. Additional information was also gathered pertaining to relevant negotiations and political events. In particular, the staff of the International Human Rights Law Institute (IHRLI) prepared a separate chronology of the negotiations which was incorporated into the chronology on the battle and siege of Sarajevo. The chronology of the negotiations drew much of its information from reports of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, a Carnegie Endowment Special Publication prepared on the negotiations, 2/ and press reports.

4. In conjunction with the preparation of the chronology, many hours of video footage were viewed. This film was gathered and archived by IHRLI, with the assistance of Linden Productions. 3/ The footage viewed ranged from local home video to western media reports providing details on the many events and venues featured in the chronology. To accurately identify and locate targets in the city and to verify reports in the chronology, a number of informal interviews were also held with individuals who had been in Sarajevo during the siege. This provided an excellent opportunity to hear detailed first-hand accounts of the siege. Since the individuals interviewed were native Sarajevans, the meetings also served to identify specific targets in the city, as well as many of the sites pictured in photos received.

5. Once a draft of the chronology was completed, a team of analysts was assembled to examine the information contained therein. 4/ One analyst, for example, was assigned the task of collecting all of the information in the chronology pertaining to specific targets shelled in the city. Working with this information he prepared a map identifying the specific locations of shelled targets reported in the chronology. 5/ Other analysts also:

(a) prepared a list of the most frequently hit targets in the city; 6/

(b) prepared a table of frequency of shelling, by dividing the city into designated areas and determining the most frequently shelled areas; 7/ and

(c) accumulated and identified photographs picturing targets shelled in the city. 8/

6. Statistical analysts then examined the numerical data contained in the chronology. 9/ As part of their effort, statistical charts were prepared recording:

(a) total daily shelling activity in the city; 10/

(b) daily numbers of persons killed; 11/

(c) daily numbers of persons wounded; 12/ and

(d) combined reported shelling activity and casualties by day and by week. 13/

In preparing this statistical information, only reports in the chronology with daily totals (e.g. total number of persons killed on a given day, or total number of shells fired) were included. This methodology was utilized to prevent incomplete data from being factored into the daily averages computed.

7. After an initial review of the statistics and the other data in the chronology, it became apparent that a possible connection existed between the increase and decrease in shelling activity and related political events such as negotiations, meetings, preparations for negotiations, the hardening or softening of public positions by international and local leaders, and changes and potential changes of positions by certain governments. The relevance of this connection is that it establishes a possible link between military and political activities or objectives. With this fact in mind, a graph was created to track significant local and international events contained in the chronology with the level of shelling in Sarajevo. 14/ The political events included in this graph are as follows:

(a) international peace conferences involving the former Yugoslavia;

(b) statements by parties to the conflict; and

(c) statements made by other countries or international organizations relating to the former Yugoslavia. 15/

B. Brief description and history of the city

8. Sarajevo, the capital of BiH, is located in central BiH in the Miljacka River valley. It is a long and narrow city (occupying 2,049 sqare kilometers) surrounded by hills and mountains. 16/ The 1991 census indicates that before the siege the city and its surrounding areas had a population of 525,980. There are estimates that prior to the siege the population in the city proper was 435,000. The current estimates of the number of persons living in Sarajevo range between 300,000 and 380,000 residents.

9. The history of Sarajevo dates back to the Roman conquest of the area. Slavs later colonized the area and erected a castle in the southeast of the city. The city's name is derived from the Turkish word 'Seraglio' (palace in the fields). This name was given to the region by the Turks in the early 15th century after the capture of the castle that the Slavs had erected. The city has been a cultural, religious and commercial centre since the 15th century. In 1878 Sarajevo was assigned to Austria by the Treaty of Berlin. On 28 June 1914, a student, Gavrilo Princip, assassinated the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife on what now is the site of the Princip Bridge. The assassination set into motion the events leading to World War I.

10. Sarajevo contains an architectural blend of 3 major influences: the old Oriental heart of the city, the turn of the century Viennese city around it, and the contemporary high-rise apartment buildings and industrial facilities through its outskirts. The Old Town was built by the Turks and contains ancient structures and objects of cultural importance. Its centre, the medieval square known as Baščaršija (Market Square) serves as its marketplace. The city also has a very comprehensive modern tram and mass transit system. In addition to its many orthodox churches, Sarajevo has numerous mosques.

11. Sarajevo became the focus of world attention as host of the 1984 Olympic Games. Prior to the siege, it was a cosmopolitan city where persons of different religions lived and worked together. 17/ Inter-marriages between the ethnic groups were not uncommon. According to the 1991 census, the city's multi-ethnic population distribution prior to the siege was as follows: Muslims 49.3 per cent; Serbs 29.9 per cent; Croats 6.6 per cent; Yugoslav 10.7 per cent. Jews and other groups made up the remaining 3.5 per cent of the population. Observers have noted that in the beginning of the siege many of Sarajevo's Serbs fled the city. According to reports, some joined the Bosnian Serb army. Others relocated to Serb-held areas in the outlying districts. There are estimates that 40,000 Serbs remain in government-held parts of the city. According to reports, the city's 400 year-old Jewish community numbered 14,000 before World War II and 1,400 before the current conflict. It has been reported that as a result of evacuations and casualties, only a few hundred Jews remain.

C. Summary of the battle and siege

12. The battle and siege of Sarajevo began on 5 April 1992, the eve of European Community recognition of BiH as an independent state. On that date, thousands of persons took to the streets in spontaneous peace marches. The largest body of demonstrators headed towards the Parliament building and other buildings reportedly seized by Serb forces. Unidentified gunmen were then reported to have fired into the crowd. One protestor was confirmed dead. Since that date, the siege and relentless bombardment from the hills surrounding

Sarajevo has taken a tremendous physical toll on the city and its inhabitants.

13. Since the beginning of the siege it is estimated that nearly 10,000 persons have been killed or are missing in the city. This total includes over 1,500 children. An additional 56,000 persons have been wounded, including nearly 15,000 children. It has been estimated that over the course of the siege the city has hit been hit by an average of approximately 329 shell impacts per day, with a high of 3,777 shell impacts on 22 July 1993. This shellfire has caused extensive damage to the city's structures, including civilian and cultural property. The BiH Government has estimated that shelling has destroyed over 10,000 apartments and damaged over 100,000 others. Of the other buildings in the city, 23 per cent were reported seriously damaged, 64 per cent partially damaged and 10 per cent slightly damaged. The Council of Europe's Committee on Culture and Education concluded that most of the buildings in the city had been damaged to a greater or lesser degree and that 35,000 dwellings had been destroyed through September 1993.

D. Civilian casualties

14. The chronology contains cumulative casualty reports submitted by the BiH Institute for Public Health. 18/ It also contains casualty reports from UNPROFOR and other sources. According to the BiH Institute reports, as of 15 November 1993, 9,539 persons had either been killed, died of malnutrition or from the cold, or were missing in the city. This total included 1,525 children. Additionally, 55,801 persons had been wounded, including 14,538 children. 19/

15. Based on the chronology's sources of information, a large number of Sarajevans have been killed and wounded with regularity throughout the siege.

(a) The chronology contains reports on 315 days where the total numbers of persons killed was documented. 20/ On those days a total of 2,474 persons were reported killed, totaling an average of approximately eight killed in the city per day.

(b) The chronology also contains reports on 306 days on which the total number of persons wounded was documented. 21/ On those days, a total of 13,472 persons were reported wounded, totaling an average of approximately 44 wounded per day.

It should be noted that actual daily casualty numbers in Sarajevo are probably higher than those reported in the chronology. This is because the varied centralized city casualty counts relied upon may not include many victims who are taken to district morgues and clinics.

16. The siege has not spared any sector of Sarajevo's population. UNICEF reported that of the estimated 65,000 to 80,000 children in the city: at least 40 per cent had been directly shot at by snipers; 51 per cent had seen someone killed; 39 per cent had seen one or more family members killed; 19 per cent had witnessed a massacre; 48 per cent had their home occupied by someone else; 73 per cent have had their home attacked or shelled; and 89 per cent had lived in underground shelters. It is probable that the psychological trauma suffered during the siege will bear heavily on the lives of these children in the years to come. 22/

17. As a result of the high number of casualties and the wartime conditions present, makeshift cemeteries appear throughout Sarajevo and its surrounding areas. Parks, athletic fields, and other open spaces have been utilized as graveyards. 23/ One such site is the sports complex built for the 1984 Winter

Olympics.

18. The siege has also had a profound effect on the psyche and future of the city's population. The BiH Government has reported a soaring suicide rate by Sarajevans, a near doubling of abortions and a 50 per cent drop in births since the siege began.

E. Structural and property damage and destruction 24/

19. The structural and property damage in Sarajevo as a result of the siege includes specifically protected targets such as hospitals and medical complexes, medical facilities (including ambulances) and medical personnel, as well as cultural property. Furthermore, there have been attacks upon civilian property which are not justified by military necessity and are equally prohibited. The BiH government has estimated that shelling has destroyed over 10,000 apartments and damaged over 100,000 others. Of the other buildings in the city, 23 per cent have been reported as seriously damaged, 64 per cent as partially damaged and 10 per cent as slightly damaged. 25/ In its report, the Council of Europe's Committee on Culture and Education commented on the structural damage in the city. The Committee stated:

> ". . . [I]t is plain that Sarajevo has suffered badly at the hands of its attackers. Apart from the obvious human cost in the continued suffering and difficulties of day to day living, there has been serious damage to the urban fabric. The infrastructure (drainage, electricity, telephone services, etc.) is badly damaged. Most buildings are damaged significantly and probably *all* buildings are damaged to a greater or lesser degree (broken glass etc.). Some buildings have been completely destroyed including ancient monuments (such as the Library) and including a number of modern steel framed buildings (such as the Unis Building) which in some cases have simply collapsed. 35,000 dwellings are also assessed to have been destroyed during the past year." 26/

20. The chronology documents the widespread structural and property damage and destruction of the city. 27/ The following list is only illustrative and does not distinguish on a legal basis between specifically protected targets and others. The targets shelled and documented in the chronology include:

(a) hospitals and medical complexes: the Koševo Hospital; the Military Hospital (a.k.a. French Hospital); the Jezero Hospital; and the Institute for Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation.

(b) media and communication centres: the *Oslobodjenje* buildings; the radio and television administration buildings; the main post office; the television tower; and the PTT building.

(c) civilian and industrial targets: the electric tram depot; the town hall; the Hotel Bristol; the tobacco factory; the public transportation network; university buildings; the market place/bazaar area (the Old Town/Baščaršija); the Hotel Europa; the Lion, Jewish, and other cemeteries in and around the city; Olympic sites; the Bosna Hotel; the Islamic Theological School; the main library; the Gazi Husref Begova Mosque; the Olympic Museum; the Klas Šarko and Velepekara Building (flour mill, main bakery); the Holiday Inn Hotel; the National Museum; the candy factory; the People's Bank; the Veterinary College; Morića Han; the Tvornica Armatura (factory); the Elektroprivreda building; and Skenderija.

(d) Government buildings: the Presidency building; the Parliament; and the Sarajevo Courthouse.

(e) military and United Nations centres: the airport; UNHCR facilities; the Lukavica Barracks; UNPROFOR headquarters; the Halilovici Barracks (a.k.a. UNPROFOR "Camp Beaver"); the Bistrik Camp (UNPROFOR); and the former Maršal Tito Barracks.

21. Shelled quarters of the city and suburban areas documented in the chronology include: Oteš; Azići; Stup; Ilidža; Butmir; Nedžarići; Dobrinja; Mojmilo; Novi Grad; Buča Potok; Hrasno; Grbavica; Novo Sarajevo; Baščaršija; Bistrik; Stari Grad; Igman, Trebević and Žuč Mountains; Čengić Vila; Pofalići; Vasin Han; Rajlovac; Vraca; Marijin Dvor; Doglodi; Bjelave; Vratnik; Velešići; Dolac Malta; Stupsko Brdo; Katorac (upper); Katorac (lower); Kasindol Street; pero Kosorić Square; Darovalaca Krvi Street; Vase Miškina Street; Vojničko Polje; Alipašino Polje.

F. Structure and location of forces in and around the city 28/

1. The defensive forces

22. Since the beginning of the siege, the First Corps Sarajevo has served as the BiH defensive force in and around Sarajevo. Most assessments characterize the First Corps Sarajevo as superior to the besieging forces in infantry numbers, but clearly deficient in its firepower. It has been estimated that there are as many as 70,000 soldiers in the BiH forces committed to the defence of the city. More conservative estimates range in the area of 25,000 to 30,000. The First Corps Sarajevo headquarters is located in Sarajevo and was originally commanded by Mustafa Hajrulahović. 29/ The most recent commander was Vahid Karavelić. Observers have noted that a recent reorganization of the First Corps has lead to better command and control of the forces.

23. At the beginning of the siege, a score of men with criminal backgrounds formed groups to defend the city. Among these men were Musan Topalović (a.k.a Ćaćo) and Ramiz Delalić (a.k.a. Ćelo). Ćaćo, a 29 year-old former musician ultimately commanded the BiH army's 10th Mountain Brigade. Ćelo commanded the Ninth Brigade. Both men reportedly controlled gangs operating on the Bosnian Serb siege line, bringing truckloads of contraband over the bridges across the Miljacka river separating Grbavica from the city centre. On 26 October 1993, the BiH government initiated a crackdown against these commanders, surrounding their headquarters in separate stand-offs. Ćaćo was killed during the course of his capture and Ćelo was reported to have given himself up.

24. The Croatian Defence Council (HVO) and the First Corps forces fought together in defence of the city throughout much of the siege despite opposing one another in Mostar and in other parts of BiH. The HVO had an estimated 2,000 soldiers deployed in Sarajevo, in an area on the Miljacka River facing the Serbian-held districts of Kovačići, Grbavica and Hrasno which had reportedly not seen as much heavy fighting as other fronts. In late September 1993 there were reports that Bosnian Serb forces held their fire along these sections of the front defended by the HVO and that the forces traded cigarettes and food across the Miljacka. On 10 November 1993, several groups of HVO troops were marched under BiH army guard and the HVO barracks were occupied by BiH army troops. The HVO commander, Slavko Zelić, was subsequently arrested. The BiH army thereafter announced that it was disbanding the HVO in Sarajevo and accused some of its members of "actively cooperating" with BSA forces around the city, jeopardizing its defences. The BiH army then invited HVO soldiers to join a new Croatian brigade of the First Corps.

2. The besieging forces

25. The Sarajevo Romanija Corps is the Bosnian Serb force of the Bosnian Serb Army (BSA) which has surrounded the city since the beginning of the siege. It is the successor of the same unit of the Yugoslav National Army (JNA) which occupied the same position until May 1992. There are indications that early in the siege the JNA was involved in the fighting in Sarajevo. Bosnian officials frequently charged that JNA tanks joined Bosnian Serb forces in barrages, and that the JNA provided the Bosnian Serb forces with logistical support and protection. In late April 1992, the BiH government ordered the withdrawal of all JNA forces from its soil. The Belgrade government announced that it would withdraw from BiH, troops who were not residents of the Republic. Since most of the JNA troops in BiH were Serbs of Bosnian nationality, this withdrawal policy reportedly had little effect. Some 80,000 Yugoslav soldiers were thereafter transferred with their equipment to the Territorial Defence Forces of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (SRBiH).

26. The Sarajevo Romanija Corps headquarters are located in the hills overlooking the city at Lukavica. The Corps was originally commanded by Major General Tomislav Šipčić and was most recently commanded by Major General Stanislav Galić. The command structure has for the most part remained the same throughout the siege. While the defensive forces seem to have numerical superiority in their infantry troops, the besieging forces have firepower superiority. Reports estimate that the Sarajevo Romanija Corps numbers some 13,000 troops which are formed into eight brigades directly surrounding the city. A possible explanation for the shifting of firing sites from the mountainous areas surrounding Sarajevo may be that artillery personnel move from one emplacement to the other. Another explanation for this phenomenon could be the pattern of delivery of munitions. There are, however, no apparent munitions shortages.

27. Although the BSA forces surrounding the city have superior firepower, it has been observed that it is unlikely that they could effectively take control of the city. This observation is based, in part, on the fact that the BiH forces have more fighters. In addition, controlling the city and its numerous buildings and streets could prove an overwhelming task for the BSA forces. The BSA forces have therefore concentrated their efforts on weakening the city through constant bombardment from the surrounding hills.

G. Location and nature of artillery of the besieging forces

28. Many reports in the chronology generally describe shelling as coming from gunners in the hills surrounding the city. Far fewer pinpoint specific areas from which the shelling has originated. Reports of the besieging artillery and other heavy-to-medium weapons employed in the attacks vary from 600 to 1,100 pieces, but no verified account is available. These estimates do not include a large number of tanks. Some of the weapons are in fixed emplacements such as bunkers in the wooded hills and mountains surrounding Sarajevo and its suburbs. Because of the dense foliage, the emplacements are hard to detect from the air, particularly in the summer. Although the bunkers are difficult to see from the roads above or below the emplacements, it is possible to detect some of them. It is, however, very difficult to determine whether the bunkers contain artillery pieces, mortars or machine-guns, or have only snipers with small arms. From their hillside vantage points the besieging forces have a commanding view of the city. It is thus likely that they know which targets they are hitting with their artillery fire.

H. Nature and frequency of shelling by the besieging forces

29. The nature of the shelling observed in Sarajevo takes several forms: 1) specific targeting; 2) indiscriminate shelling; and 3) random shelling. With respect to specific targeting, a question arises as to whether or not a target is a protected target which makes the shelling a war crime. Indiscriminate shelling does not target a specific object, but by virtue of not discriminating or distinguishing between targets, it constitutes a war crime if within the area selected for shelling there are protected targets. Lastly, random shelling may include indiscriminate shelling as well as specific targeting, but the manner in which it is executed is not selective. Random shelling, can be methodical and systematic. If it includes protected targets it is a war crime.

30. Protected targets, whether objects or persons, are specifically identified in the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 30/ and the Additional Protocols of 1977. 31/ They are also established in the customary law of armed conflict and in the 1907 Hague Convention on the Regulation of Armed Conflict. 32/ In addition, the 1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in Times of War also applies. 33/ Both the conventional and customary law of armed conflict provide for specific prohibitions but also for what may be termed as circumstances exonerating from war crimes responsibility (but only with respect to certain types of violations). These exonerating conditions are: proportionality in responding to enemy fire; military necessity; and reprisals. 34/ Since this study does not go into the question of individual criminal responsibility with respect to specific incidents, the analysis shall not cover the legal questions raised above. However, from a macro-analysis perspective, it is clear that, irrespective of whether a given instance establishes or not the individual responsibility of those who performed the act, the totality of the circumstances described in this report evidence command responsibility.

31. UNPROFOR and city officials have indicated that shelling of the city ranges from about 200 to 300 impacts on what they refer to as a quiet day to 800 to 1,000 shell impacts on an active day. The chronology confirms that the city has been relentlessly shelled over the course of the siege. 35/

(a) On the 196 days in the chronology where a total shelling count was available, Sarajevo was hit by 64,490 shells, totaling an average of approximately 329 shell impacts on the city per day. The range of shelling activity on these days varied from a low of two shell impacts on 17 and 18 May 1993 and 24 August 1993, to a high of 3,777 shell impacts on 22 July 1993.

32. Observers have noted that UNPROFOR shelling reports in many cases record only a fraction of actual shelling activity. 36/ This is due in part to the logistical difficulties encountered by the UNPROFOR contingent during the siege. Therefore, it should be assumed that Sarajevo has been hit by a greater number of shells than that which has been recorded by observers.

1. Systematic shelling of specific targets by the besieging forces

33. The majority of shells counted on most days are usually directed towards BiH-controlled areas of the city suggesting a strategy to hit those areas. An examination of the range of destruction reveals a system of specific targeting as evidenced by the severe damage to almost all mosques, Catholic churches and major commercial buildings and facilities in the centre of the city.

34. The following targets have been documented in the chronology as being among the most frequently targeted sites in the city: 37/ the Sarajevo radio

and television stations; the Oslobodjenie Newspaper building which is still in operation; 38/ the public transportation system; the Holiday Inn Hotel (which is the base of many foreign journalists); the Presidency and Parliament buildings; the main city brewery; the flour mill; the main bakery; the Olympic complex; the Post Telegraph and Telephone building; the industrial area of Alipašin Most near the railway station and main television tower; the Jewish cemetery; the Lion cemetery; the city airport; the tobacco factory; the Dobrinja apartment complex; the central district; Baščaršija (the old quarter of mosques); the Stari Grad section; New Sarajevo; the main thoroughfare on Maršal Tito Street; and the shopping district at Vase Miškina.

35. The chronology confirms that certain areas of the city have been systematically shelled throughout the course of the siege. 39/ For example, the city centre has consistently been the most often targeted area, with shelling attacks reported in that particular area of the city on 240 days. Also heavily shelled were the airport area and southwestern suburbs (shelling attacks reported on 158 days) and the Old Town area (shelling attacks reported on 113 days).

36. Systematic targeting can be inferred from the shelling of hospitals and in particular the Sarajevo University Clinical Centre Koševo which has constantly been under shell and sniper fire. 40/ The Koševo complex has reportedly been shelled at least 264 times since the siege began, killing staff and patients alike. 41/ An examination of the sheer number of shells and the high percentage of direct hits on the complex indicates an intent by the besieging forces to hit this civilian target. Moreover, much of the shelling from the surrounding hillsides has taken place at midday, the time when the hospital is busiest with visitors. It is therefore obvious that the besieging forces have knowledge of the patterns of operation of this facility. 42/ Despite extensive damage, a shortage of electricity, water and necessary equipment, the Koševo Hospital is by necessity still in operation.

2. Patterns of random shelling by the besieging forces

37. A review of the incidents in the chronology also indicates a random process of shelling throughout the civilian areas of the city. The shelling which occurs at different times of the day without any particular pattern or target has a terror-inspiring effect on the civilian population. It is particularly telling that deaths, injuries and destruction have occurred in various parts of the city and in such presumably well-known civilian settings as schools, markets, streets, parks, football and athletic fields, cemeteries, hospitals, and even bread, water and relief lines in the city.

38. It is noteworthy that shell fire increases at night and often continues into the early morning hours. This may be attributable to the fact that many of those engaged in the shelling and sniping are working in the fields and at other jobs during the daytime hours. Observers have also noted that the shelling by the besiegers is generally lower during the week than on weekends. At times, night shellings are observed to follow a systematic directional pattern as if the same artillery pieces are simply changing their range. At other times, the shelling comes from different locations. A pattern of heavy shelling into the city has been observed to have occurred after reports of early morning small-arms fire. This suggests that the besieging forces have used heavy shelling of the city as a means to respond to efforts by the defending forces to break the siege. 43/

39. Most of the besieging forces firing from the hills surrounding Sarajevo are drawn from people who once lived in the city or who still live in the surrounding areas. There could, therefore, be a connection between the

targeting of sites and the patterns of city life known to the besiegers. There have also been indications that "informants" within the city notify gunners in the hills of potential targets on certain days. For example, a child was killed in November 1992 after a mortar shell exploded as people were leaving a show in the city. Subsequent notifications of performances and exhibitions in the city have been more discreet in order to avoid the attention of the BSA artillery.

I. Sniping attacks by the besieging forces

40. Unlike artillery, mortar and tank shellings where accuracy may or may not be precise, and where the shelling may or may not be deliberate targeting, sniping is both deliberate and precise. It is a war crime when sniping is purposefully directed toward civilian targets. Sniping attacks by the forces 44/ in and around the city display an intent to hit civilian and non-combatant targets. These shootings appear to lack military purpose or justification. Skilled marksmen often kill their targets with a single shot to the head or heart, and it is clear that they have exercised the specific intent to hit obvious civilian targets with no other purpose than to cause death or serious bodily injury. In many cases snipers with a clear view from high rise buildings and the surrounding hillsides have targeted the most vulnerable of civilians, including: children (even infants); persons carrying heavy plastic containers filled with water; persons in queues; pedestrians at intersections; and rescuers attempting to come to the aid of sniping and shelling victims.

41. Snipers have been reported in positions throughout the city and have been known to travel in teams. In numerous incidents documented in the chronology, sniper fire has been directed towards ambulance drivers, fire fighters, relief workers and others attempting to secure those wounded in attacks. 45/ There have also been numerous sniping attacks on UN and UNPROFOR personnel and facilities near the airport, observation posts and barracks.

J. Link between shelling activity by the besieging forces and political events

42. Heavy shelling of the city has occurred on numerous occasions prior to and during the various peace conferences, suggesting a political objective or link to the attacks. 46/ There is an apparent correlation between the increase and decrease of shell fire in connection with political events such as: negotiations; meetings; the preparation for negotiations; the hardening or softening of public positions by international and local political leaders; and changes and potential changes of positions by certain governments. 47/ The relevance of this is that it establishes a link between military and political activities or objectives. This fact also has a bearing on the interpretation of the rules of armed conflict with respect to proportionality and military necessity as mentioned above. It is also relevant to the establishment of senior command responsibility as well as the responsibility of political leaders who may have been involved in the decision-making process related to the shelling activity.

43. The following are examples of reports appearing in the chronology which indicate a possible link between the shelling attacks in Sarajevo and political events: 48/

(a) On 23 August 1992, mortar shells hit Sarajevo for the fourth day with both sides accusing each other of trying to seize the initiative ahead of the coming peace talks in London. Twenty-two persons were reported killed and 100 injured on this day.

(b) On 14 September 1992, the BiH Presidency announced that it would not go to the following Friday's peace talks in Geneva. The announcement, reported on Sarajevo Radio, was met by a sharp upsurge of mid-morning shelling which shattered a two-day lull in the city. At least 20 people were reported killed and wounded in the first two hours of the attacks which began at 10:00 a.m.

(c) On 17 September 1992, fierce fighting was reported in Sarajevo on the eve of new peace talks as BSA gunners reportedly shelled the city with heavy weapon-fire. An artillery duel took place in the downtown area as the BiH delegation left for renewed peace talks in Geneva. Shelling and street fighting in the city lasted until about midnight in what Sarajevo radio called Sarajevo's "worst day of hell." More than 400 shells were fired by 4:00 p.m., mostly on BiH positions. 49/

(d) On 29 October 1992, the day after the new constitutional proposals for BiH were released (the Vance-Owen Plan), Sarajevo was hit with what was described as the worst shelling in two weeks with dozens of shells hitting the Old Town area. Heavy shellfire and high numbers of casualties were reported in the days to follow, including 749 shells, 31 people reported killed and 118 wounded in the 24 hour period ending at 5:00 p.m. on 31 October 1992.

(e) On 11 January 1993, 1300 incoming shells hit the city on the day of the resumption of the Geneva Peace talks. On 27 January, 1,500 shells hit the city during the peace talks.

(f) On 17-22 March 1993, a high level of shelling activity was reported during the peace negotiations. On 17 March, the city was hit with 962 shells (mostly around the Presidency) as the peace conference resumed in New York. During peace negotiations on 18 March, BSA forces reportedly launched the heaviest barrage in months against the city. However, no shelling numbers were reported. Thereafter, BiH President Izetbegović temporarily pulled out of the peace talks, stating that he could not be involved as long as BSA forces continued their attacks. On 19 March, artillery and mortar fire resulted in one of the heaviest tolls in a year, killing 25 and wounding 76. A high level of shelling continued and intensified fighting was reported on 21 March as Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić warned that if the UN Security Council authorized the use of military means to enforce a no-fly zone over BiH, his delegation could pull out of peace talks. Observers in the city counted 2,398 shells hitting the city on that day. On 22 March, UNPROFOR Commander Colonel Marcel Valentin called on the BSA forces to account for the shelling of civilian targets. He said that it was "quite obvious" that the Bosnian Serbs were trying to gain territory before signing a peace agreement being negotiated in New York.

(g) On 13 April 1993, one person was killed and 35 people were injured in an hour-long artillery assault after planned peace talks with BiH army commanders collapsed.

(h) On 2 May 1993, following news from Athens that Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić had signed a peace plan, the first shells were fired into the city from surrounding mountainsides at 7:45 p.m. According to hospital sources, five people were killed.

(i) On 22 May 1993, the day marking BiH's first anniversary of admission to the United Nations, BSA forces reportedly hit the city with artillery fire, killing at least nine persons and wounding more than 100 others. BSA and BiH forces blamed each other for beginning the artillery duel shortly before noon. A hospital official characterized the day as the worst in many weeks.

(j) On 17 July 1993 the BiH Presidency announced that it had agreed in principle to take part in the next round of peace talks in Geneva scheduled for the following week. BiH troop movements continued and it was reported that BSA forces launched a major offensive in the region of the Igman mountains with 2,000 shells hitting BiH positions outside the city.

(k) On 18 July 1993, BiH President Izetbegović ruled out attending renewed peace talks in Geneva unless BSA forces stopped offensives. On 21 July 1993, Sarajevo suffered what was described as "the heaviest shelling in weeks." However, no shelling numbers were reported. On that day United States Secretary of State Warren Christopher ruled out US military action or other direct intervention to prevent BSA forces from capturing Sarajevo. Commentators noted that those remarks may have removed any fears that Bosnian Serb leaders may have had about whether taking Sarajevo or other UN declared "safe areas" would draw military retaliation from the United States. On 22 July 1993, UNPROFOR recorded a siege-high 3,777 BSA fired shells in a 16 hour period. BiH President Izetbegović reiterated his earlier position that he would not attend the peace talks while fighting continued.

(l) On 24 July 1993, UNPROFOR reported that the BiH-controlled area of Žuč was hit by over 3,000 shells in a renewed Serbian offensive apparently seeking a breakthrough that could bring parts of the city under BSA control. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić stated that BiH President Izetbegović must accept the partition of BiH into 3 ethnic states or BSA forces would settle the question on the battlefield. Karadžić said that peace talks should be postponed for months because negotiating would be pointless.

(m) On 27 July 1993 all 3 of the factions held a rare joint meeting. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić stated that "[t]his is the last chance for an honest peace." Sarajevo was reported to have been hit by 2,390 shells on this day. On 28 July, shelling in the Žuč area reportedly eased as the peace talks in Geneva took a positive turn when leaders of the 3 factions met without mediators for the first time.

(n) On 29 September 1993, four to five mortar shells hit downtown Sarajevo in the afternoon just minutes after the radio announced rejection by parliament of the latest Geneva peace plan. This was reported to be the first mortaring of the city centre by BSA forces in several weeks. There had been reports in the days preceding the vote rejecting the peace plan that BSA commanders warned that they would respond to a rejection of the plan by "flattening" Sarajevo and by renewing offensives elsewhere.

(o) On 7 October 1993, shelling and sniping activity reportedly increased after BiH President Izetbegović stated that he could never accept the latest peace plan that would have divided BiH into 3 ethnic mini-states. Sarajevo which had reportedly enjoyed relative quiet in recent days, experienced increased shelling and sniping activity. The UN described the situation in the city as "unstable," with shelling around the airport and small-arms and heavy machine-gun fire in the city. No shelling totals were reported on this day.

(p) On 28 November 1993, BSA shellfire reportedly killed five people in the city on the eve of a new round of peace talks. An artillery barrage on the city reportedly came as BiH President Izetbegović left for Geneva. Moments earlier, Izetbegović told reporters, "If the Serb side does not return territories, sanctions should be tightened and not lifted."

(q) On 21 December 1993 the city was reportedly hit by a total of 1,500 artillery shells. This shelling attack occurred as BiH officials in Geneva considered whether to accept a new Serb-Croat map for BiH. In the evening, a BiH spokesman said that the new map was "totally unacceptable."

(s) On 22 December 1993 the city was reportedly hit by a total of 1744 shells. This shelling occurred as the warring factions met in Brussels and agreed to a cease fire in time for Christmas.

(t) On 23 December 1993 the city was reportedly hit by a total of 1309 artillery shells. This shelling activity occurred as peace talks in Brussels ended without a settlement, with the parties agreeing to meet again on 15 January.

(u) On 4 January 1994, the city was reportedly hit by a total of 868 shells. This shelling occurred as BiH and Croatian leaders held talks in Vienna.

(v) On 5 January 1994, the city was reportedly hit by a total of 1,409 shells. This shelling occurred as BiH and Croatian leaders held a second day of talks in Vienna. On 6 January 1994, Sarajevo was reportedly hit by a total of 732 shells as BiH President Izetbegović demanded that the UN Security Council stop the shelling of the city. On 7 January the city was reportedly hit by a total of 906 shells. This continued bombardment prompted the UN Security Council to condemn the bombardment of the city.

K. The blockade of humanitarian aid

44. The blockade of humanitarian aid has been used as an important tool in the siege. Such interference with humanitarian aid which endangers the lives and well being of civilians is a war crime. Four hundred thirty thousand people are estimated to be dependent on food aid in Sarajevo and its surrounding areas. 50/ Not only has the blockade of aid contributed to the demoralization of the civilian population, but it has adversely affected its physical health. 51/ A shortage of food has led to a malnutrition rate described by UNHCR as being on par with that of the poorer developing nations. A shortage of fuel has resulted in the shutdown of the city's bakery, the water pumping station and other essential services. In addition, hospitals have been without power and have had to function without lights, x-ray machines, monitors, or proper anesthetics.

45. Unlike other enclaves in BiH which depend on overland convoys, the international humanitarian airlift into Sarajevo's United Nations controlled airport has helped to bring most supplies into the city. On 12 October 1994, the UNHCR announced that the Sarajevo airlift was in its 467th day, overtaking the 462 days of the Berlin airlift between June 1948 and September 1949. 52/ On 18 January 1994, UN officials reported that 7,272 flights had brought in 81,948 tons of aid into Sarajevo via the humanitarian airlift. However, due to airport closings and airlift suspensions caused by shelling and sniping attacks in the area, this effort is often suspended. 53/

46. The chronology documents the fact that the airport area has been one of the most often shelled areas of the city. 54/ This activity suggests a possible correlation between the high level of shelling in the airport area and an intent to blockade humanitarian aid. 55/ It can be argued that while the besieging forces are blockading overland humanitarian aid throughout BiH, they are accomplishing the same result in Sarajevo by shelling the airport area, forcing the suspension of the humanitarian airlift.

47. Over land, the city is surrounded by BSA forces and entry requires passing through numerous BSA checkpoints. The besieging forces have continued to use aid as a weapon in the siege. During late November 1993, the commanders

on the BiH-Serb border reportedly delayed trucks carrying winter supplies to Sarajevo such as plastic sheeting and shoes in defiance of an aid-delivery accord signed at the beginning of the month. On 25 December 1993 a convoy carrying beans, mattresses, and 60 tons of diesel fuel arrived in the city. However, the United Nations reported that the trucks were initially held up by BSA forces who tried to divert the convoy onto an impassable route.

L. The use of utilities as a weapon of war

48. Throughout the siege, the destruction of electric, gas, phone line and water facilities has been used as a weapon against the inhabitants of the city. Both the defenders and the besiegers have often accused each other of using these utilities as weapons of war. UN and local attempts to repair damaged lines and pumping stations have often been rebuffed with shell and sniper fire, resulting in numerous deaths and injuries. For example, it had been reported that by March 1993, 18 of the city's water repair technicians had been killed while trying to repair damaged pipes.

49. The city's drinking water depends on power to the main pumping station. Power lines have frequently been cut by fighting or by forces using the utilities as weapons against civilians. The besieging forces have on several occasions reportedly turned off the city's main water supply and have refused to permit work crews to repair and replenish necessary water purification systems. The water cut-off has led to long queues outside water sources in the city. These long lines have attracted sniper and shellfire from the besieging forces on several occasions and have resulted in the deaths of many civilians. Civilians are also vulnerable to sniper fire as they are forced to carry containers filled with water obtained from the few remaining water sources. These heavy containers are frequently carried for miles by hand, or carted on bicycles, baby carriages, and shopping carts.

50. Winter conditions put the city's residents in danger of starving or freezing to death. Because of a shortage of heating fuel, many of the city's trees have been cut down and used as firewood. 56/ Residents have also been forced to burn books, furniture, and any other materials gathered burn to provide themselves with heat.

M. Concluding observations

51. On 5 February 1994, at least 68 persons were killed and 200 others were wounded in the shelling of a market in the Sarajevo city centre. 57/ In reaction to that attack, NATO issued an ultimatum on 9 February giving BSA forces 10 days, beginning on 11 February, to withdraw their heavy weapons from a designated exclusion zone or face heavy airstrikes. Very little progress was made until 17 February when Russia announced that it was sending a contingent of 400 troops to the city and persuaded BSA forces to comply with the NATO ultimatum. On 20 February, NATO declared that there had been virtual compliance with its ultimatum and that there was no need for airstrikes at that stage. 58/ Since that date, artillery fire has substantially decreased in Sarajevo. 59/

52. Based on the events reported over the course of the siege, any military personnel who has engaged in unlawful sniping or shelling activity is individually responsible if he knew that such acts would cause the death or injury of innocent civilians, the destruction of protected targets, or the destruction of public and civilian property which had no apparent military purpose and for which there was no valid military necessity.

53. On the basis of the conduct observed from April 1992 to February 1994, it is apparent that the Sarajevo Romanija Corps of the BSA and its commanders are responsible for a great deal of the widespread destruction in Sarajevo. It is also apparent that the command structure knew, or should have known, that they were attacking civilian targets. The Sarajevo Romanija Corps of the BSA has surrounded the city since the beginning of the siege. Given the magnitude of the shelling over the course of the siege, the logistics required to re-arm the besieging forces, and the continuous attacks on civilian targets, the commanders of the Sarajevo Romanija Corps should be held accountable for the extensive destruction to private and public property, and for the resulting loss of civilian lives.

Appendix 1

SARAJEVO MAPS

SARAJEVO TARGETS OF SHELLING WITH ACCOMPANYING KEY: original map source, Defense Mapping Agency. Targets identified on this map appear in II below.

SARAJEVO NORTHERN VIEW: source, Sarajevo Project for the Protection of the Environment.

SARAJEVO AND VICINITY: source, United States Government.

SARAJEVO TARGETS OF SHELLING WITH ACCOMPANYING KEY:
original map source, Defense Mapping Agency.
Targets identified on this map appear in II below.

Key to Sarajevo Targets of Shelling

blue = Military, UN

1. Airport
2. UNHCR
3. Lukavica barracks
4. UNPROFOR headquarter
5. Halilovici barracks (camp beaver), UNPROFOR
6. Marshall Tito barracks
7. Bistrik camp , UNPROFOR

● orange = goverament, presidency building

1. Presidency building
2. Parliament
3. Courthouse of Sarajevo

● red = hospitals, medical complexes,

1. Kosevo hospital
2. (former) Military hospital = French Hosp.
3. Jezero hosp.
4. Institute for Physical Therapy & Rehabilitation

yellow = media, communication

1. Oslobodenje (newspaper building); new : H 7; old : U 10
2. Radio and television administration buildings
3. Main post office
4. Post
5. Television tower
6. PTT building

● dark blue = bridges

1. Alipasin most
2. Vrbanja bridge
3. Bridge on the main street to Mostar

● green = civilian & industrial targets

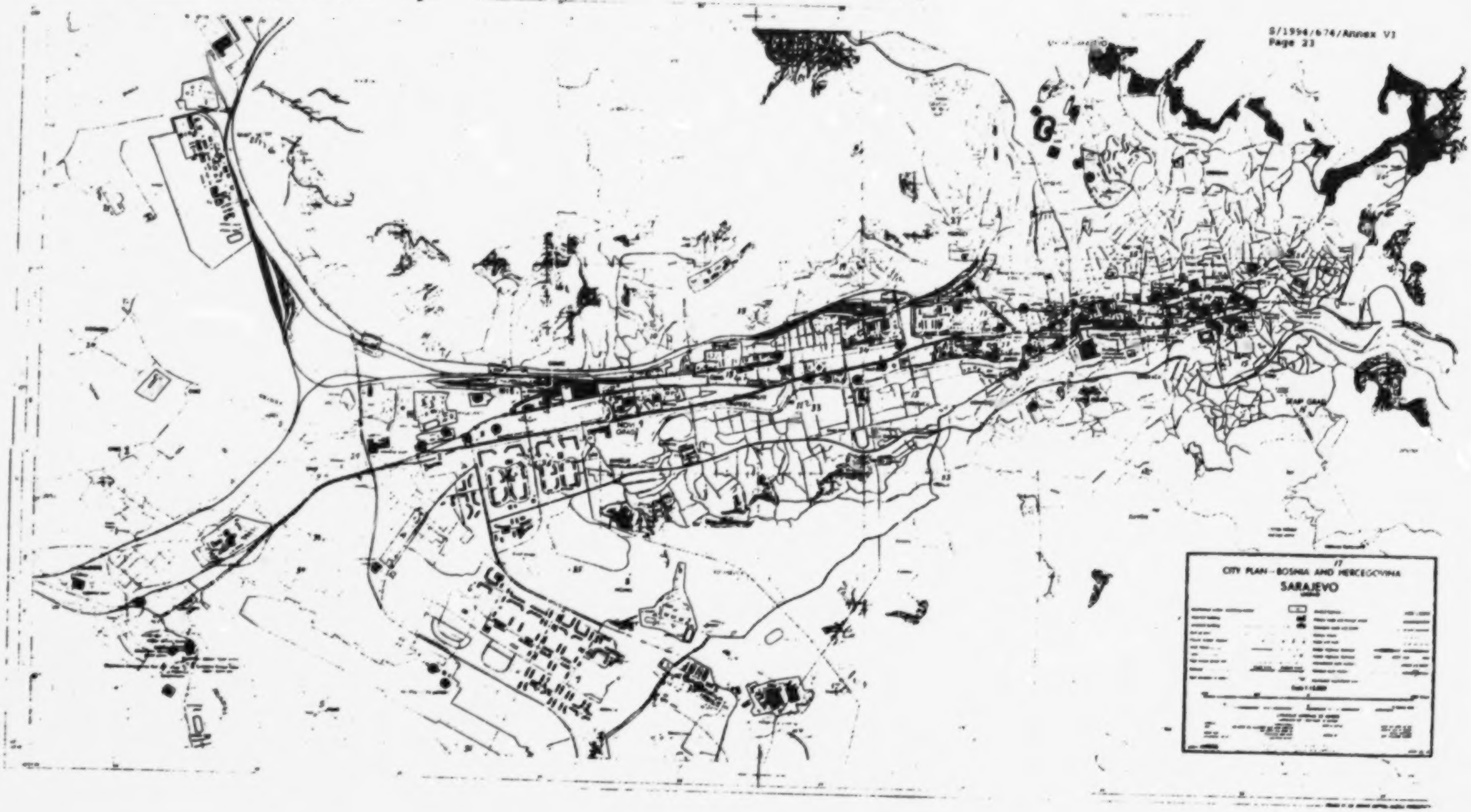
1. Electric tram depot
2. Town hall
3. Hotel Bristol
4. Tobacco factory
5. Electricity
6. Public transportation network
7. University
8. Market place / Bazaar area
9. Hotel Europa
10. Cemetery
11. Olympic sites
12. Victor Bubanj prison
13. Brewery
14. Bosna Hotel
15. Islamic Theological School
16. Library
17. Gazi Husref Begova Mosque
18. Olympic Museum
19. Klas Sarko & Velepekara Building; flour mill, main bakery
20. Holiday Inn
21. Lion Cemetery
22. Old Jewish Cemetery
23. National Museum = People Revolution Museum
24. Candy factory
25. Morica Han
26. People's Bank
27. Vetenery College
28. Tvornica Armatura (factory)
29. Energoinvest building
30. Elektroprivreda building
31. Skenderija
32. Railway station
33. Zoo of Sarajevo

○ white = suburbs, quarters of the city

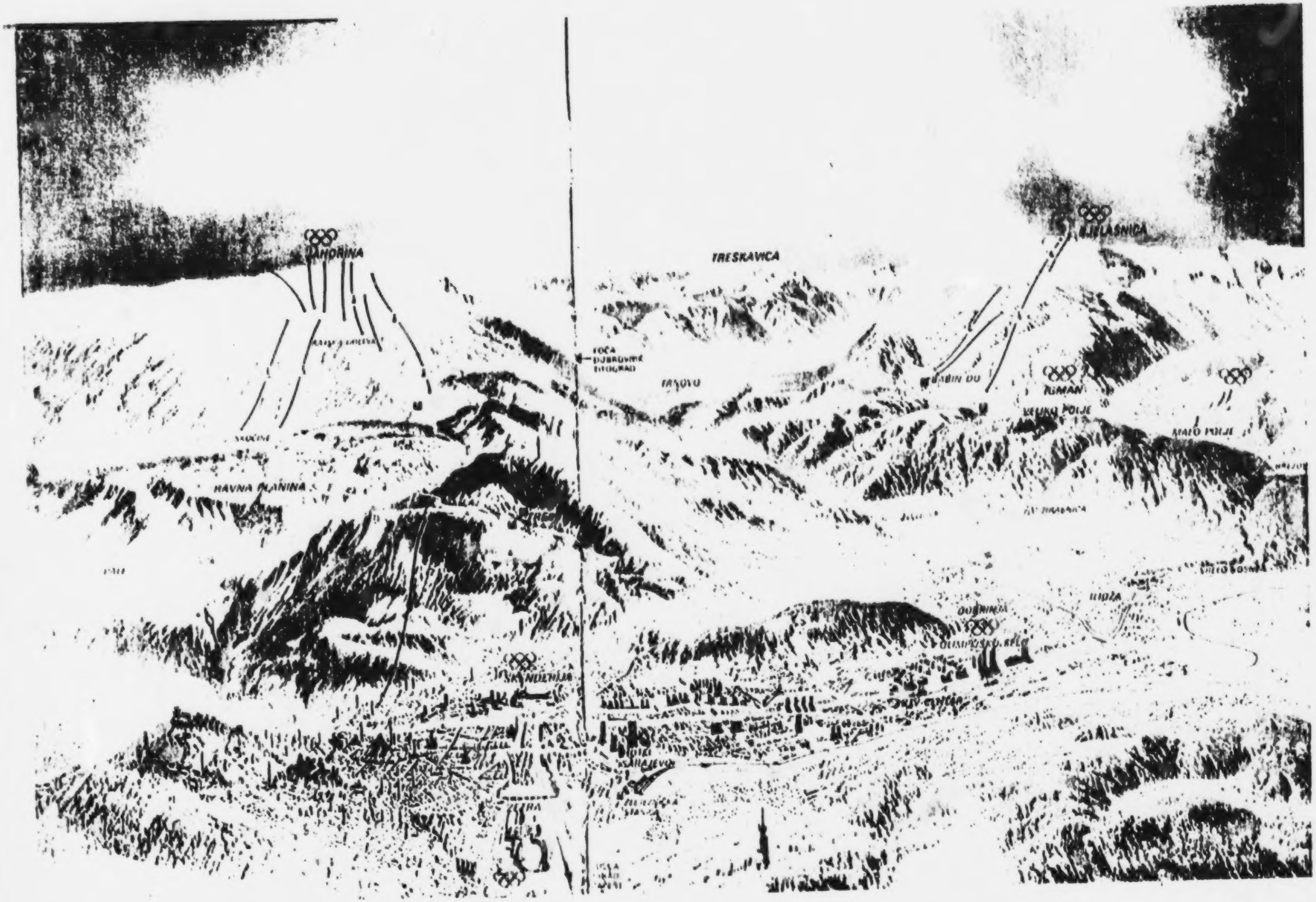
1. Otes
2. Azici
3. Stup
4. Ilidza
5. Butmir
6. Nedarici
7. Dobrinja
8. Mojmilo
9. Novi Grad
10. Buca Potoc
11. Hrasno
12. Grbavica
13. Novo Sarajevo
14. Bascarsija
15. Bistrik
16. Stari Grad
17. Trebevic mountain
18. Cengic Vila
19. Pofalici
20. Vasin Han
21. Rajlovac
22. Vraca
23. Marjin Dvor
24. Doglodi
25. Bjelave
26. Vratnik
27. Velesica
28. Dolac Malta
29. Stupsko Brdo
30. Katorac (upper)
31. Katorac (lower)
32. Kasindol street
33. Pero Kosoric square
34. Darovalaca Krvi street
35. Vojnicko Polje
36. Alipasino Polje

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW INSTITUTE

SARAJEVO
TARGETS OF SHELLING


CITY PLAN — BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
SARAJEVO

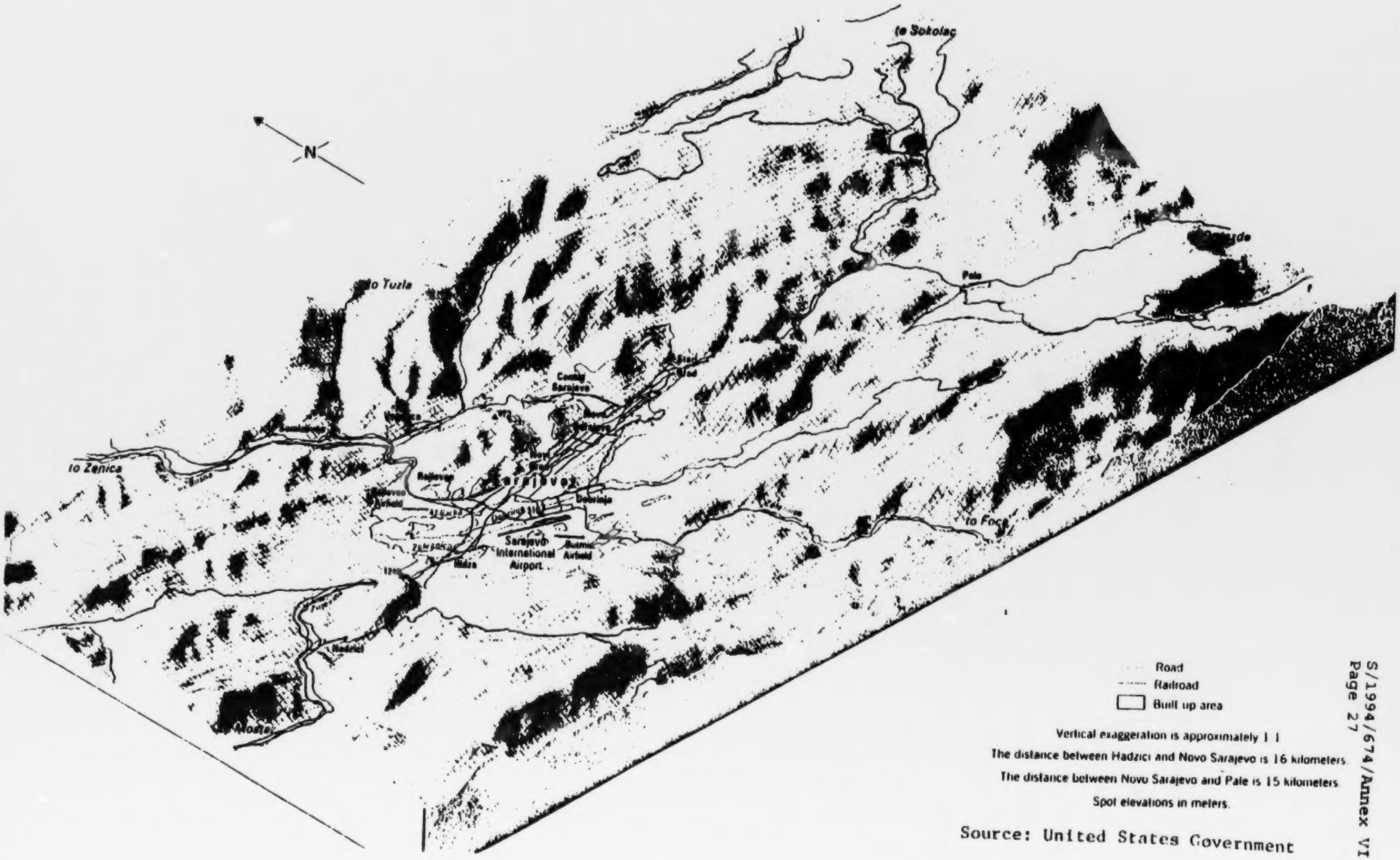
SARAJEVO NORTHERN VIEW: source, Sarajevo Project for the Protection of the Environment


JAHORINA
TRESKAVICA
BJELAŠNICA
FOČA
DUBROVNIK
BEOGRAD
TRNOVO
BABIN DO
IGMAN
VELIKO POLJE
MALO POLJE
RAVNA PLANINA
ILIDŽA
DOBRINJA

SARAJEVO: Northern view.
Source: Sarajevo Project for the Protection of the Human Environment

SARAJEVO AND VICINITY: source, United States Government

SARAJEVO AND VICINITY


N
to Sokolac
to Tuzla
to Zenica
Gorazde
Pale
Sarajevo
Centar Sarajevo
Rajlovac
Rajlovac Airfield
Dobrinja
Sarajevo International Airport
Butmir Airfield
Ilidza
1200
to Foca
to Mostar
Road
Railroad
Built up area

Vertical exaggeration is approximately 1:1

The distance between Hadzici and Novo Sarajevo is 16 kilometers.

The distance between Novo Sarajevo and Pale is 15 kilometers.

Spot elevations in meters.

Source: United States Government

Appendix 2

STATISTICS

TOTAL DAILY SHELLING ACTIVITY REPORTED

DAILY CASUALTY TOTALS REPORTED: NUMBER KILLED

DAILY CASUALTY TOTALS REPORTED: NUMBER WOUNDED

WEEKLY CASUALTIES: source, BiH Institute for Public Health

REPORTED SHELLING ACTIVITY AND CASUALTIES BY DAY

REPORTED SHELLING ACTIVITY AND CASUALTIES BY WEEK

SARAJEVO SHELLING AND CASUALTIES: RELATIONSHIP TO POLITICAL EVENTS

IHRLI Chronology of the Battle/Siege of Sarajevo

Total Daily Shelling Activity Reported*

Date	Total	Date	Total	Date	Total
10-10-92	1,500	04-02-93	84	05-26-93	174
10-12-92	172	04-03-93	25	05-27-93	8
10-13-92	112	04-04-93	48	05-28-93	190
10-14-92	52	04-05-93	44	05-29-93	210
10-15-92	38	04-06-93	32	05-30-93	1,467
10-16-92	38	04-07-93	62	05-31-93	170
10-17-92	135	04-08-93	65	07-03-93	1,500
10-19-92	80	04-09-93	22	07-04-93	630
10-21-92	48	04-10-93	41	07-10-93	67
10-23-92	68	04-11-93	46	07-12-93	48
10-24-92	54	04-12-93	74	07-13-93	21
10-25-92	189	04-13-92	72	07-14-93	224
10-26-92	50	04-14-93	74	07-15-93	78
10-28-92	68	04-15-93	38	07-17-93	2,000
10-31-92	749	04-16-93	107	07-18-93	101
11-15-92	116	04-17-93	31	07-19-93	169
11-16-92	86	04-18-93	53	07-20-93	144
11-17-92	34	04-19-93	43	07-22-93	3,777
11-19-92	4	04-20-93	74	07-24-93	3,000
11-20-92	50	04-21-93	36	07-27-93	2,390
11-23-92	194	04-22-93	39	08-24-93	2
11-29-92	163	04-23-93	15	09-25-93	23
12-01-92	330	04-24-93	92	10-09-93	64
12-03-92	1,304	04-25-93	194	10-10-93	107
12-04-92	1,510	04-26-93	32	10-11-93	154
12-06-92	723	04-27-93	71	10-12-93	160
12-09-92	445	04-28-93	176	10-13-93	94
12-10-92	126	04-29-93	87	10-16-93	600
12-20-92	341	04-30-93	114	10-18-93	40
12-22-92	107	05-01-93	90	10-20-93	200
12-24-92	400	05-02-93	33	10-21-93	64
12-26-92	109	05-03-93	80	10-22-93	60
01-02-93	47	05-04-93	37	10-23-93	830
01-09-93	240	05-05-93	66	10-24-93	77
01-11-93	1,300	05-06-93	36	10-25-93	390
01-16-93	347	05-07-93	47	10-28-93	908
01-21-93	165	05-08-93	56	11-03-93	150
01-25-93	37	05-09-93	42	11-04-93	60
01-27-93	1,500	05-10-93	12	11-09-93	85
02-06-93	578	05-11-93	12	11-19-93	80
02-13-93	1,500	05-12-93	3	11-22-93	125
02-19-93	1,089	05-13-93	7	11-28-93	116
02-21-93	15	05-15-93	13	11-30-93	33
02-22-93	15	05-16-93	2	12-01-93	120
02-24-93	15	05-17-93	2	12-03-93	140
02-25-93	181	05-18-93	22	12-05-93	80
02-27-93	95	05-19-93	12	12-06-93	93
03-04-93	393	05-20-93	51	12-09-93	316
03-13-93	170	05-21-93	14	12-14-93	300
03-17-93	962	05-22-93	128	12-15-93	163
03-20-93	3000	05-23-93	26	12-16-93	743
03-21-93	2,398	05-24-93	13	12-17-93	140
04-01-93	140	05-25-93	19	12-19-93	142

Date	Total
12-20-93	213
12-21-93	1,500
12-22-93	1,744
12-23-93	1,309
12-25-93	689
12-27-93	700
12-29-93	74
01-01-94	140
01-03-94	240
01-04-94	868
01-05-94	1,409
01-06-94	732
01-07-94	906
01-08-94	170
01-11-94	800
01-13-94	360
01-14-94	311
01-16-94	238
01-17-94	380
01-19-94	234
01-22-94	43
01-24-94	146
01-26-94	350
01-27-94	218
01-29-94	66
02-01-94	180
02-02-94	400
02-03-94	203
02-04-94	200
02-05-94	46
02-07-94	34
02-08-94	179
02-09-94	53
02-10-94	8
02-11-94	6
02-13-94	15
02-26-94	3
Total Shelling Activity	64,490

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*These numbers represent only those days in the IHRLI Chronology of the Battle/Siege of Sarajevo for which total shelling numbers were reported. Individual shelling incidents are not included.

IHRLI Chronology of the Battle/Siege of Sarajevo

Daily Casualty Totals Reported

Number Killed *

Date	Total	Date	Total	Date	Total
04-05-92	7	08-07-92	10	10-06-92	24
04-08-92	6	08-09-92	1	10-08-92	12
04-14-92	1	08-11-92	5	10-09-92	12
04-15-92	3	08-12-92	2	10-10-92	9
04-18-92	7	08-13-92	3	10-11-92	6
04-20-92	1	08-16-92	1	10-18-92	20
04-21-92	6	08-17-92	7	10-21-92	3
04-29-92	2	08-18-92	12	10-22-92	21
05-01-92	13	08-19-92	10	10-23-92	3
05-03-92	10	08-20-92	11	10-24-92	6
05-11-92	32	08-21-92	10	10-25-92	2
05-12-92	3	08-22-92	19	10-26-92	4
05-14-92	40	08-23-92	22	10-27-92	6
05-16-92	7	08-25-92	28	10-28-92	7
05-17-92	6	08-26-92	14	10-29-92	6
05-21-92	3	08-27-92	12	10-31-92	31
05-25-92	1	08-28-92	19	11-01-92	20
05-27-92	16	08-29-92	22	11-03-92	12
05-29-92	9	09-01-92	13	11-08-92	1
05-30-92	2	09-07-92	13	11-09-92	5
06-08-92	20	09-08-92	9	11-10-92	4
06-12-92	12	09-11-92	12	11-12-92	5
06-16-92	2	09-12-92	2	11-13-92	1
06-19-92	6	09-14-92	13	11-14-92	1
06-20-92	23	09-15-92	28	11-15-92	5
06-22-92	19	09-16-92	16	11-16-92	1
06-29-92	5	09-17-92	9	11-21-92	3
07-08-92	11	09-18-92	25	11-22-92	1
07-10-92	2	09-19-92	21	11-23-92	3
07-13-92	10	09-20-92	16	11-24-92	4
07-15-92	32	09-21-92	22	11-25-92	6
07-20-92	15	09-23-92	14	11-27-92	4
07-23-92	5	09-24-92	6	11-28-92	1
07-25-92	3	09-26-92	21	11-30-92	4
07-26-92	23	09-27-92	14	12-01-92	3
07-28-92	5	09-28-92	9	12-02-92	9
07-29-92	5	09-29-92	15	12-03-92	22
07-30-92	1	09-30-92	7	12-04-92	10
07-31-92	40	10-01-92	5	12-05-92	11
08-04-92	18	10-04-92	4	12-06-92	26

Date	Total	Date	Total	Date	Total
12-08-92	21	02-01-93	10	04-05-93	7
12-09-92	24	02-02-93	1	04-14-93	1
12-10-92	13	02-03-93	8	04-26-93	4
12-14-92	7	02-04-93	2	04-27-93	2
12-15-92	7	02-05-93	8	04-28-93	7
12-16-92	7	02-06-93	4	04-29-93	1
12-17-92	3	02-07-93	1	04-30-93	2
12-18-92	6	02-11-93	10	05-01-93	6
12-19-92	7	02-15-93	8	05-02-93	9
12-20-92	6	02-16-93	9	05-03-93	8
12-21-92	9	02-17-93	8	05-04-93	2
12-23-92	3	02-18-93	7	05-05-93	4
12-24-92	3	02-19-93	3	05-06-93	4
12-28-92	4	02-20-93	6	05-07-93	3
12-29-92	6	02-21-93	5	05-08-93	2
12-30-92	6	02-22-93	9	05-09-93	2
12-31-92	4	02-23-93	1	05-14-93	3
01-01-93	2	02-24-93	4	05-20-93	4
01-02-93	4	02-25-93	2	05-21-93	4
01-03-93	1	02-26-93	3	05-22-93	15
01-04-93	1	02-27-93	6	05-23-93	9
01-05-93	2	02-28-93	6	05-24-93	7
01-06-93	2	03-01-93	12	05-25-93	2
01-07-93	2	03-02-93	10	05-27-93	1
01-08-93	3	03-03-92	7	05-28-93	6
01-09-93	2	03-04-92	4	05-29-93	3
01-10-93	2	03-05-93	3	05-30-93	22
01-11-93	1	03-06-93	1	05-31-93	24
01-12-93	4	03-07-93	3	06-01-93	8
01-13-93	8	03-08-93	1	06-02-93	17
01-14-93	4	03-09-93	4	06-03-93	1
01-15-93	9	03-10-93	4	06-06-93	1
01-16-93	14	03-11-93	7	06-10-93	6
01-17-93	3	03-12-93	8	06-12-93	12
01-19-93	1	03-13-93	3	06-13-93	12
01-20-93	4	03-14-93	3	06-15-93	3
01-21-93	4	03-16-93	5	07-03-93	7
01-22-93	1	03-17-93	3	07-05-93	4
01-23-93	1	03-18-93	3	07-10-93	1
01-24-93	4	03-19-93	25	07-22-93	10
01-25-93	5	03-20-93	10	07-27-93	1
01-26-93	6	03-21-93	5	07-30-93	7
01-27-93	4	03-22-93	12	08-23-93	1
01-28-93	24	03-23-93	11	08-24-93	1
01-29-93	5	03-24-93	2	08-25-93	4
01-30-93	8	03-25-93	3	08-26-93	2
01-31-93	25	03-27-93	2	08-27-93	2

Date	Total	Date	Total	Date	Total
08-28-93	2	12-09-93	8	01-05-94	3
08-29-93	1	12-10-93	11	01-06-94	8
09-05-93	23	12-14-93	11	01-07-94	7
09-09-93	4	12-15-93	24	01-08-94	12
09-30-93	1	12-16-93	1	01-11-94	9
10-07-93	3	12-17-93	3	01-12-94	6
10-16-93	10	12-18-93	2	01-13-94	4
10-17-93	6	12-21-93	6	01-14-94	6
10-19-93	3	12-22-93	1	01-16-94	2
10-22-93	2	12-23-93	10	01-17-94	5
10-23-93	10	12-24-93	3	01-19-94	3
11-09-93	9	12-25-93	1	01-23-94	7
11-10-93	8	12-27-93	7	01-31-94	2
11-11-93	11	12-28-93	3	02-01-94	1
11-19-93	2	12-31-93	5	02-03-94	6
12-03-93	4	01-01-94	2	02-05-94	68
12-06-93	6	01-03-94	15	02-07-94	1
12-08-93	1	01-04-94	8	02-16-94	1
				Total Killed	2,474

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* These numbers contain only those days in the IHRLI Chronology of the Battle/Siege of Sarajevo for which total numbers of casualties were reported. Casualties from individual incidents are not included. For actual cumulative totals of numbers of persons killed, see "Weekly Casualties – Source: BiH Institute for Public Health," (Table).

IHRLI Chronology of the Battle/Siege of Sarajevo

Daily Casualty Totals Reported

Number Wounded *

Date	Total	Date	Total	Date	Total
04-05-92	10	09-19-92	170	12-05-92	131
04-08-92	7	09-20-92	66	12-06-92	108
04-14-92	2	09-21-92	64	12-08-92	116
04-20-92	2	09-23-92	89	12-09-92	174
04-21-92	26	09-24-92	37	12-14-92	83
04-29-92	15	09-26-92	104	12-15-92	108
05-16-92	84	09-27-92	71	12-16-92	49
05-27-92	100	09-28-92	65	12-17-92	26
05-31-92	10	09-29-92	90	12-18-92	24
06-08-92	344	09-30-92	54	12-19-92	46
06-16-92	10	10-01-92	105	12-20-92	25
06-19-92	58	10-04-92	57	12-21-92	53
06-20-92	97	10-06-92	133	12-23-92	22
06-22-92	87	10-08-92	63	12-24-92	22
06-29-92	40	10-09-92	62	12-28-92	35
07-08-92	41	10-10-92	70	12-29-92	43
07-13-92	32	10-11-92	20	12-30-92	37
07-15-92	130	10-18-92	130	12-31-92	8
07-20-92	100	10-21-92	43	01-01-93	16
07-23-92	30	10-22-92	38	01-02-93	26
07-25-92	29	10-23-92	40	01-03-93	8
07-28-92	40	10-24-92	42	01-04-93	15
07-29-92	84	10-25-92	27	01-05-93	22
07-30-92	6	10-26-92	47	01-06-93	20
07-31-92	50	10-27-92	25	01-07-93	25
08-04-92	56	10-28-92	60	01-08-93	28
08-07-92	37	10-29-92	33	01-09-93	34
08-09-92	3	10-31-92	118	01-10-93	6
08-11-92	60	11-01-92	100	01-11-93	26
08-12-92	15	11-03-92	35	01-12-93	54
08-16-92	2	11-08-92	7	01-13-93	48
08-17-92	44	11-09-92	22	01-14-93	40
08-18-92	90	11-10-92	42	01-15-93	35
08-19-92	67	11-11-92	14	01-16-93	44
08-20-92	55	11-12-92	24	01-17-93	25
08-21-92	80	11-13-92	12	01-18-93	18
08-22-92	124	11-14-92	10	01-19-93	16
08-23-92	100	11-15-92	25	01-20-93	27
08-25-92	127	11-16-92	27	01-21-93	22
08-26-92	126	11-17-92	17	01-22-93	9
08-27-92	80	11-21-92	31	01-23-93	20
08-28-92	145	11-22-92	32	01-24-93	27
08-29-92	162	11-23-92	35	01-25-93	23
09-01-92	190	11-24-92	4	01-26-93	31
09-08-92	69	11-25-92	50	01-27-93	53
09-11-92	58	11-27-92	24	01-28-93	108
09-12-92	6	11-28-92	24	01-29-93	25
09-14-92	82	11-30-92	21	01-30-93	48
09-15-92	170	12-01-92	31	01-31-93	105
09-16-92	63	12-02-92	74	02-01-93	55
09-17-92	60	12-03-92	47	02-02-93	28
09-18-92	185	12-04-92	100	02-03-93	34

Date	Total
02-04-93	23
02-05-93	35
02-06-93	18
02-07-93	17
02-15-93	70
02-16-93	49
02-17-93	51
02-18-93	77
02-19-93	28
02-20-93	68
02-21-93	30
02-22-93	31
02-23-93	18
02-24-93	12
02-25-93	11
02-26-93	10
02-27-93	31
02-28-93	30
03-01-93	36
03-02-93	46
03-03-93	41
03-04-93	24
03-05-93	17
03-06-93	10
03-07-93	18
03-08-93	20
03-09-93	44
03-10-93	12
03-11-93	37
03-12-93	30
03-13-93	47
03-14-93	39
03-15-93	24
03-16-93	20
03-17-93	55
03-18-93	55
03-19-93	76
03-20-93	77
03-21-93	81
03-22-93	83
03-23-93	96
03-24-93	23
03-25-93	20
03-26-93	16
03-27-93	6
03-28-93	2
04-14-93	3
04-26-93	21
04-27-93	24
04-28-93	31
04-29-93	10
04-30-93	28
05-01-93	42
05-02-93	47
05-03-93	32
05-04-93	20
05-05-93	13
05-06-93	25
05-07-93	14
05-08-93	20
05-09-93	12
05-14-93	4
05-21-93	30
05-22-93	117
05-23-93	105
05-24-93	17
05-25-93	18
05-26-93	11
05-27-93	8
05-28-93	14
05-29-93	15
05-30-93	138
05-31-93	153
06-01-93	92
06-02-93	127
06-03-93	15
06-04-93	5
06-05-93	16
06-06-93	13
06-10-93	37
06-12-93	30
06-13-93	31
06-15-93	21
07-03-93	20
07-05-93	31
07-10-93	1
07-22-93	50
07-27-93	21
07-30-93	33
08-23-93	17
08-24-93	9
08-25-93	20
08-26-93	9
08-27-93	7
08-28-93	21
08-29-93	14
09-05-93	5
09-09-93	25
09-11-93	12
09-30-93	15
10-07-93	12
10-16-93	70
10-19-93	26
10-22-93	9
10-23-93	55
10-25-93	13
11-09-93	70
11-10-93	25
11-11-93	47
12-03-93	13
12-06-93	29
12-09-93	26
12-10-93	38
12-14-93	19
12-15-93	20
12-16-93	35
12-18-93	17
12-21-93	26
12-22-93	12
12-23-93	62
12-24-93	39
12-25-93	15
12-26-93	18
12-27-93	58
12-31-93	36
01-01-94	5
01-03-94	22
01-04-94	39
01-05-94	28
01-06-94	61
01-07-94	25
01-08-94	42
01-11-94	50
01-12-94	36
01-13-94	13
01-14-94	23
01-15-94	4
01-16-94	30
01-17-94	20
01-18-94	5
01-19-94	20
01-23-94	7
01-28-94	14
01-31-94	19
02-01-94	8
02-03-94	15
02-05-94	200
02-07-94	7
02-09-93	1
02-27-94	3
Total Wounded	13,472

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* These numbers represent only those days in the IHRLI Chronology of the Battle/Siege of Sarajevo for which total numbers of casualties were reported. Casualties from individual incidents are not included. For actual cumulative totals of numbers of persons wounded, see "Weekly Casualties - Source: BiH Institute for Public Health." (Table).

Sarajevo Weekly Casualties – Source: BiH Institute for Public Health

1992 Bulletin Date	Killed or Missing		Total Wounded		Heavily Wounded	
	Cumulative	Weekly # (diff.) **	Cumulative	Weekly # (diff.) **	Cumulative	Weekly # (diff.) **
06/03/92						
06/10/92						
06/18/92						
06/26/92	1,320		6,448			
07/03/92	1,359	39	6,716	268		
07/11/92	1,420	61	8,040	1,324		
07/19/92	1,467	47	8,355	315		
07/26/92	1,511	44	8,662	307		
08/02/92	1,569	58	9,333	671		
08/10/92	1,682	113	9,446	113		
08/16/92	1,713	31	22,677	13,231	9,677	
08/23/92	1,829	116	24,387	1,710	10,887	1,210
08/30/92	1,954	125	26,249	1,862	11,649	762
09/06/92	2,037	83	26,963	714	12,293	644
09/13/92	2,123	86	27,839	876	12,789	496

* Inconsistent data

** Differences computed from consecutive cumulative numbers

1992 Bulletin Date	Killed or Missing		Total Wounded		Heavily Wounded	
	Cumulative	Weekly # (diff.) **	Cumulative	Weekly # (diff.) **	Cumulative	Weekly # (diff.) **
09/20/92	2,252	129	29,635	796	13,059	270
09/27/92	2,349	97	29,555	920	13,605	546
10/05/92						
10/11/92						
10/18/92						
10/25/92						
11/02/92						
11/09/92	7,468		44,677		12,000	*
11/15/92	7,509	41	44,826	149	12,142	*
11/23/92						
11/30/92	7,579		45,179		12,283	*
12/07/92	7,694	115	45,691	512	13,086	*
12/14/92						
12/21/92	7,845					
12/28/92	8,017	172	46,982	1,291		

* Inconsistent data

** Differences computed from consecutive cumulative numbers

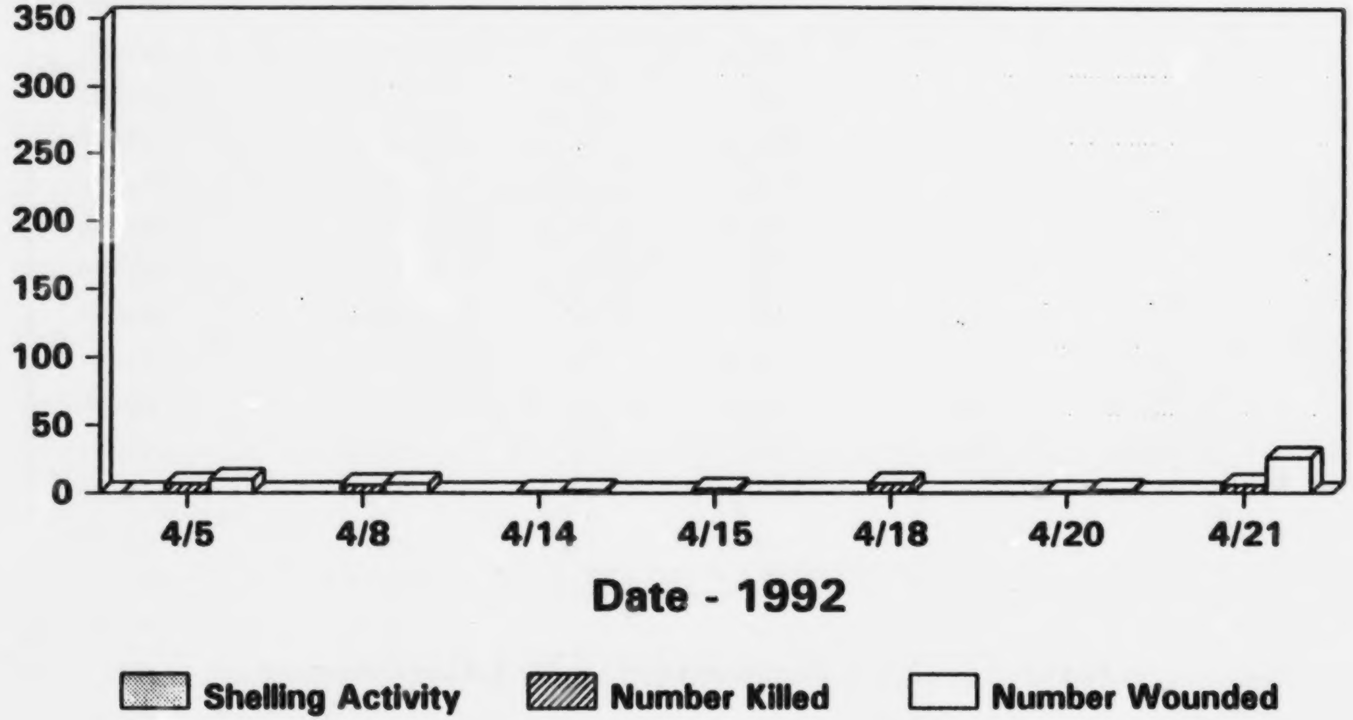
1993 Bulletin Date	Killed or Missing		Total Wounded		Heavily Wounded	
	Cumulative	Weekly # (diff.) **	Cumulative	Weekly # (diff.) **	Cumulative	Weekly # (diff.) **
01/04/93						
01/11/93						
01/18/93	8,155		47,573		14,285	
01/25/93	8,170	15	47,712	139	14,380	95
02/01/93	8,247	77	48,105	393	14,592	212
02/18/93	8,281	34	48,315	210	14,748	156
02/15/93	8,327	46	48,557	242	15,894	146
02/22/93	8,373	46	48,930	373	15,080	186
03/01/93	8,414	41	49,068	138	15,149	69
03/08/93	8,454	50	49,260	192	15,290	141
03/15/93	8,484	30	49,489	229	15,443	153
03/22/93	8,535	51	49,860	371	15,591	148
03/29/93	8,565	30	50,106	246	15,759	168
04/05/93						
04/12/93						
04/19/93	8,617		50,458		15,965	
04/26/93	8,657	40	50,663	205	16,075	110
05/03/93						

** Differences computed from consecutive cumulative numbers

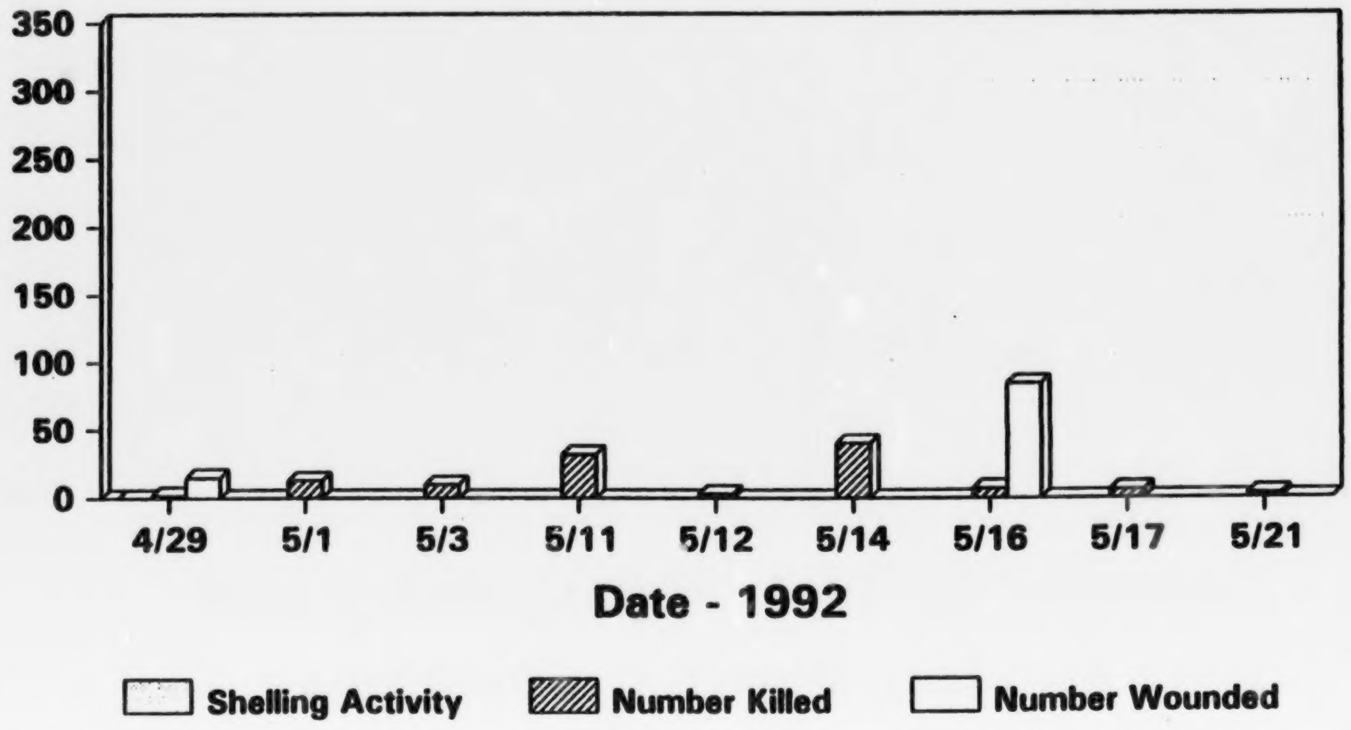
1993 Bulletin Date	Killed or Missing		Total Wounded		Heavily Wounded	
	Cumulative	Weekly # (diff.) **	Cumulative	Weekly # (diff.) **	Cumulative	Weekly # (diff.) **
05/10/93	8,713		51,002			
05/17/93	8,722	9	51,060	58	16,301	
05/24/93	8,748	26	51,250	190		
05/31/93	8,789	41	51,471	221	16,466	
06/07/93	8,840	51	51,892	421	16,608	142
06/14/93	8,871	3	52,086	194	16,600	52
06/21/93	8,913	42	52,307	221	16,786	126
06/28/93	8,934	21	52,518	211		
07/05/93	8,983	49	52,747	229		
07/12/93	9,040	57	53,095	348		
07/19/93	9,087	47	53,298	203		
07/26/93	9,159	72	53,759	461		
08/02/93	9,221	62	54,060	301		
08/09/93	9,238	17	54,208	148		
08/16/93	9,259	21	54,280	72		
08/23/93	9,273	14	54,381	101		
08/30/93	9,286	13	54,478	97		
09/13/93	9,313	27	54,656	178		
09/20/93	9,327	14	54,733	77		
09/27/93	9,338	11	54,792	59		

** Differences computed from consecutive cumulative numbers

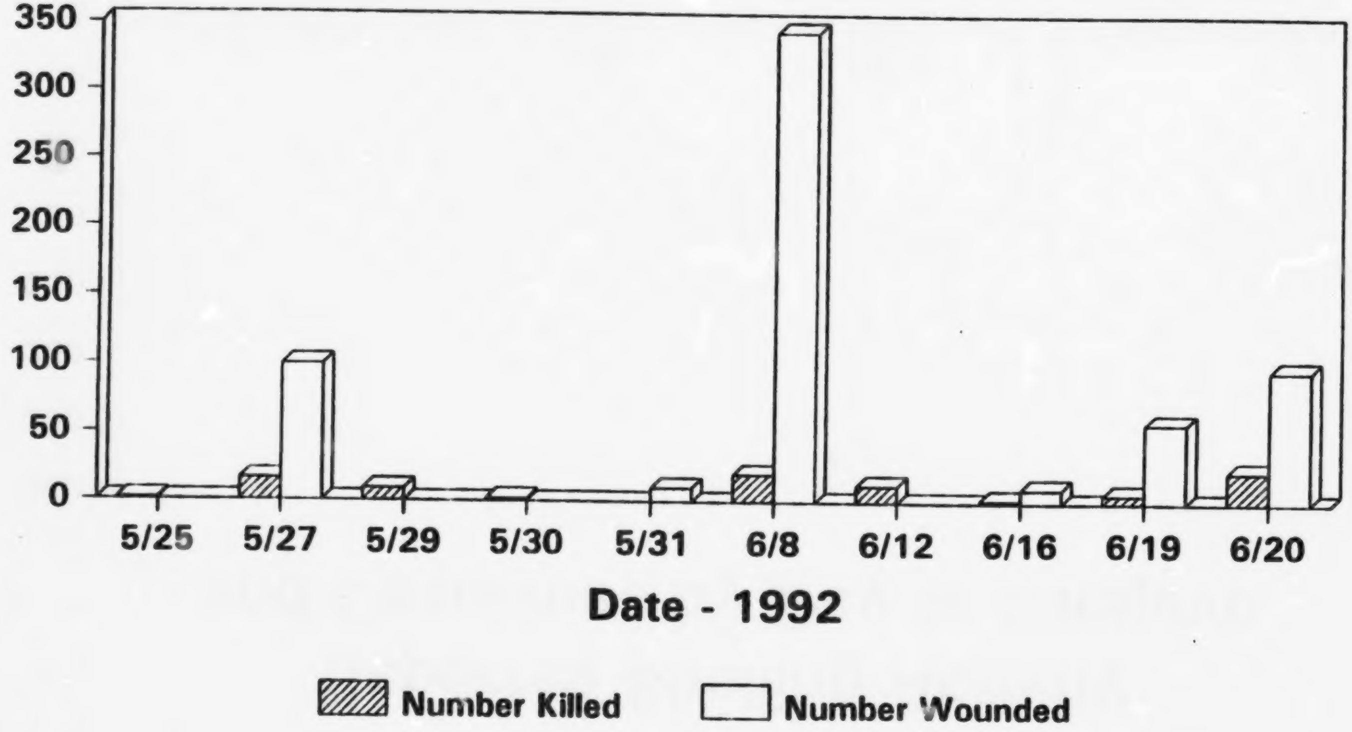
IHRLI Chronology:
Reported Shelling Activity and Casualties by Day in Sarajevo



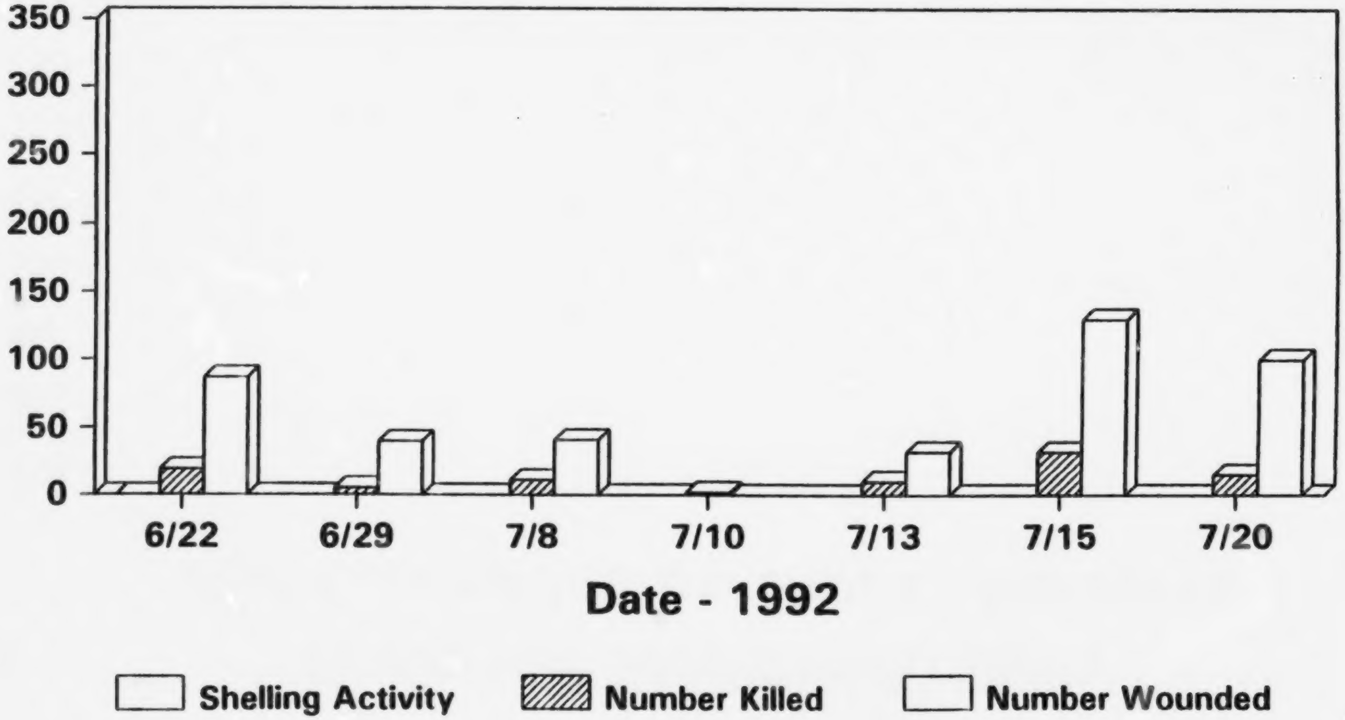
IHRLI Chronology: Reported Shelling Activity and Casualties by Day in Sarajevo



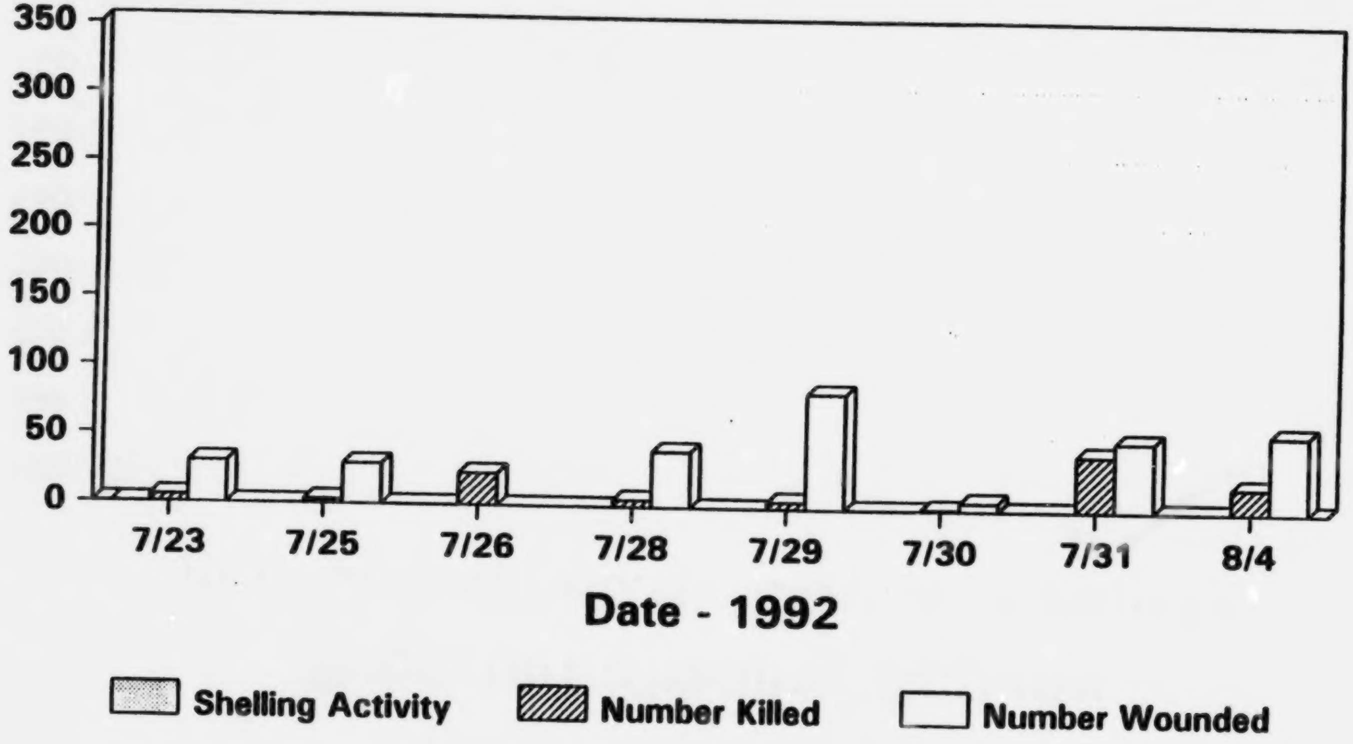
IHRLI Chronology: Reported Shelling Activity and Casualites by Day in Sarajeo



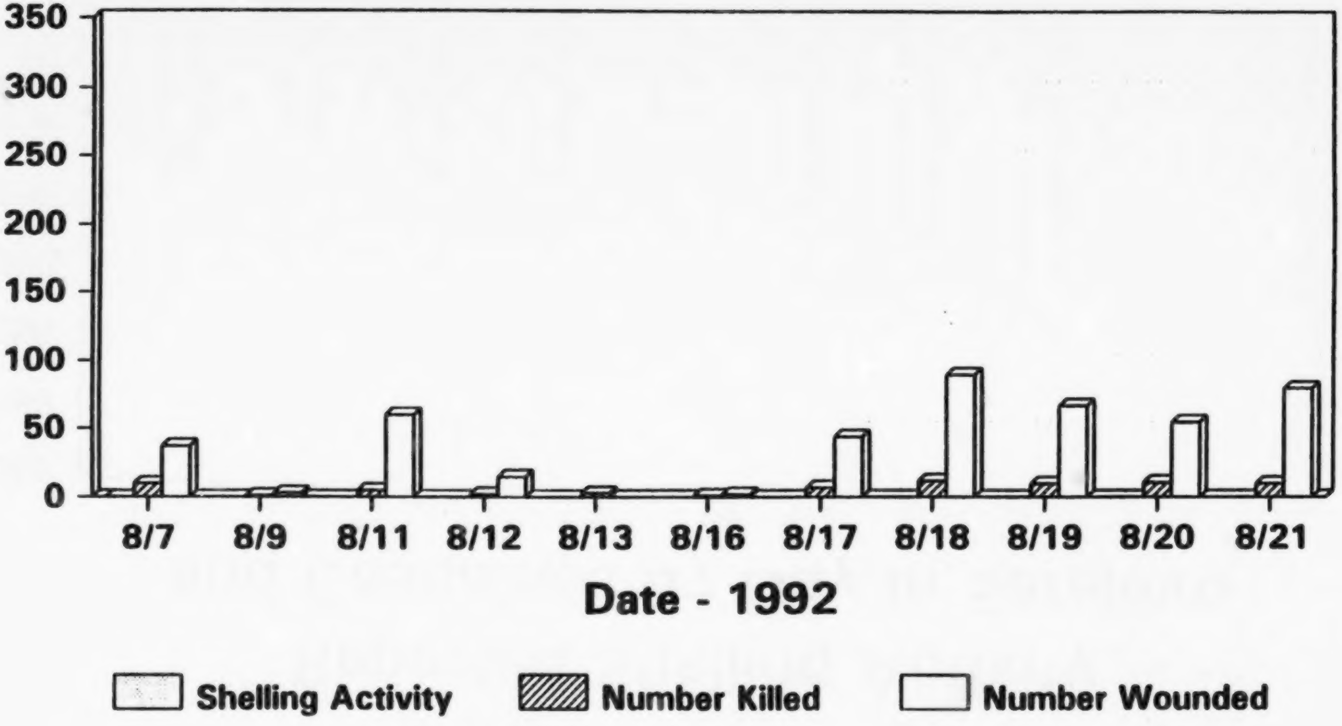
IHRLI Chronology: Reported Shelling Activity and Casualties by Day in Sarajevo



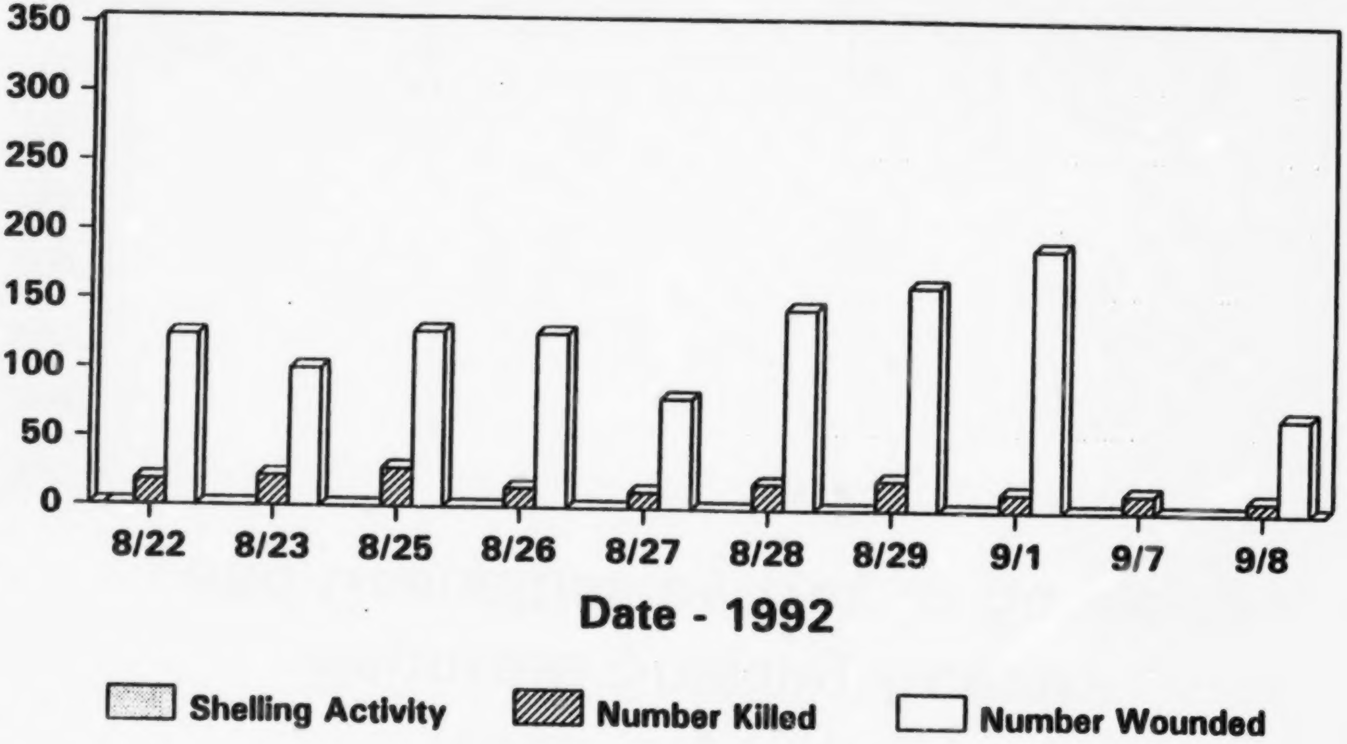
IHRLI Chronology: Reported Shelling Activity and Casualties by Day in Sarajevo



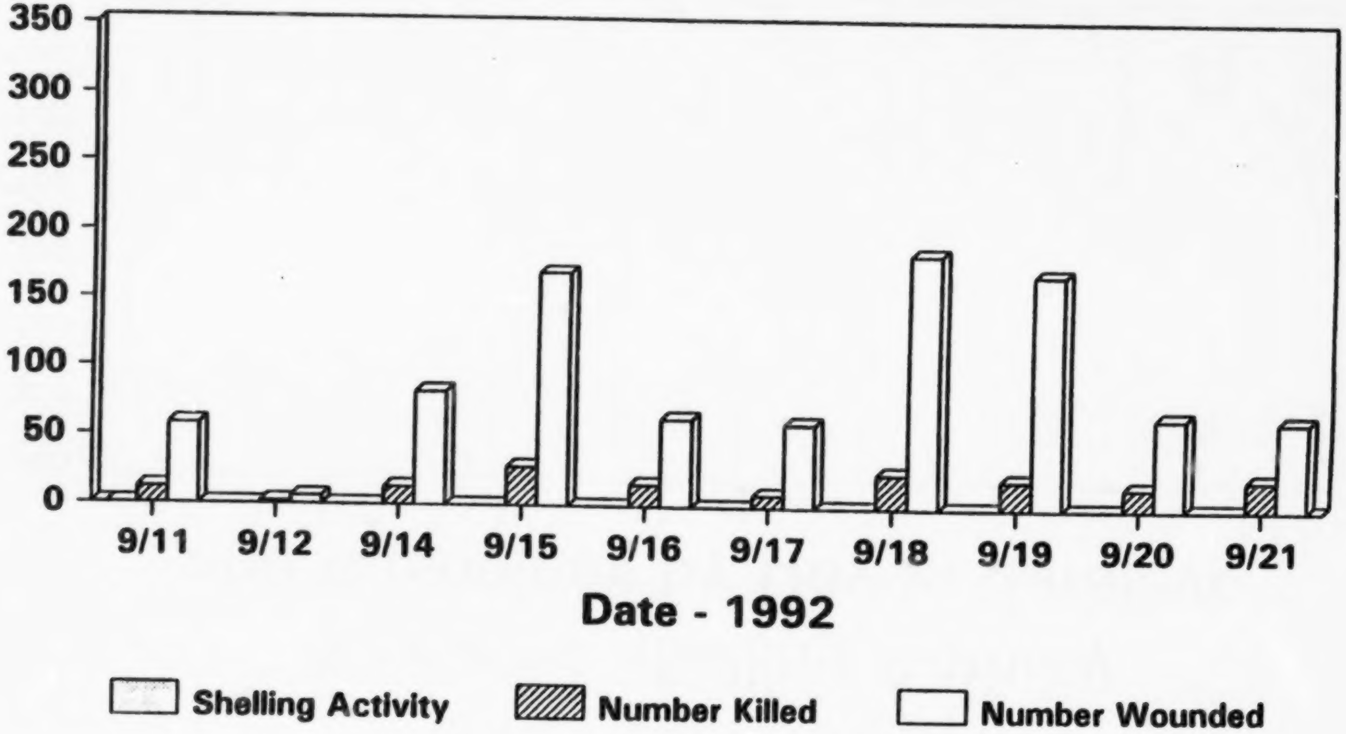
IHRLI Chronology: Reported Shelling Activity and Casualties by Day in Sarajevo



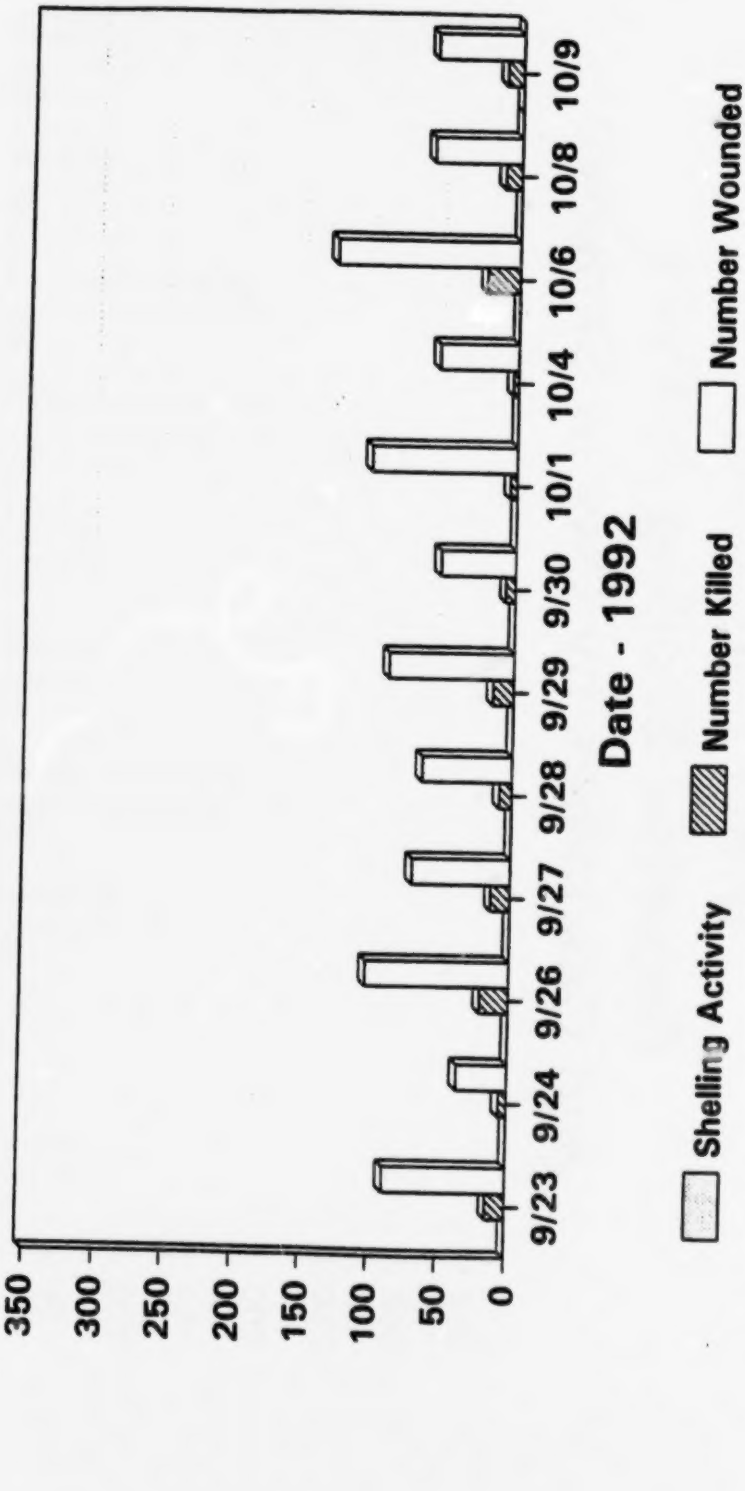
IHRLI Chronology: Reported Shelling Activity and Casualties by Day in Sarajevo



IHRLI Chronology:
Reported Shelling Activity
and Casualties by Day in Sarajevo



IHRLI Chronology: Reported Shelling Activity and Casualties by Day in Sarajevo



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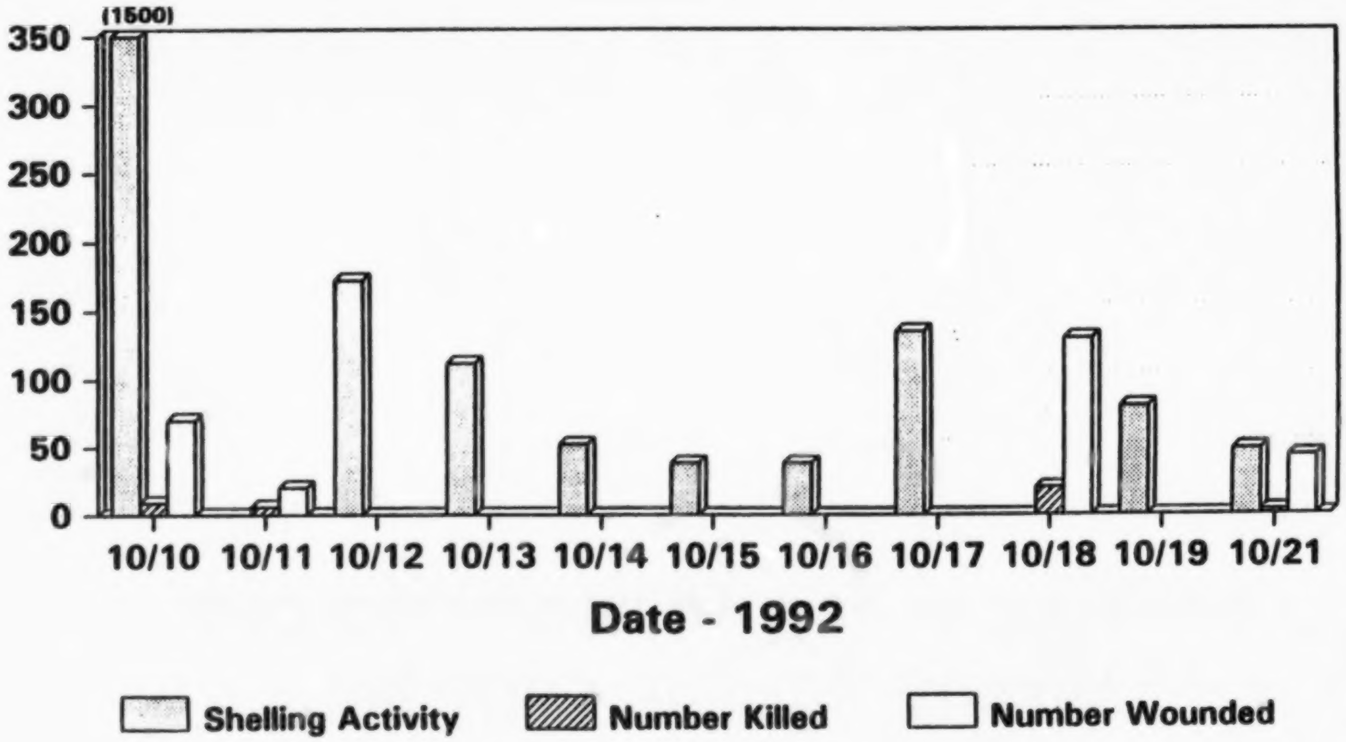

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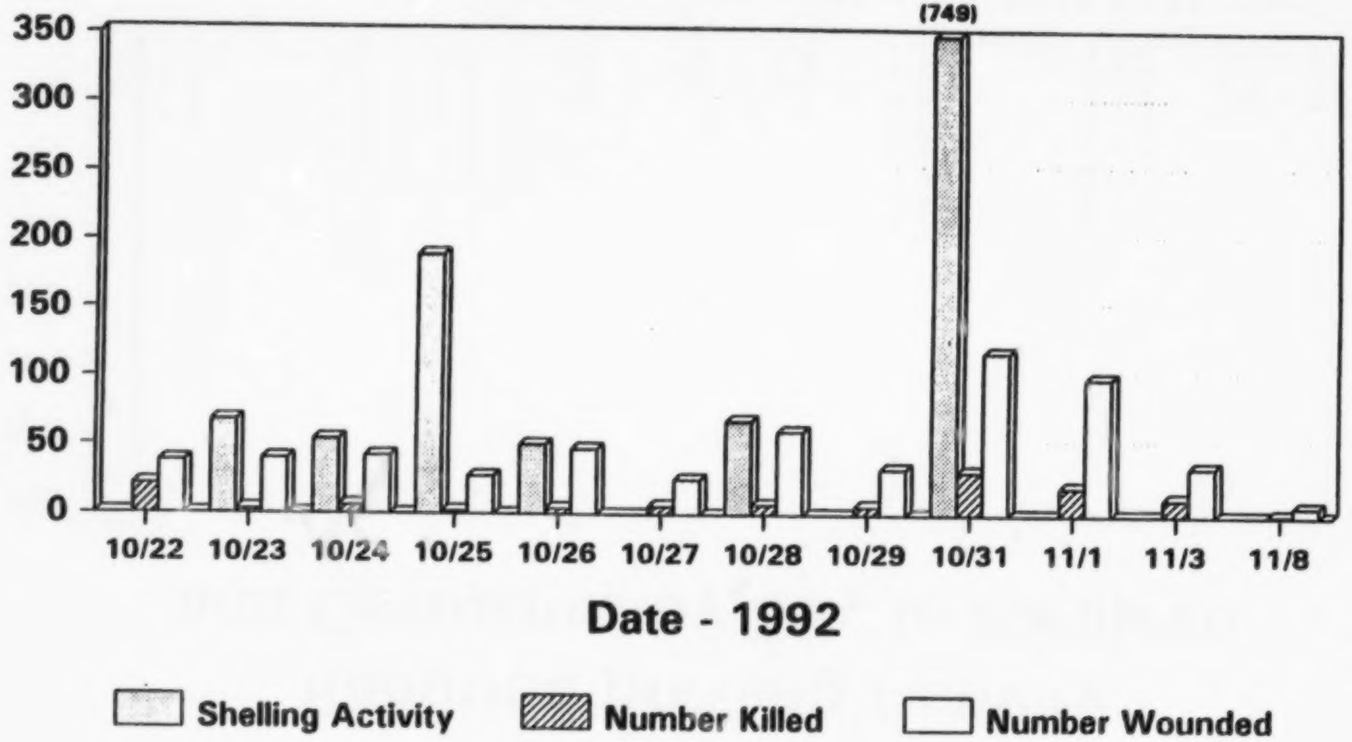

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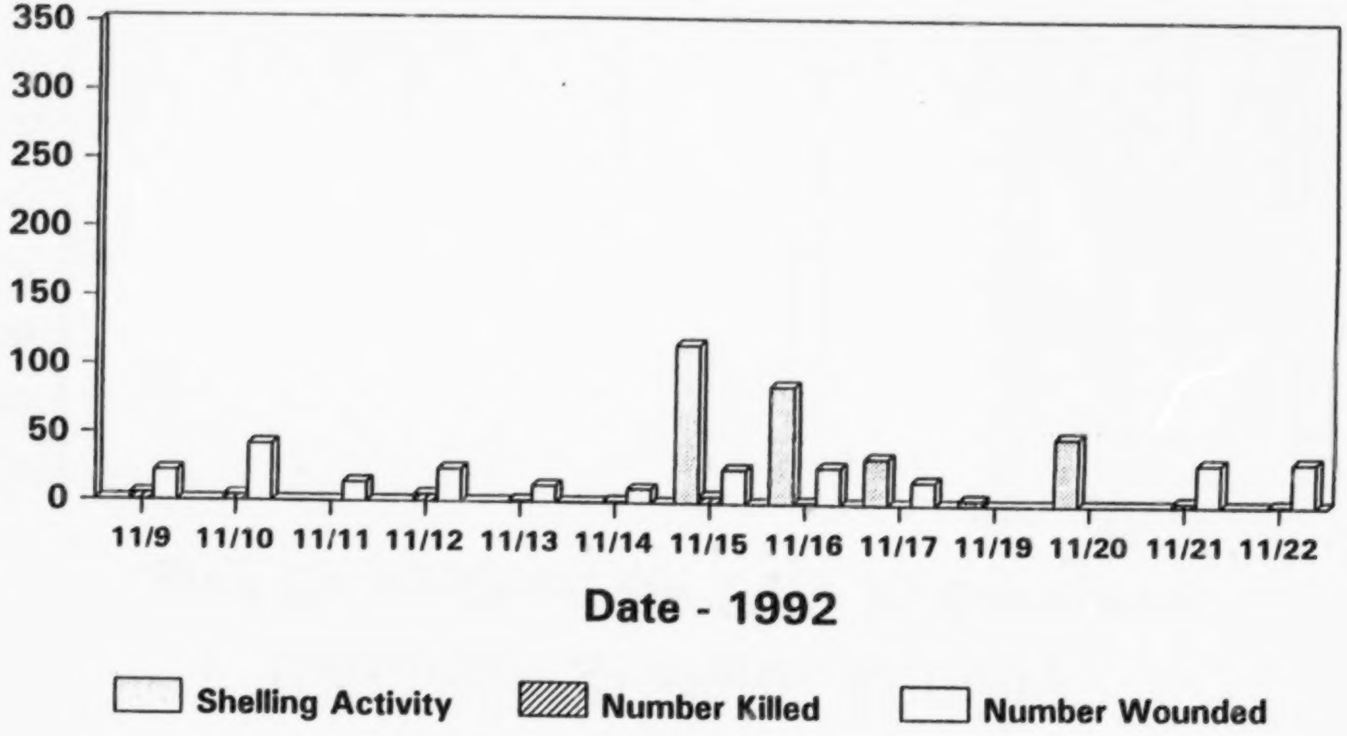

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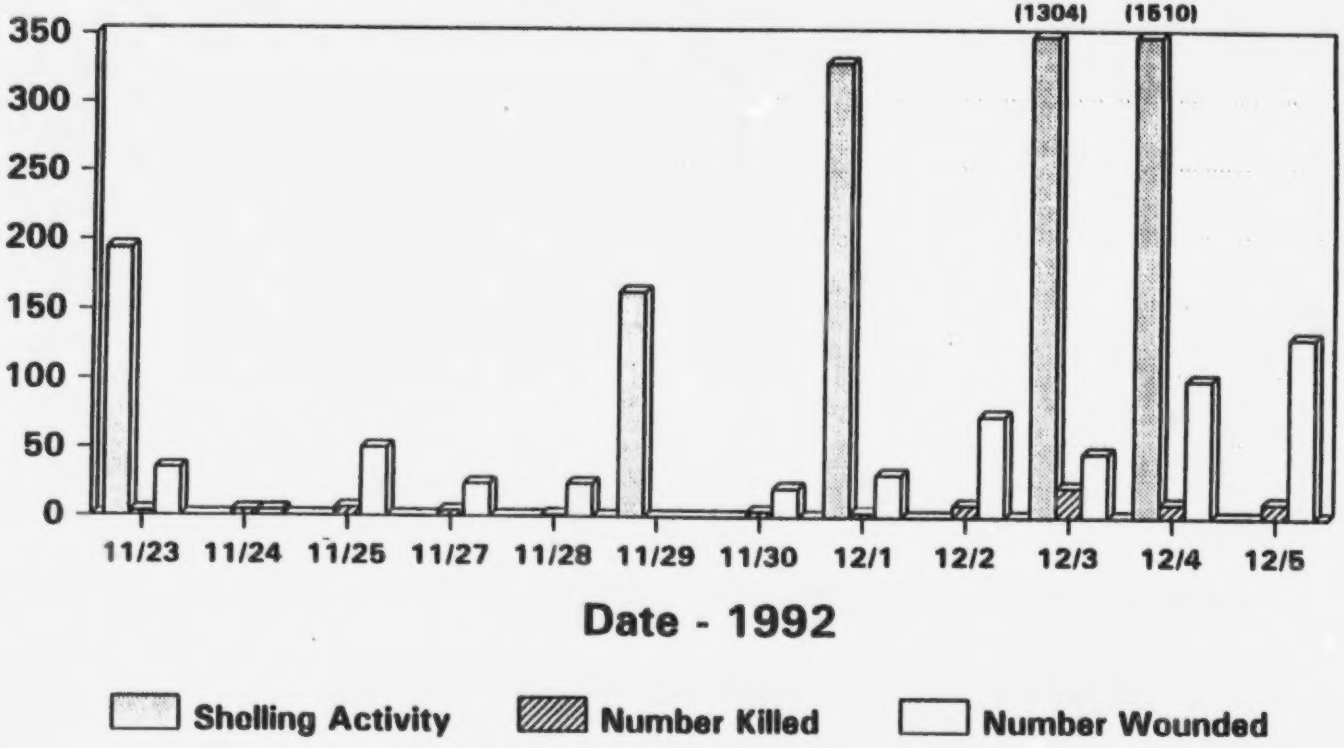

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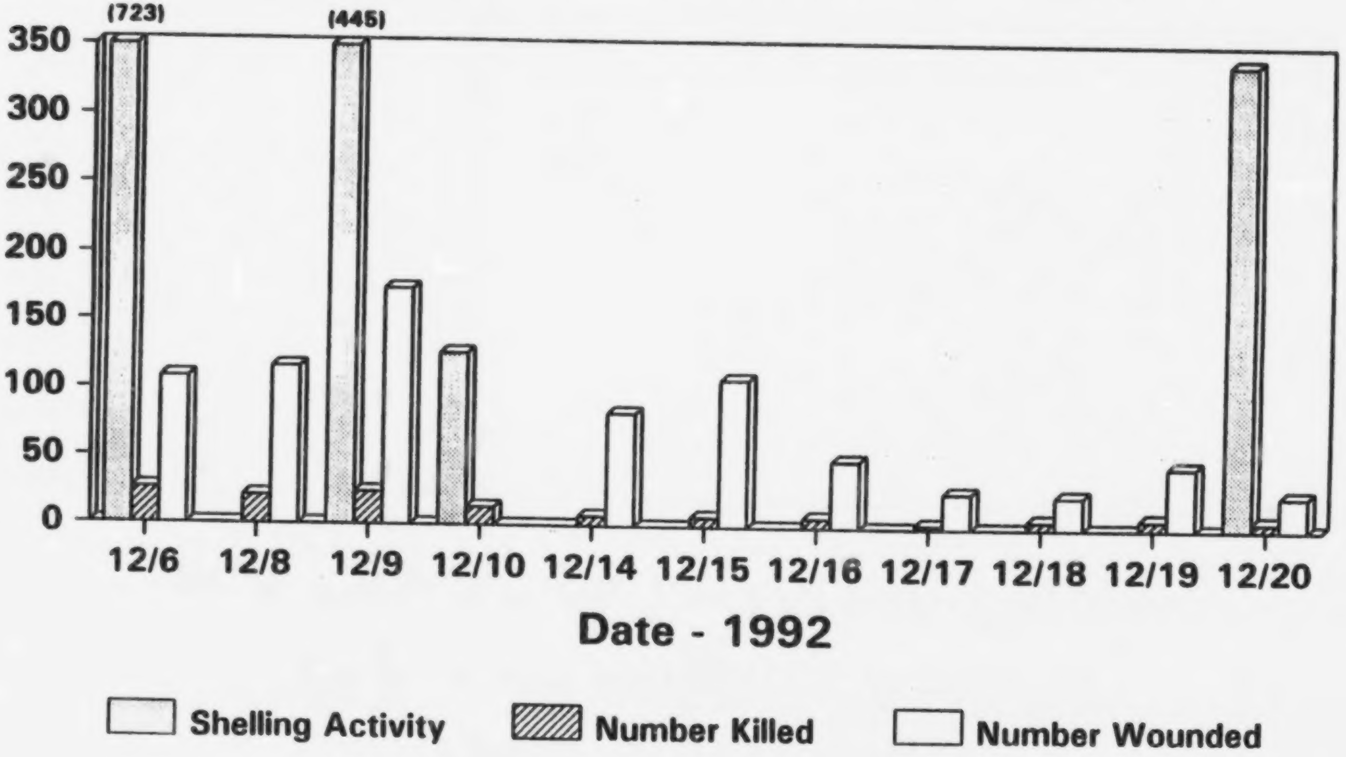

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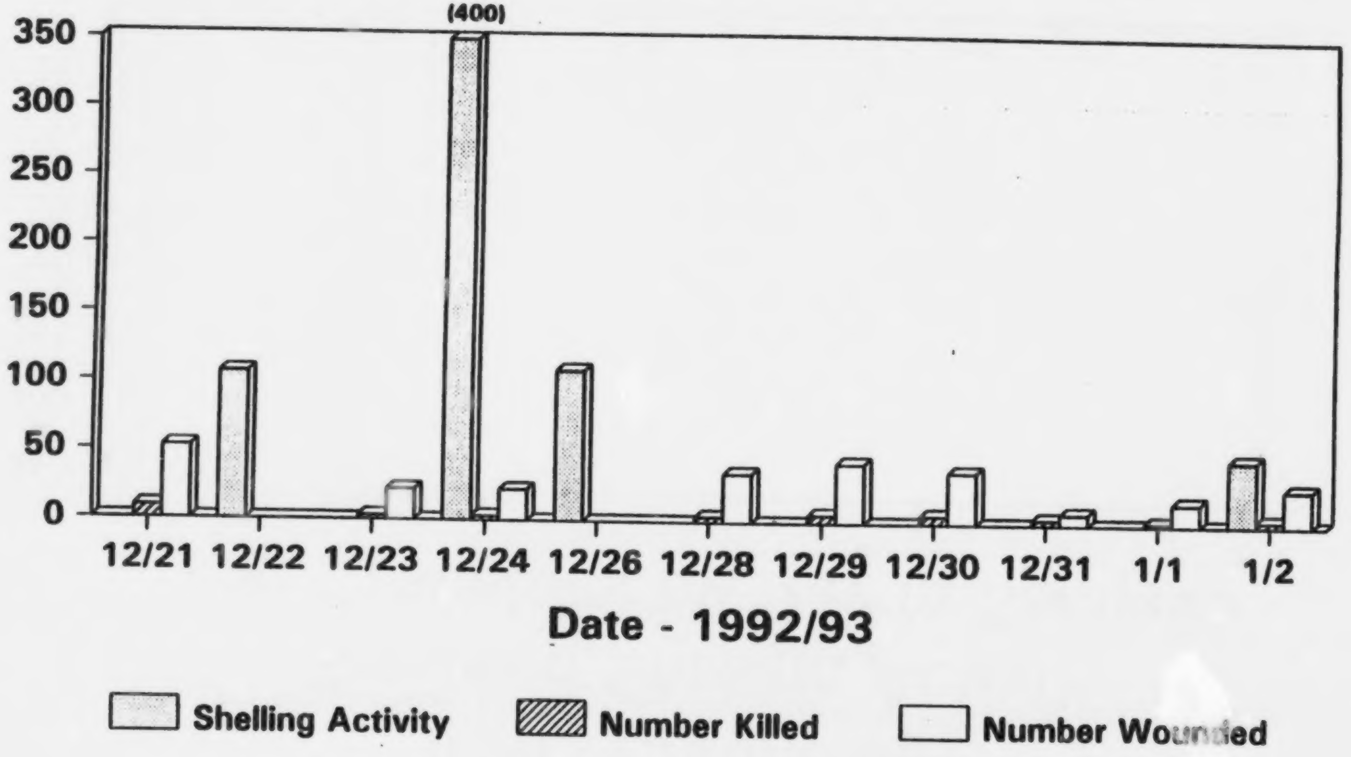

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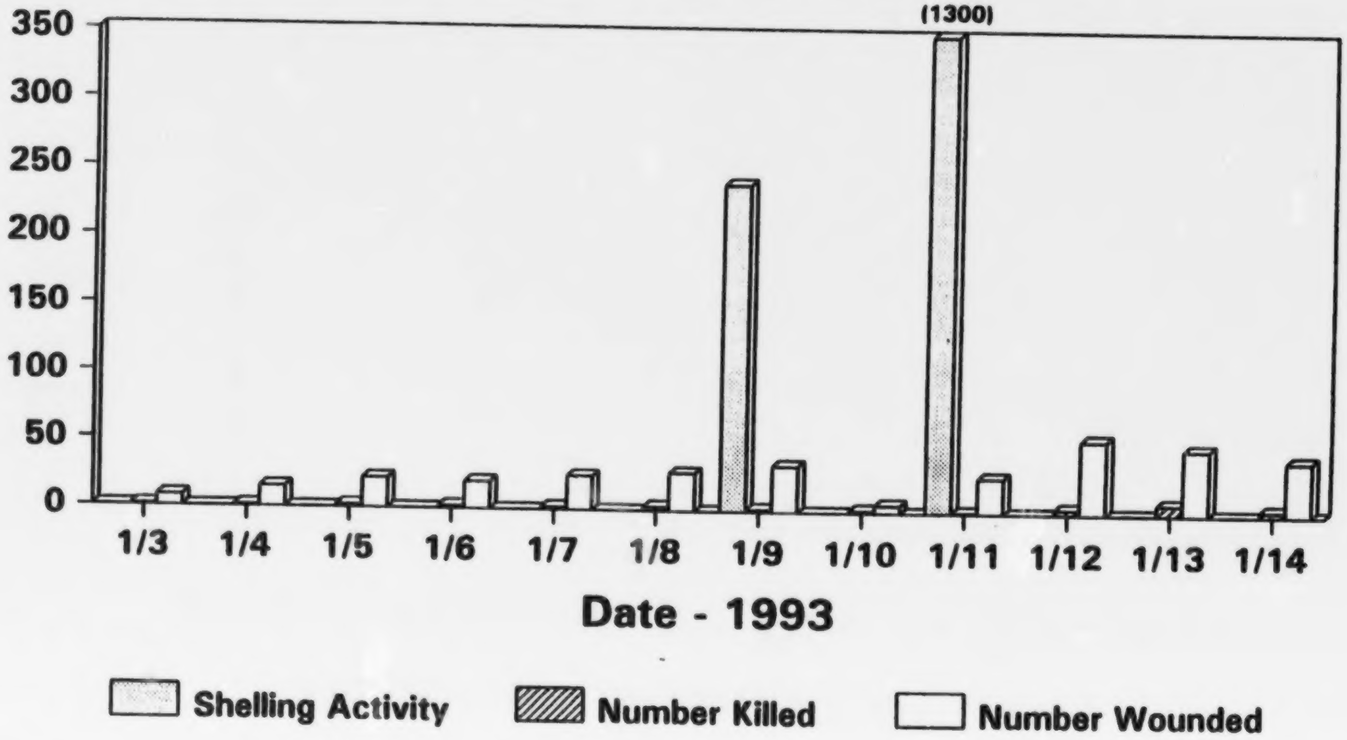

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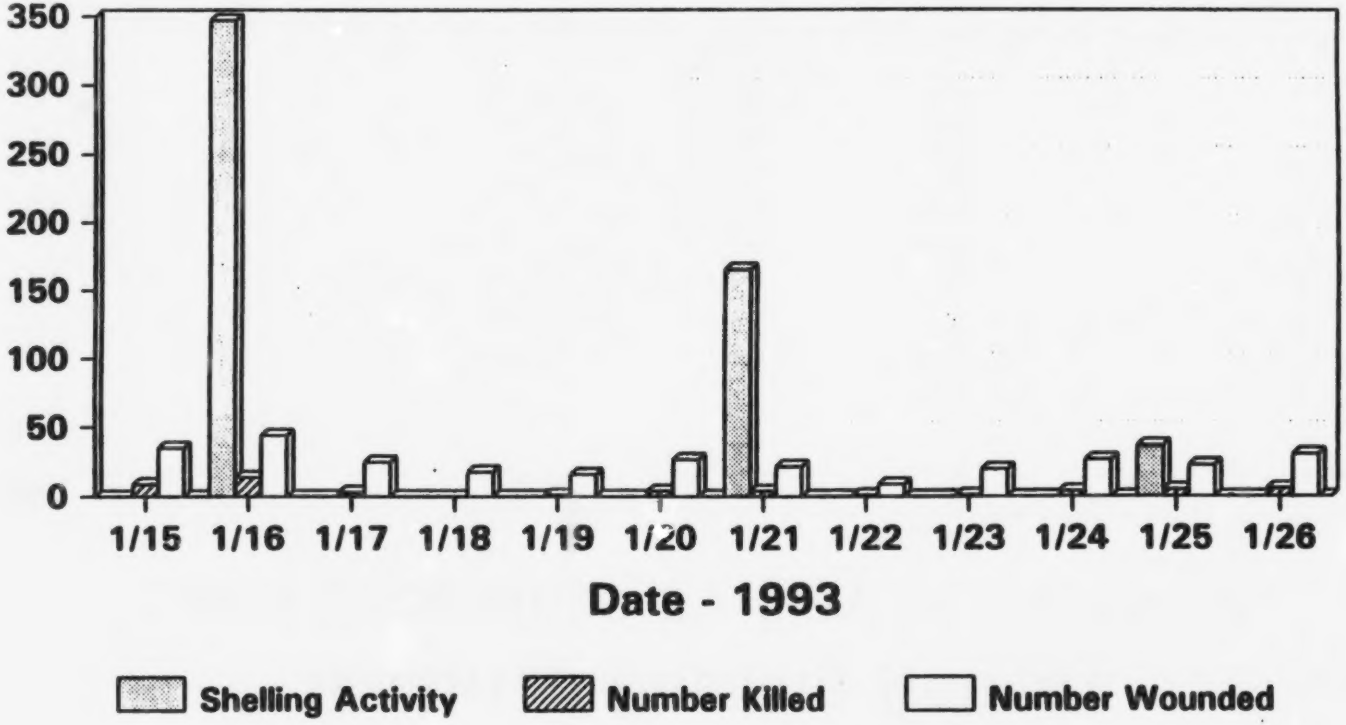

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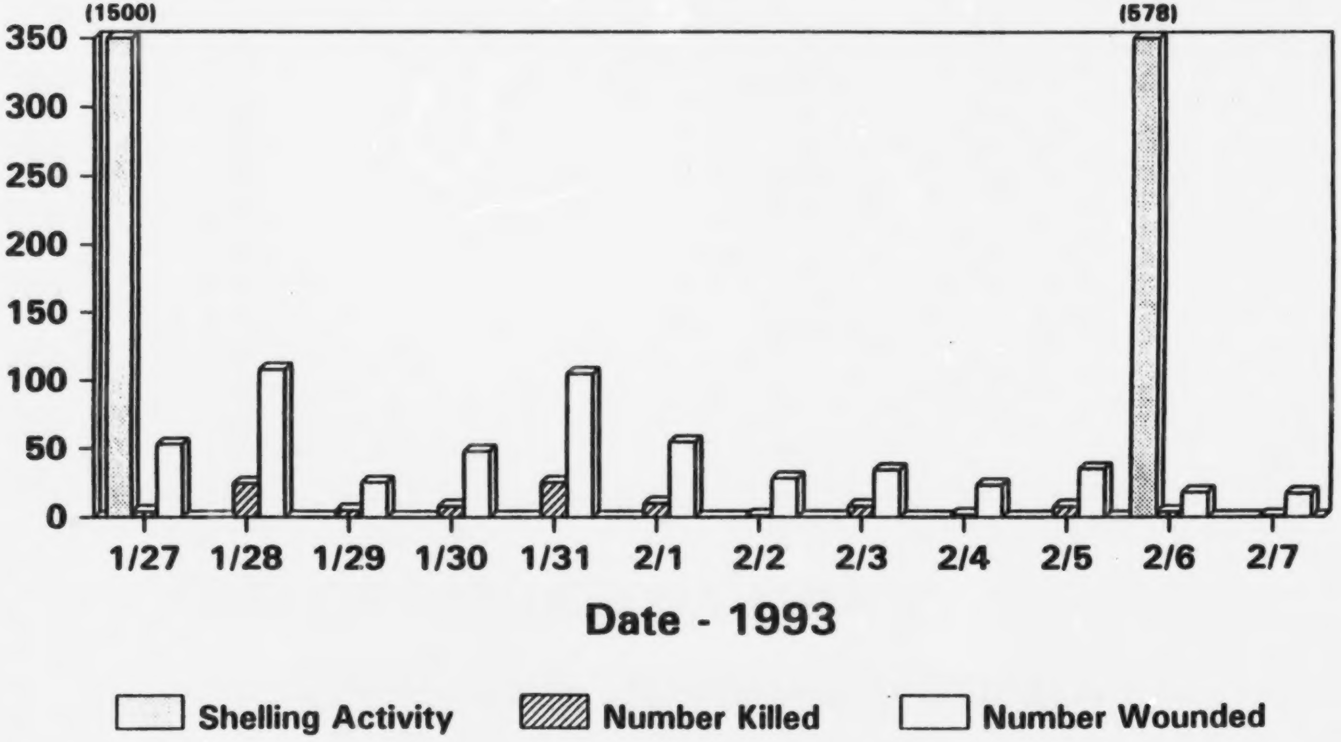

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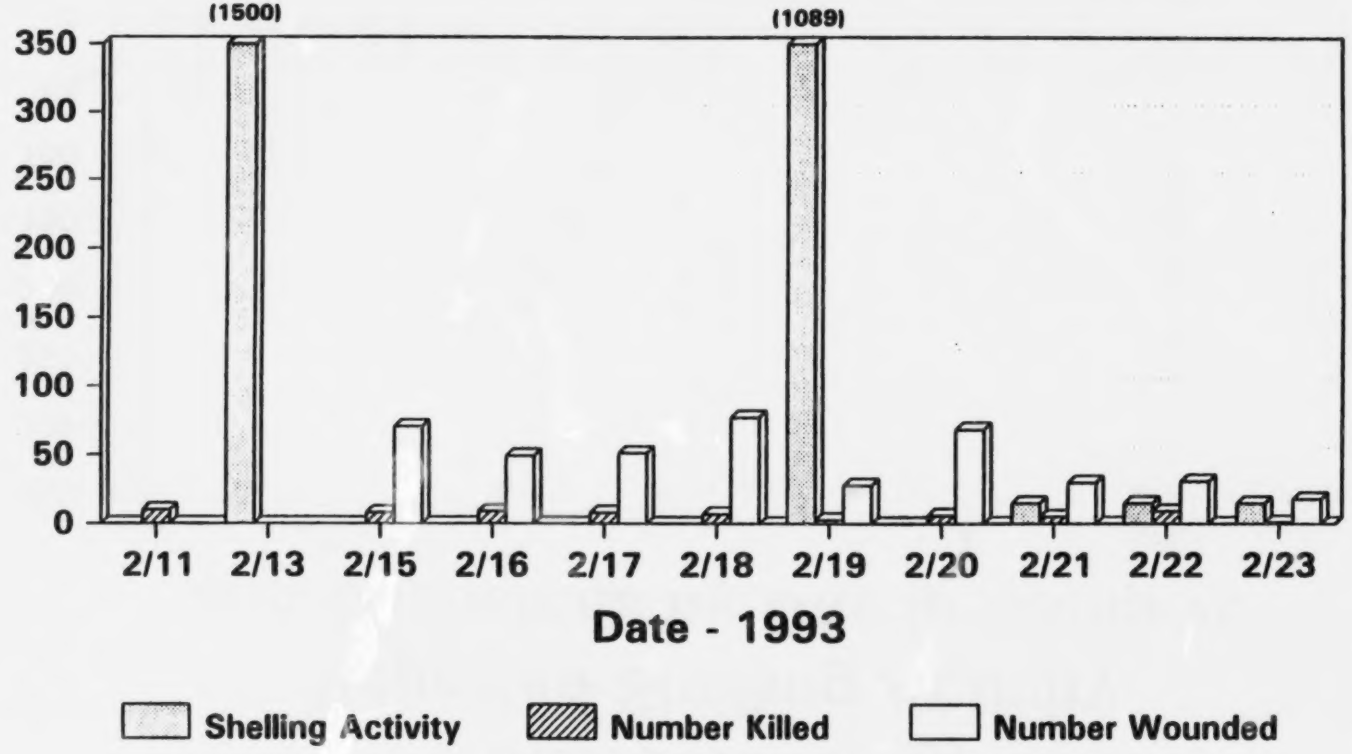

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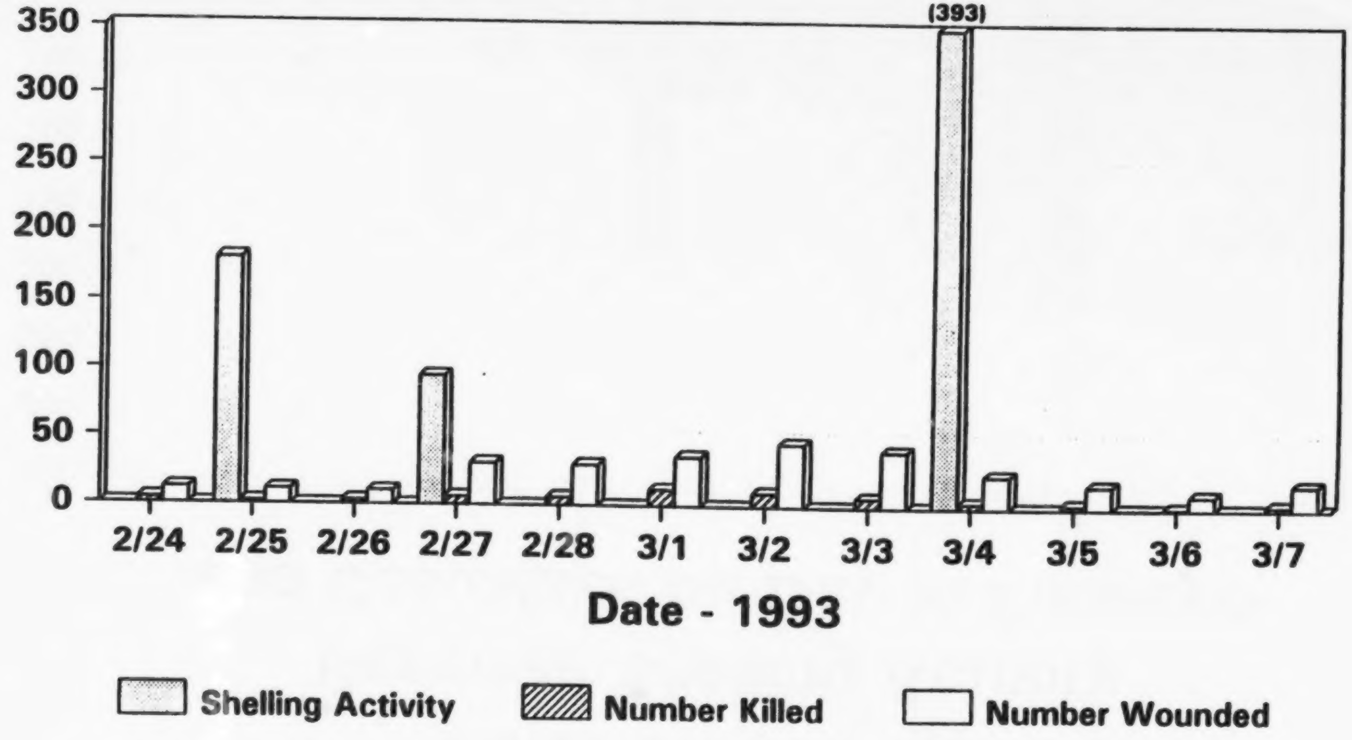

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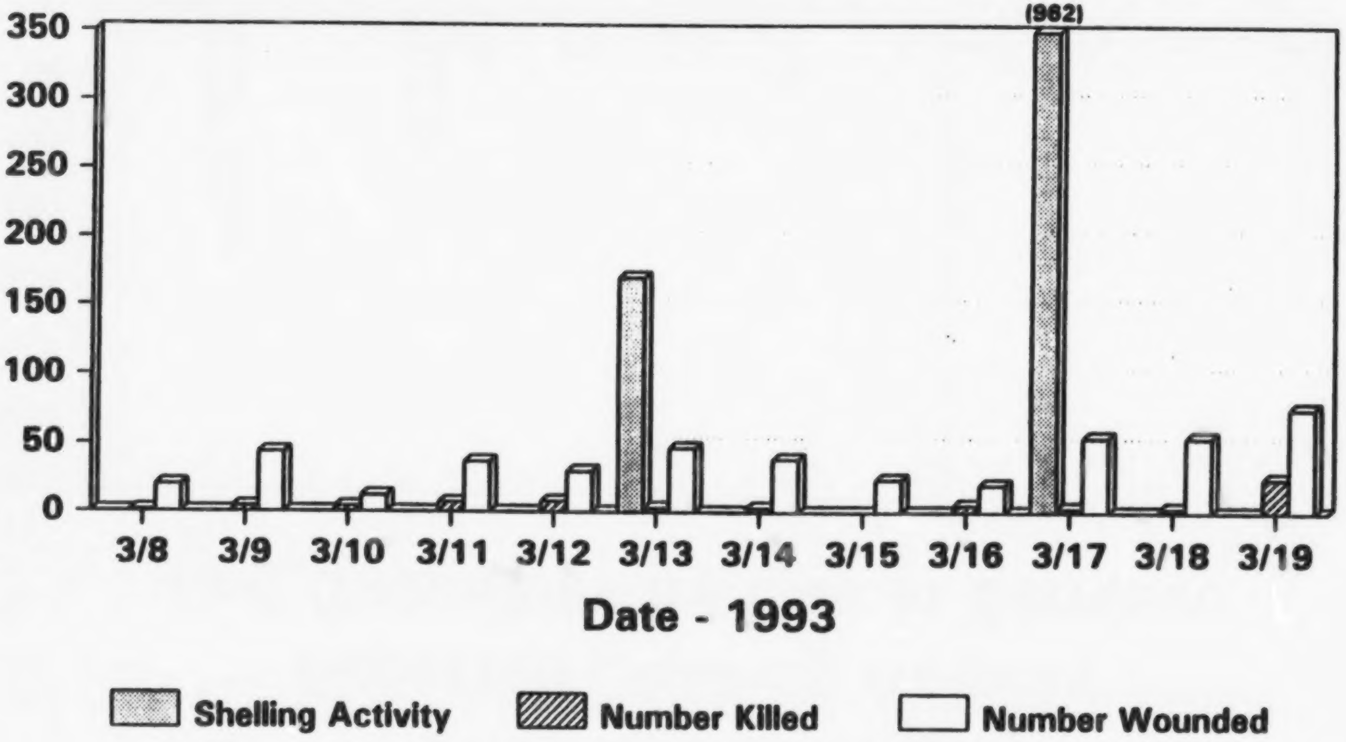

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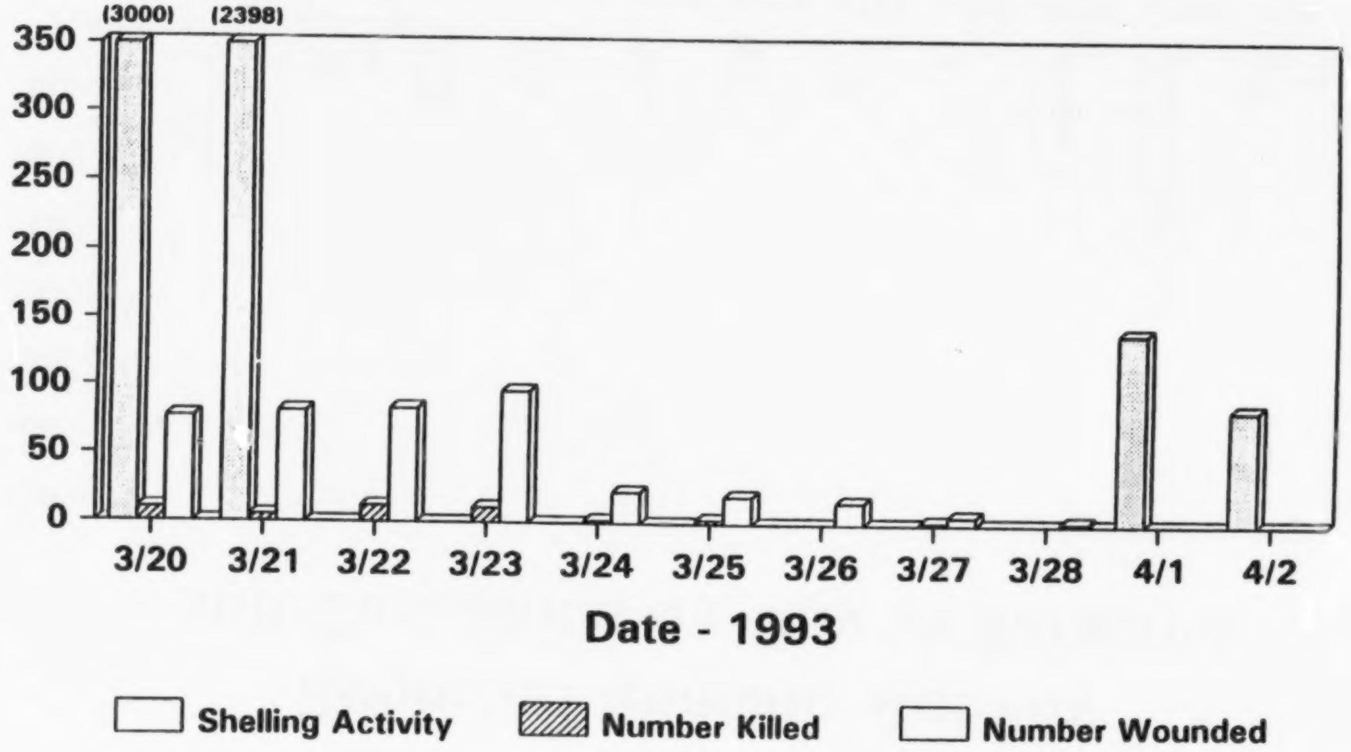

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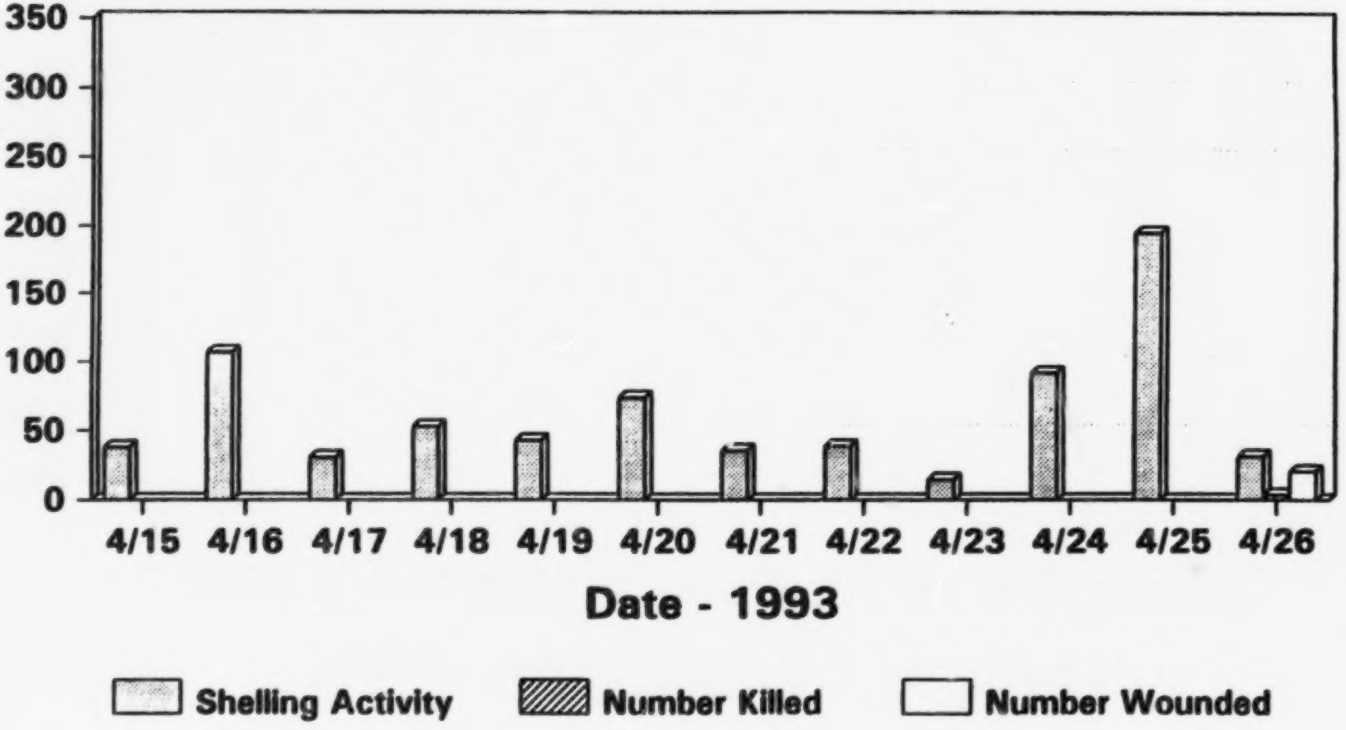

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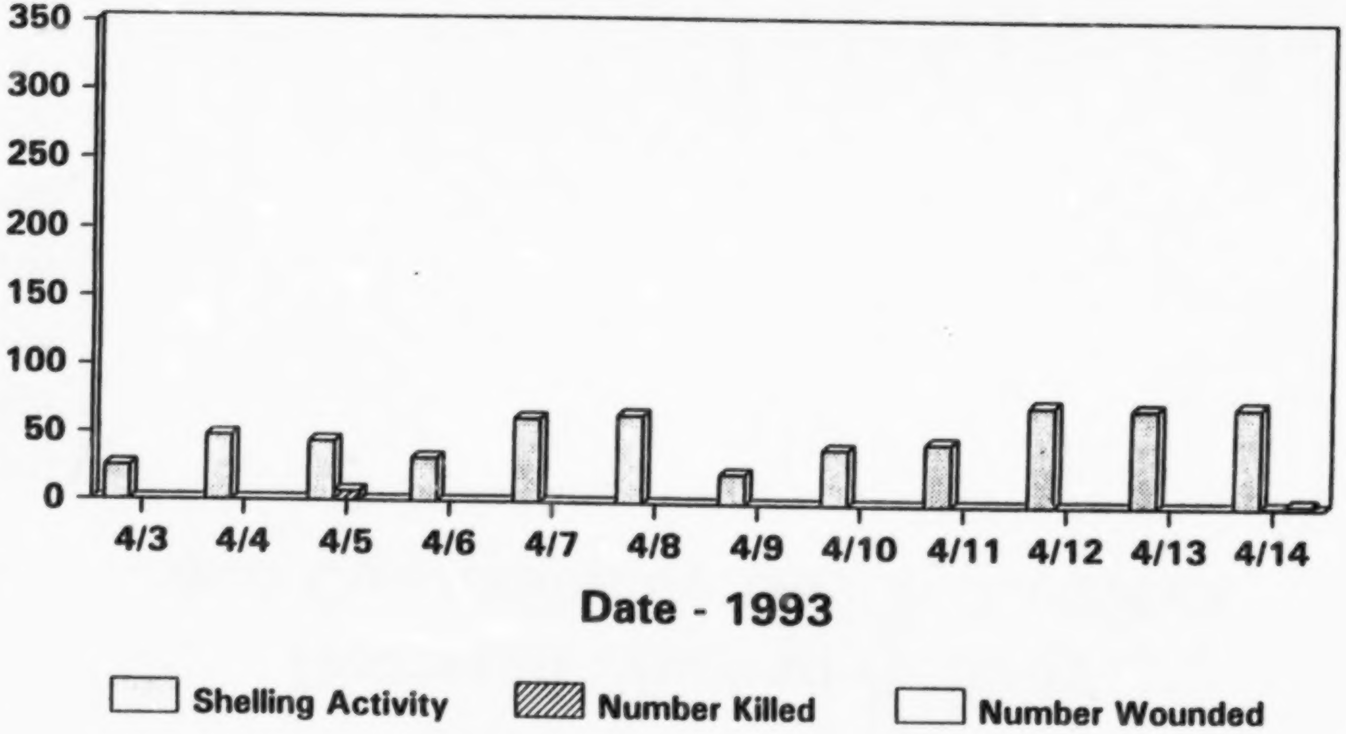

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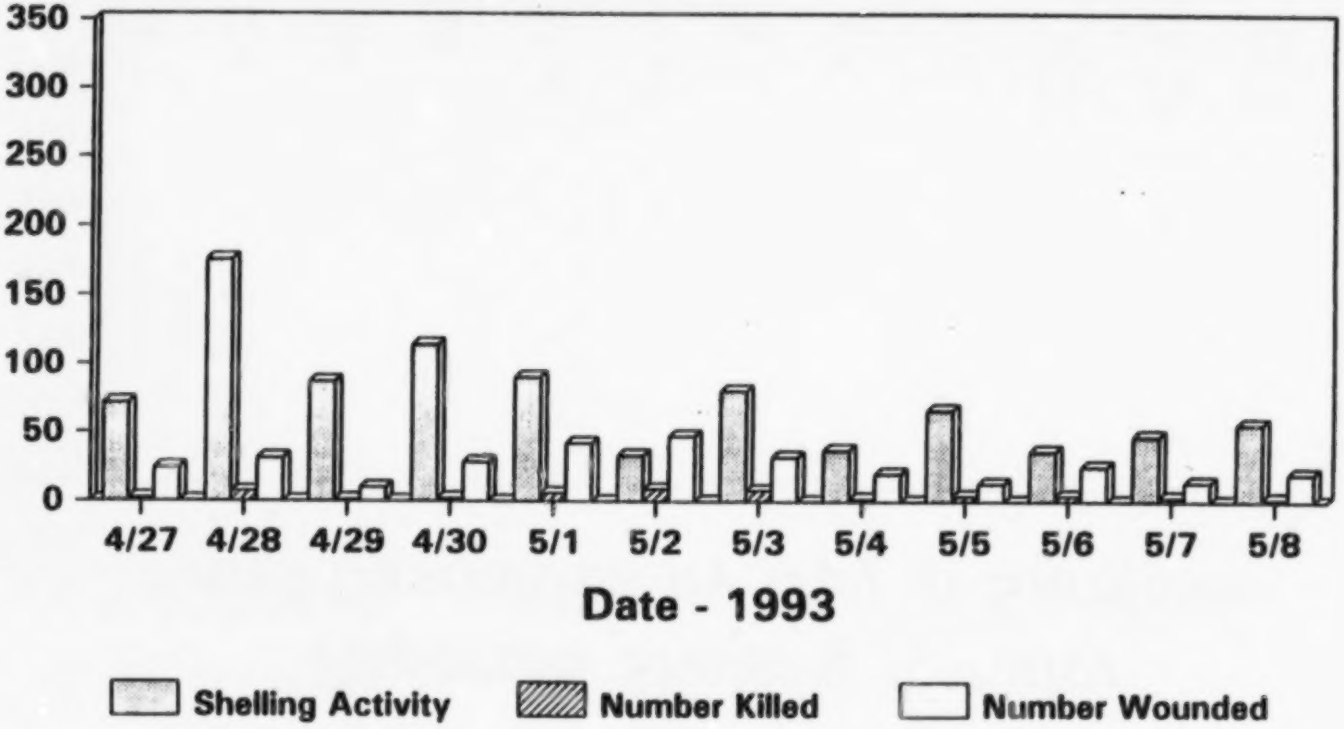

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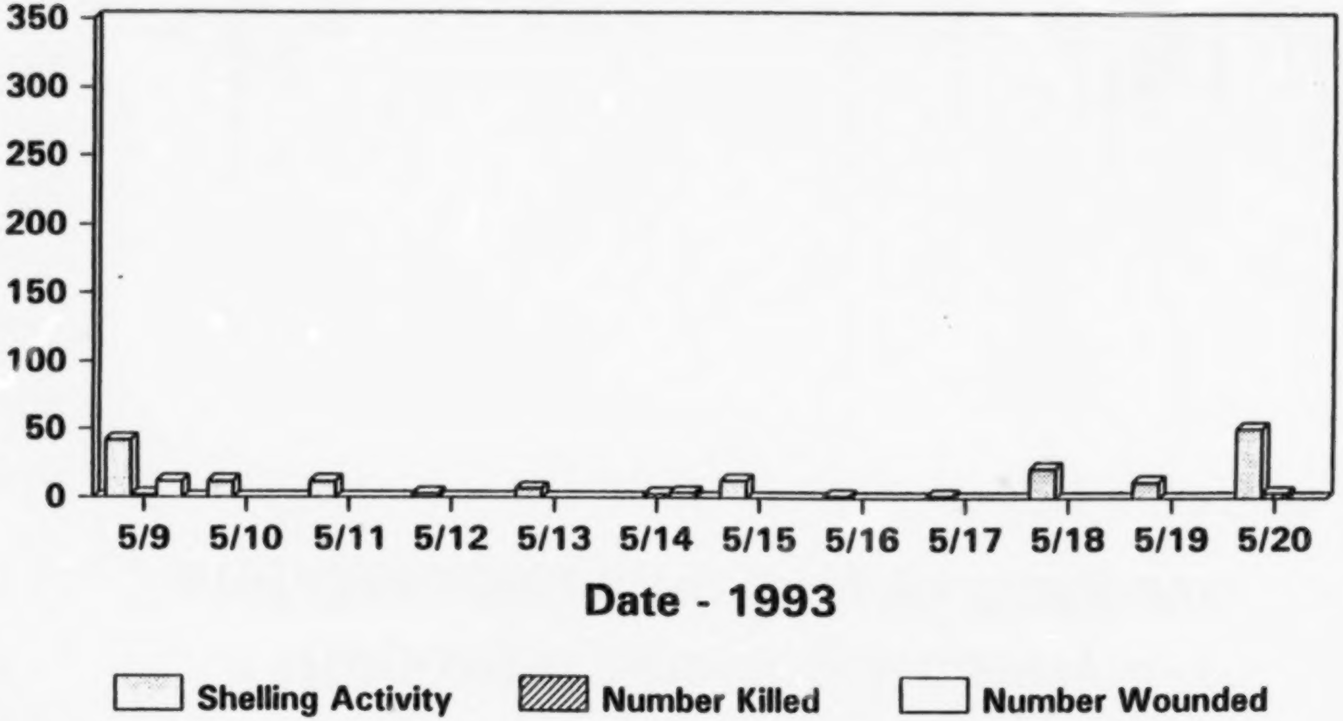

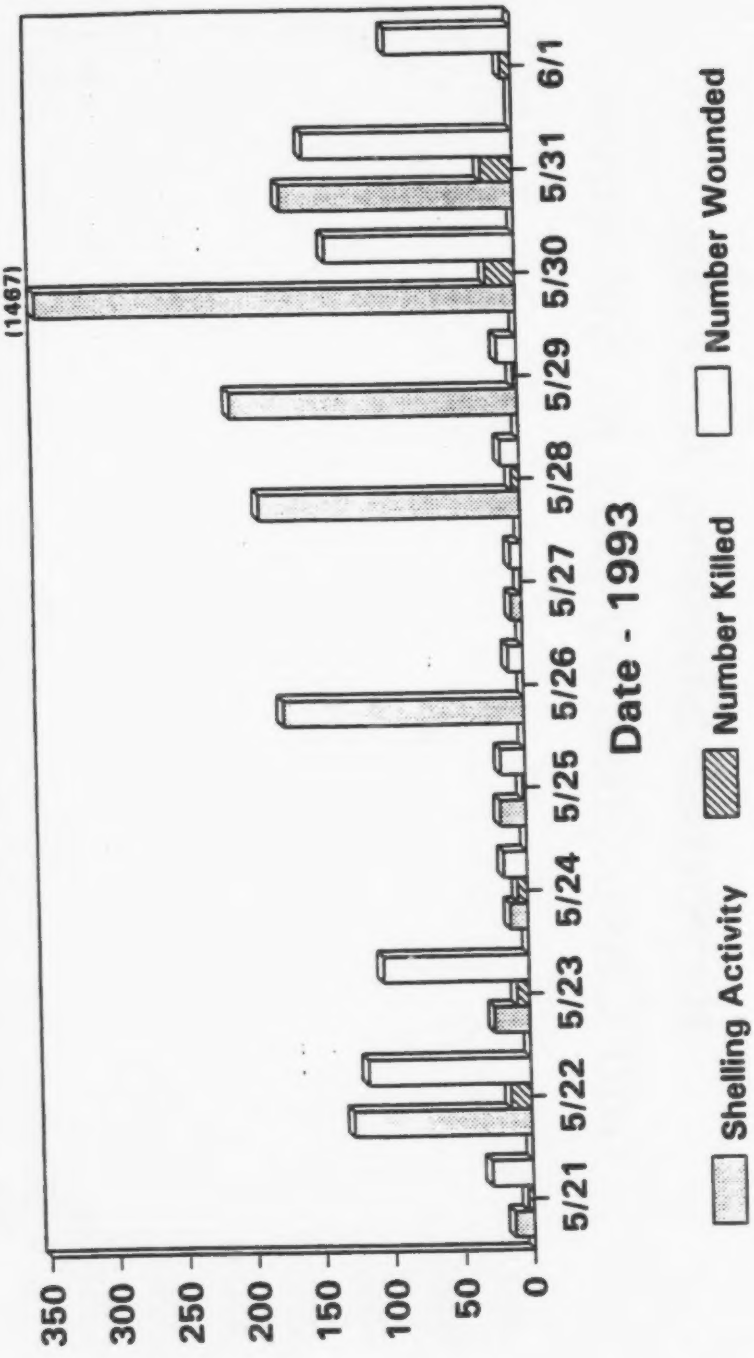

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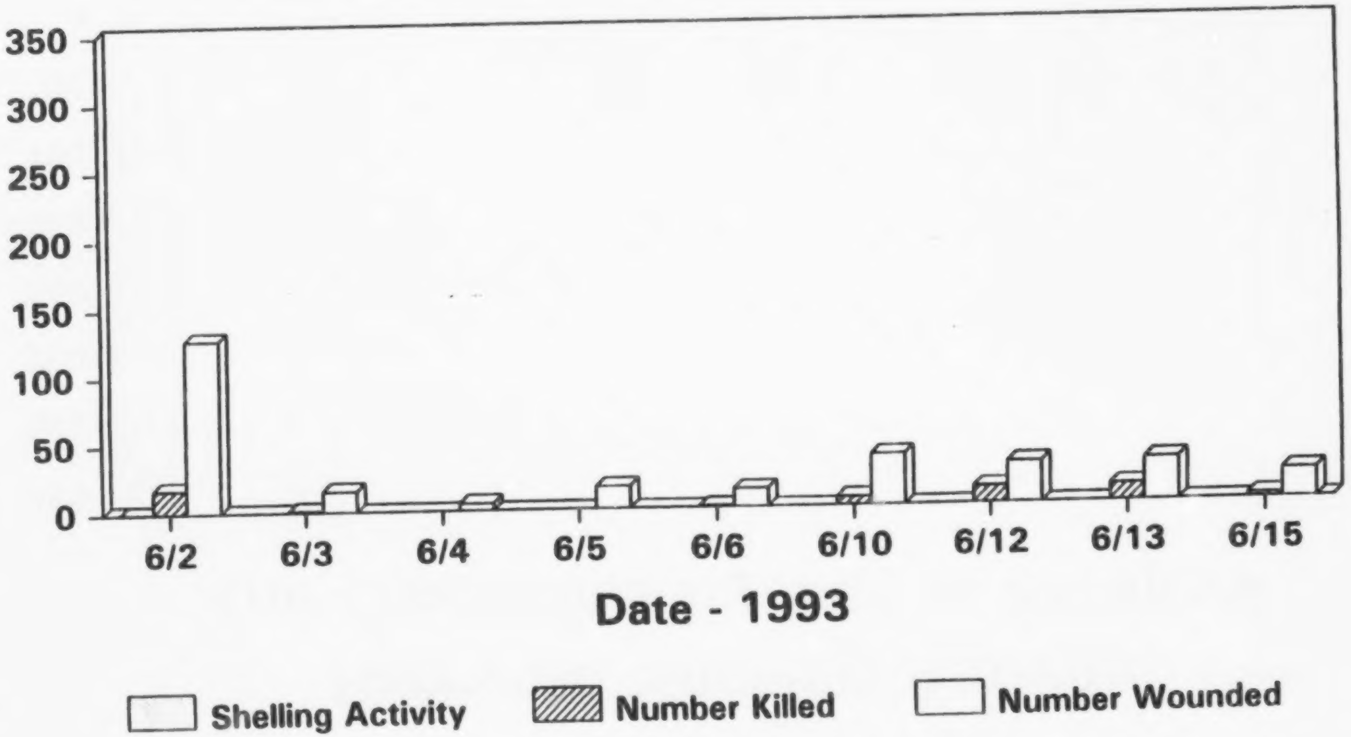

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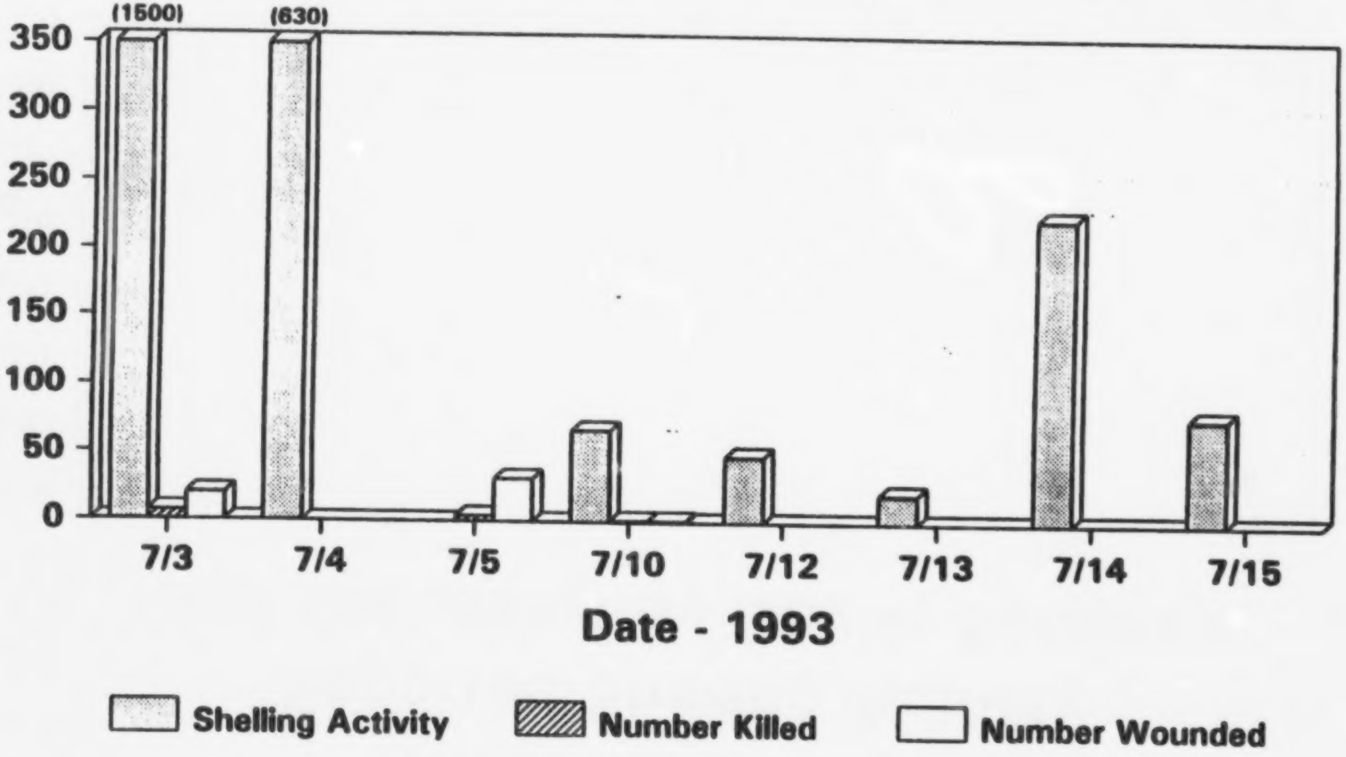

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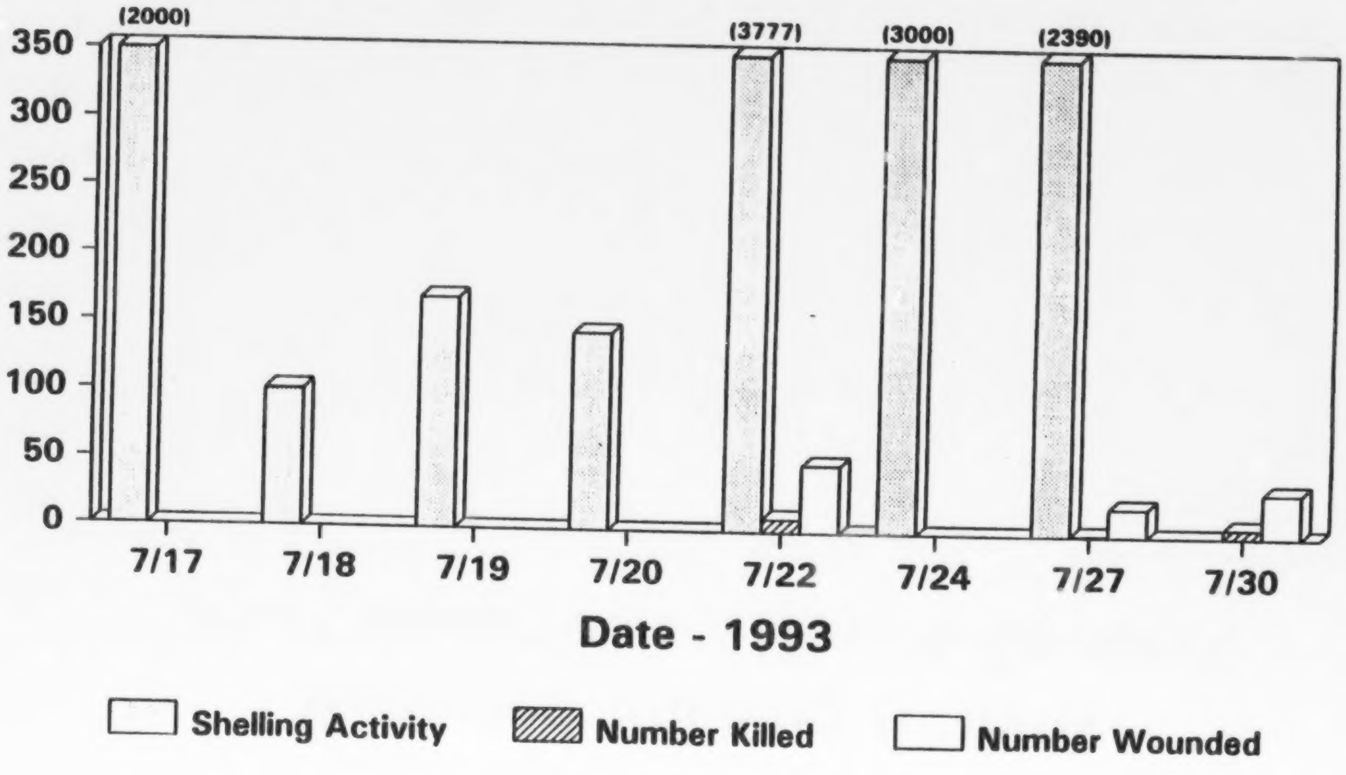

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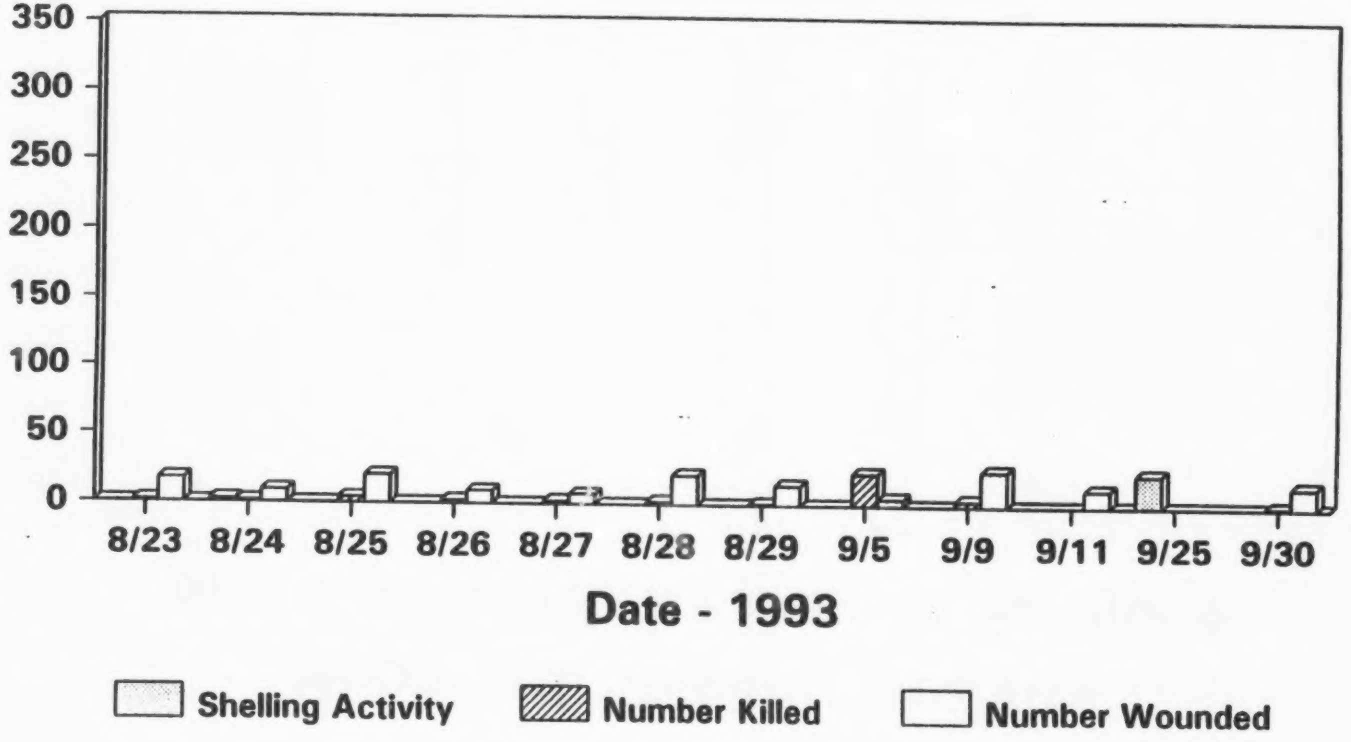

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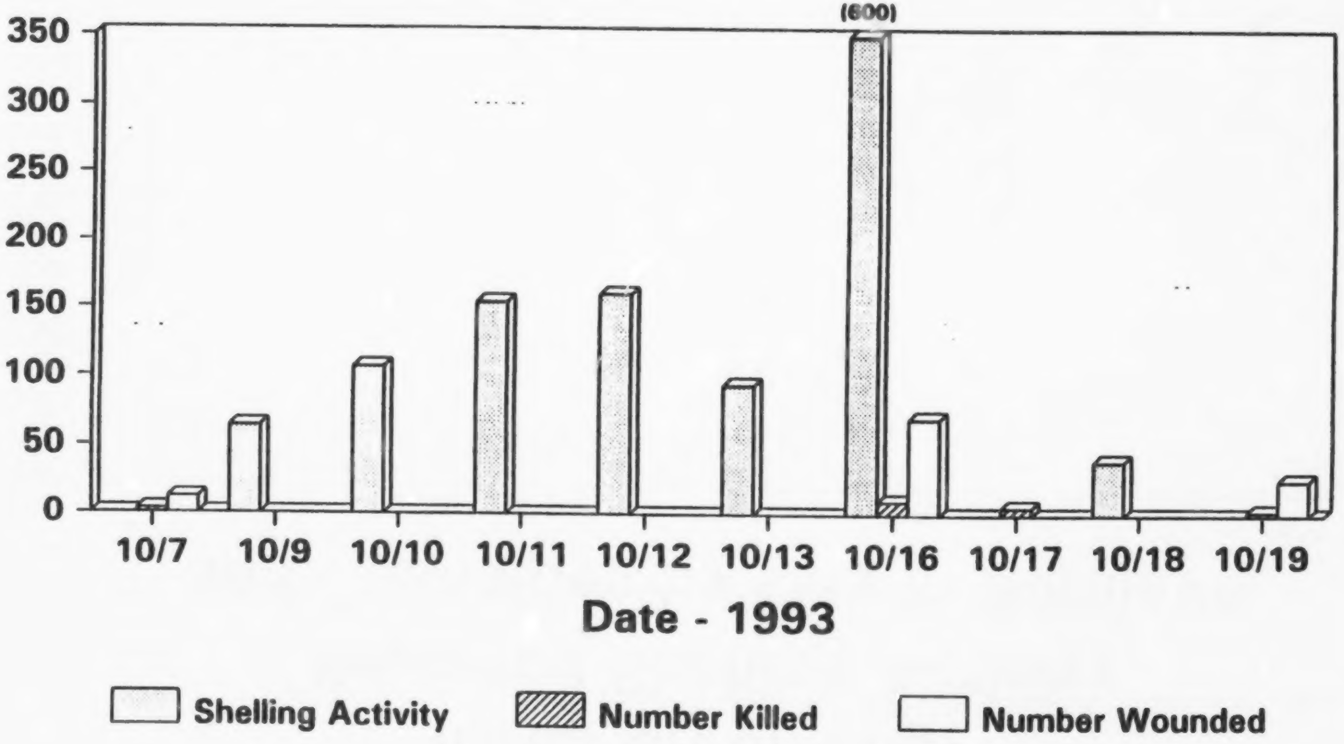

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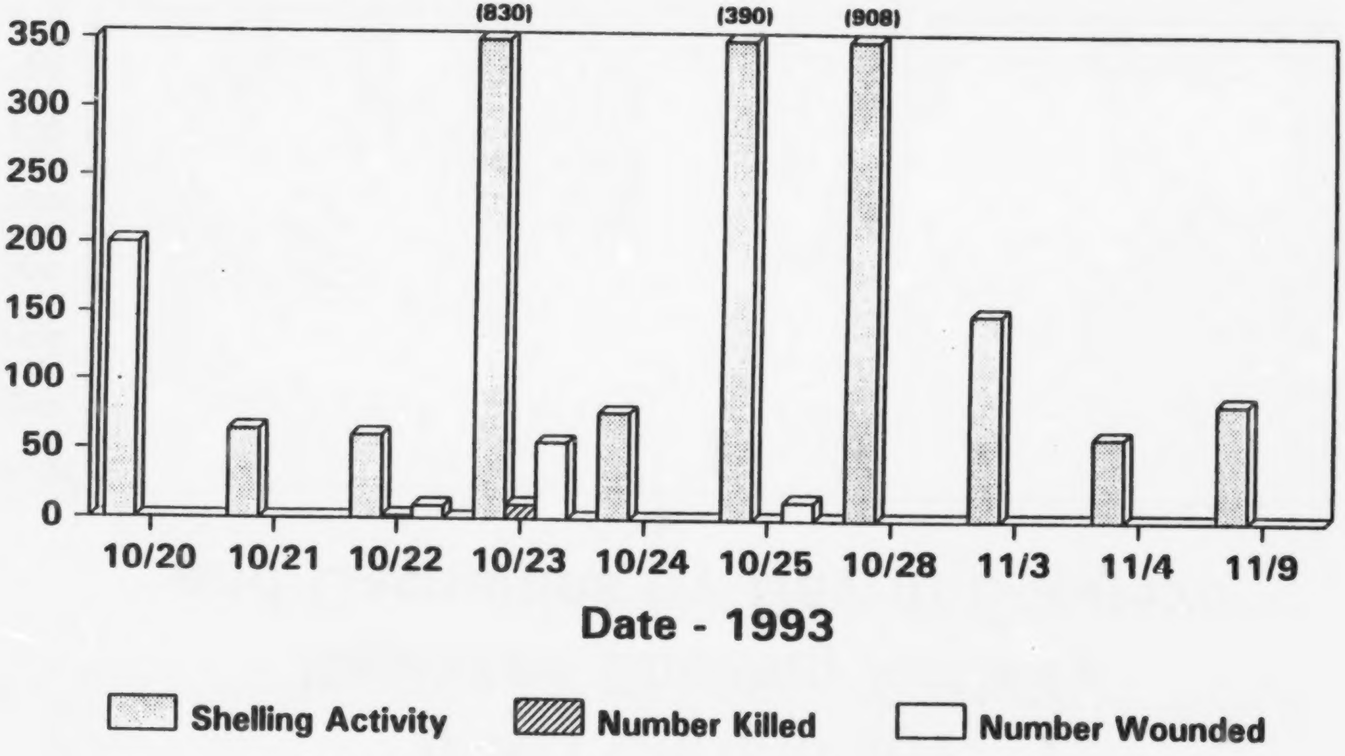

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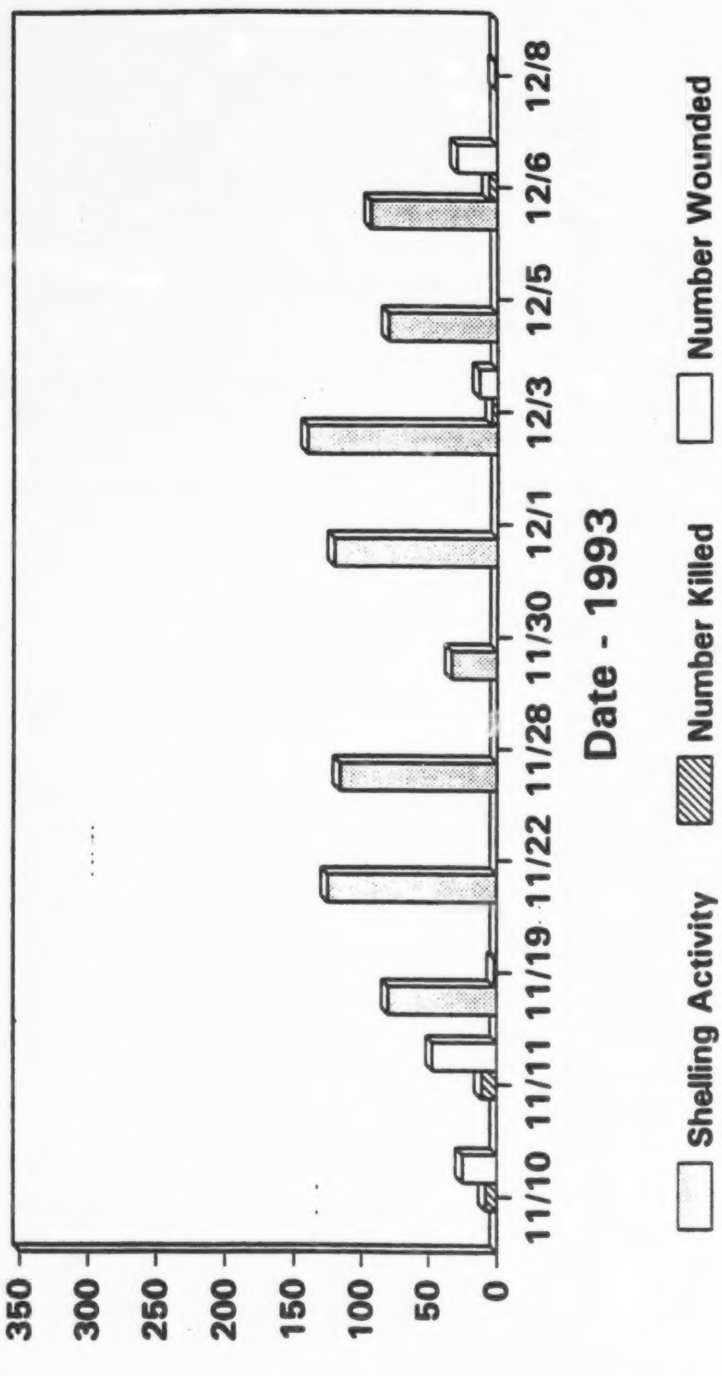

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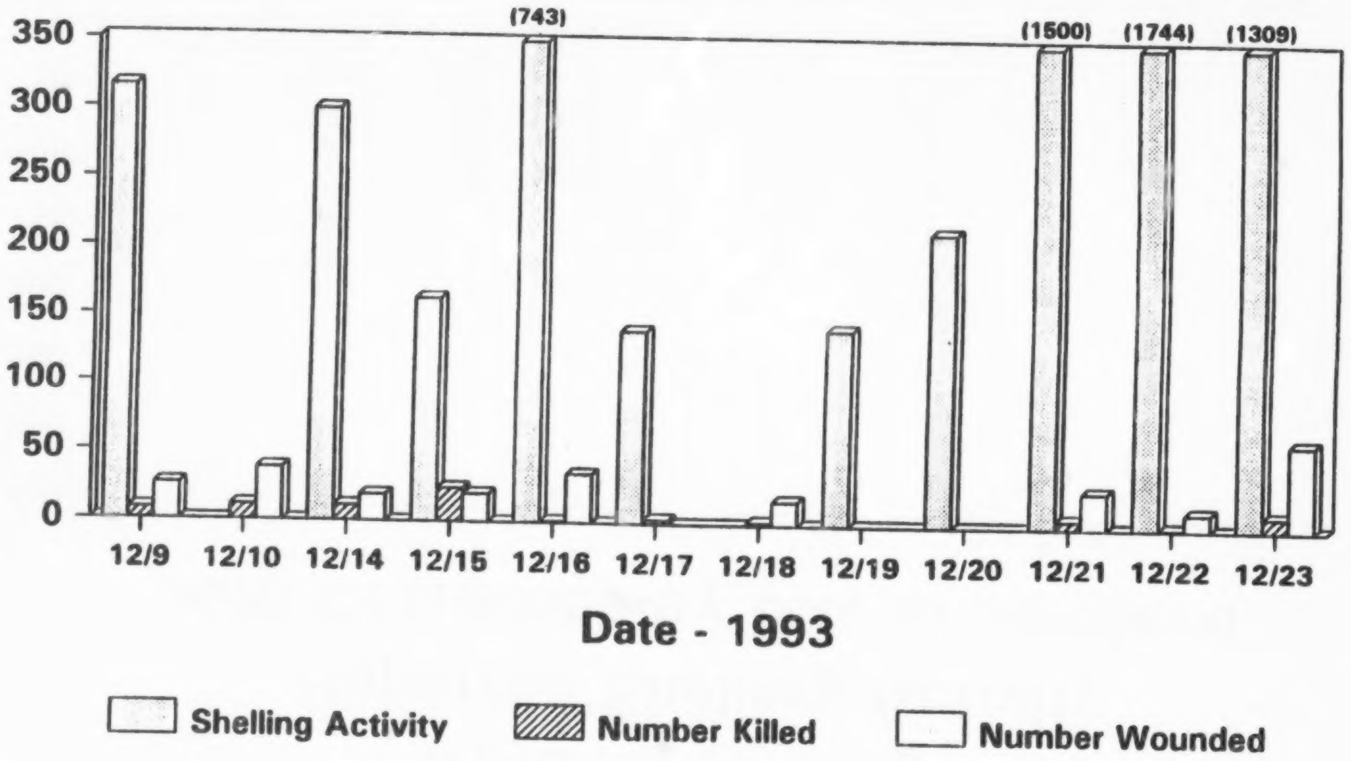

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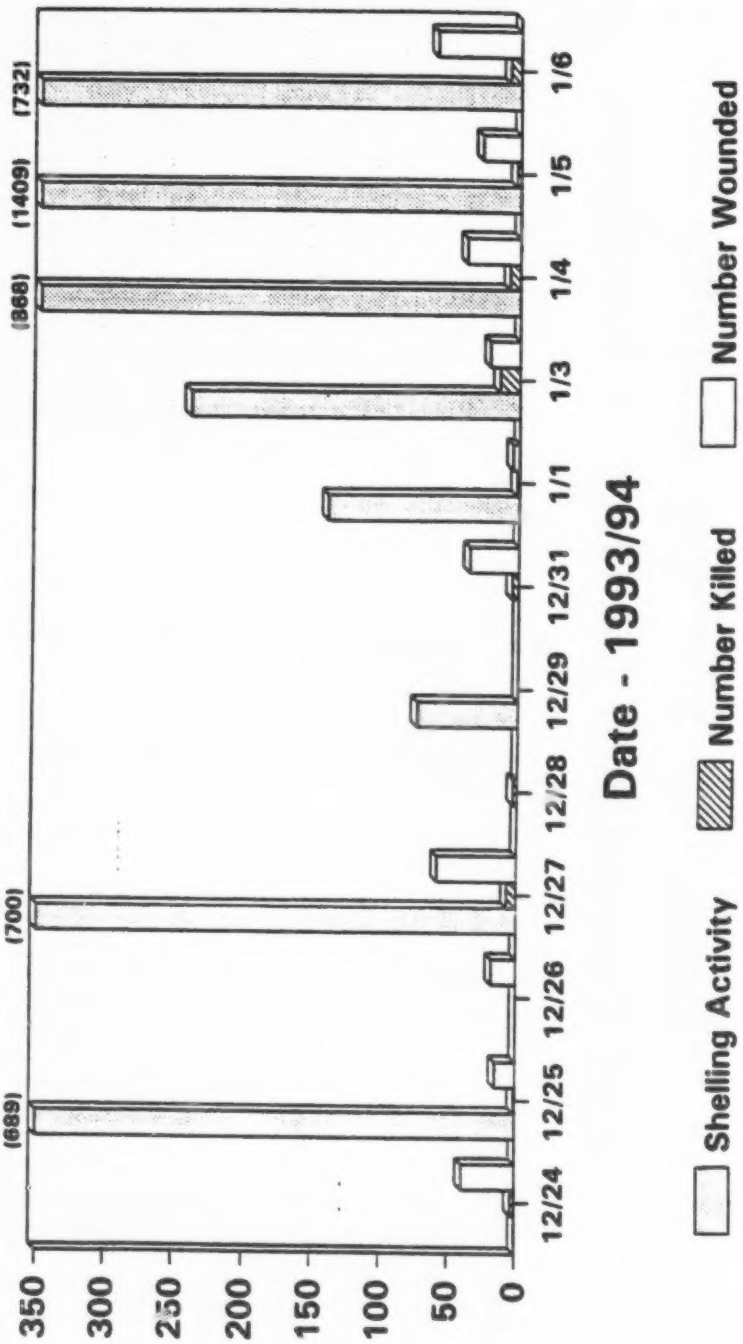

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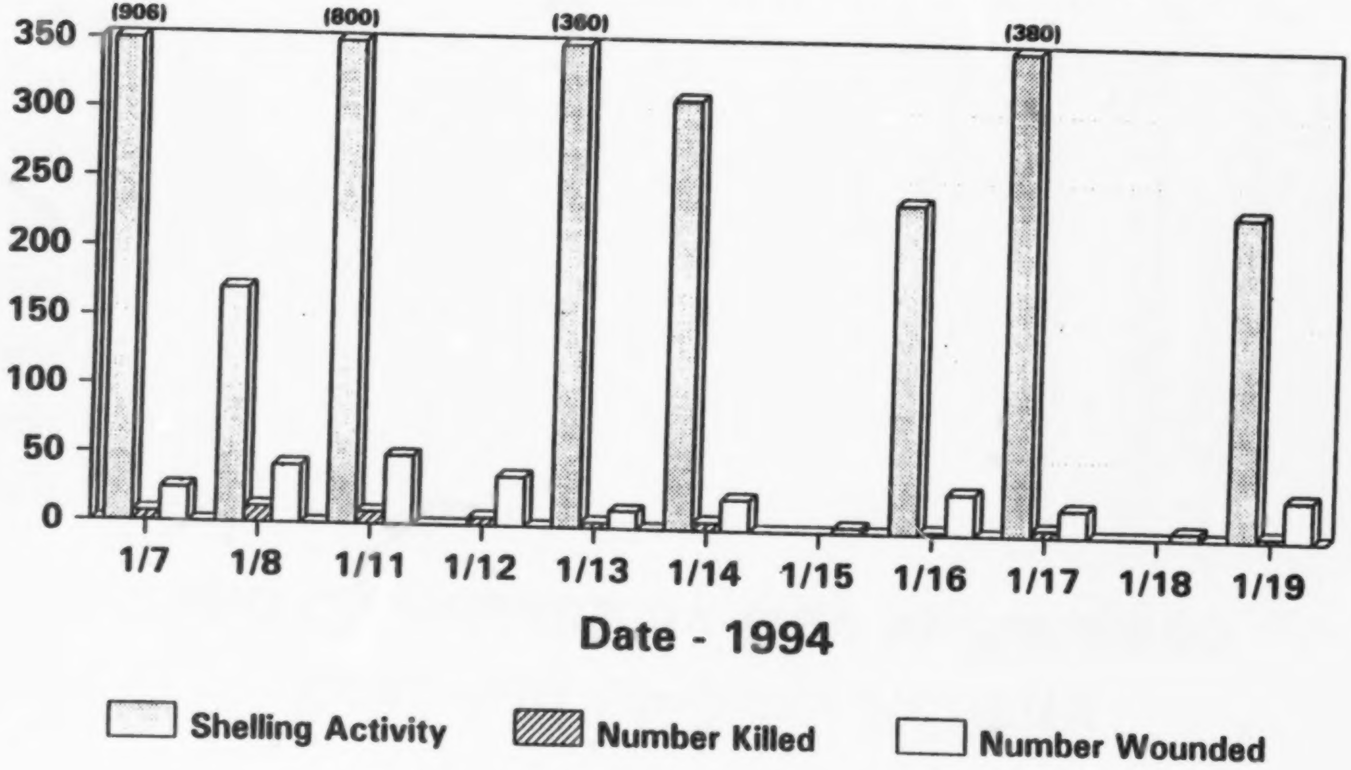

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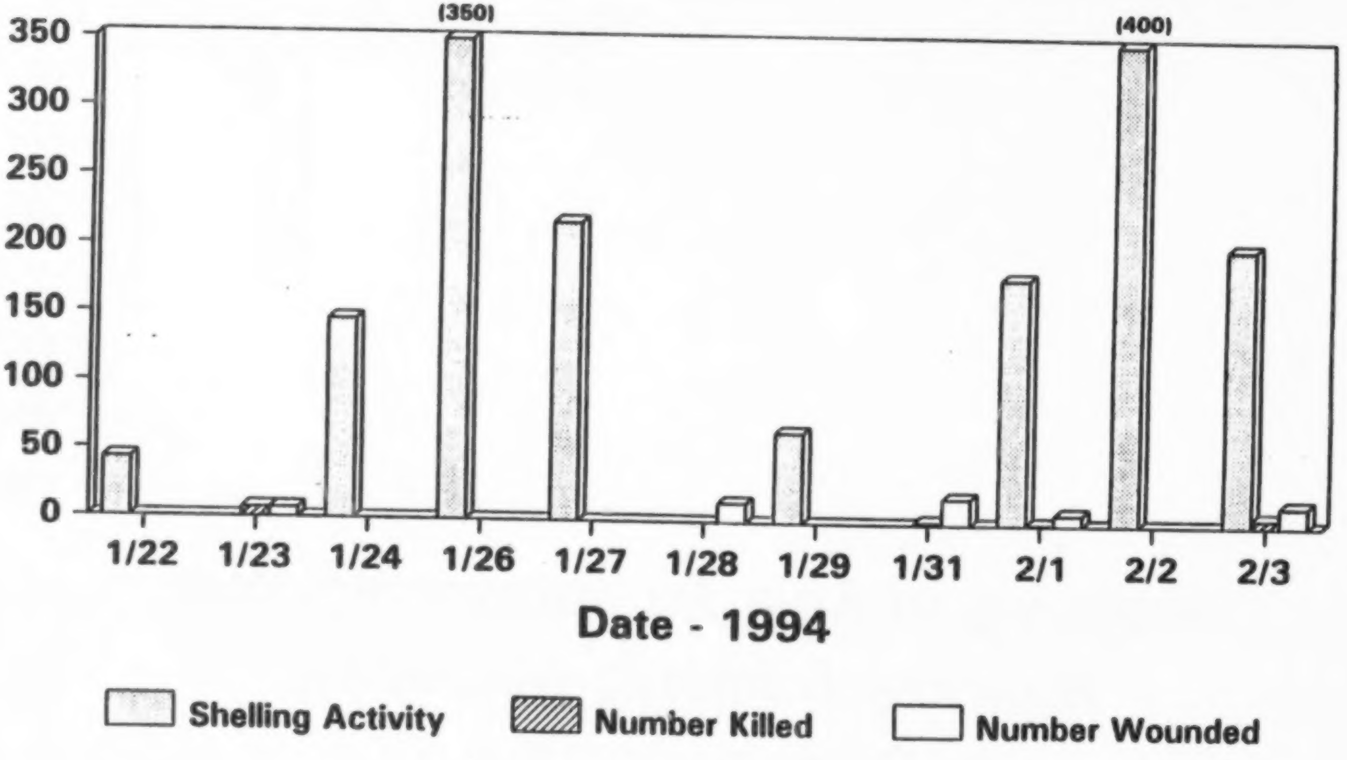

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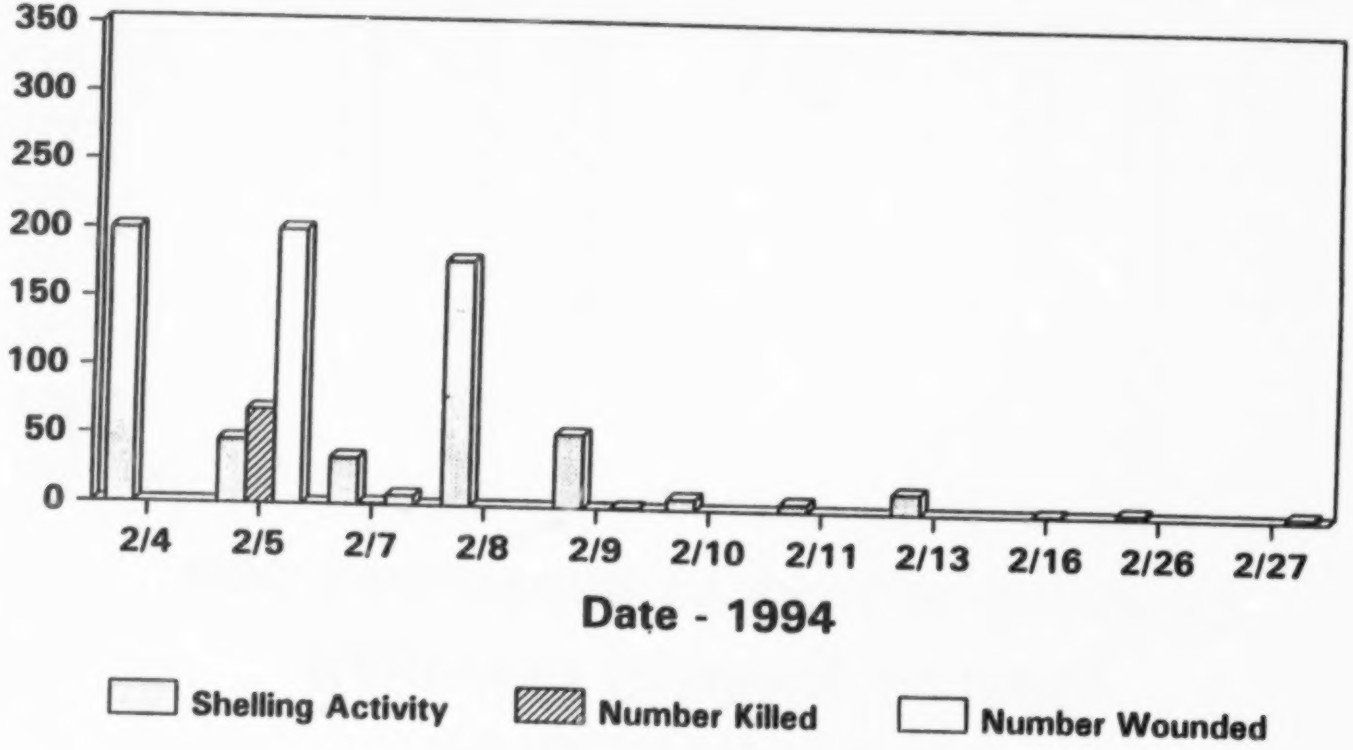

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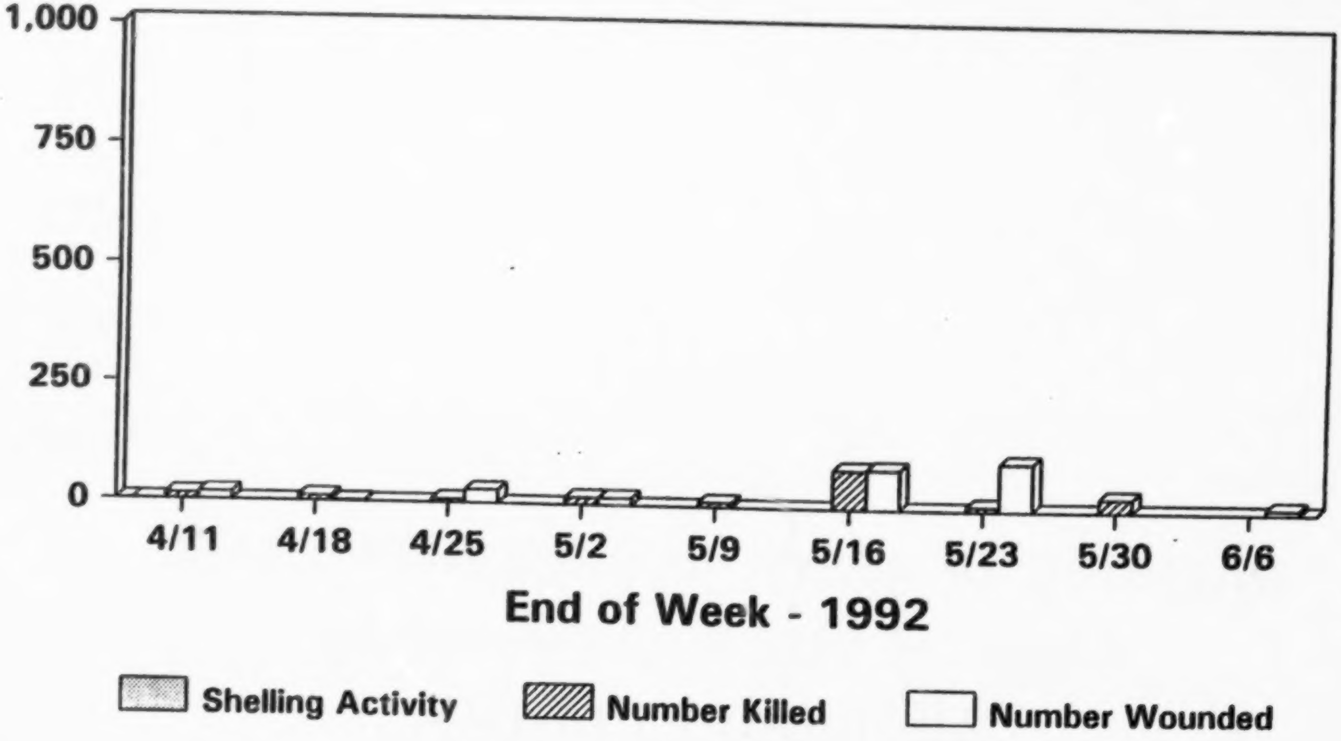

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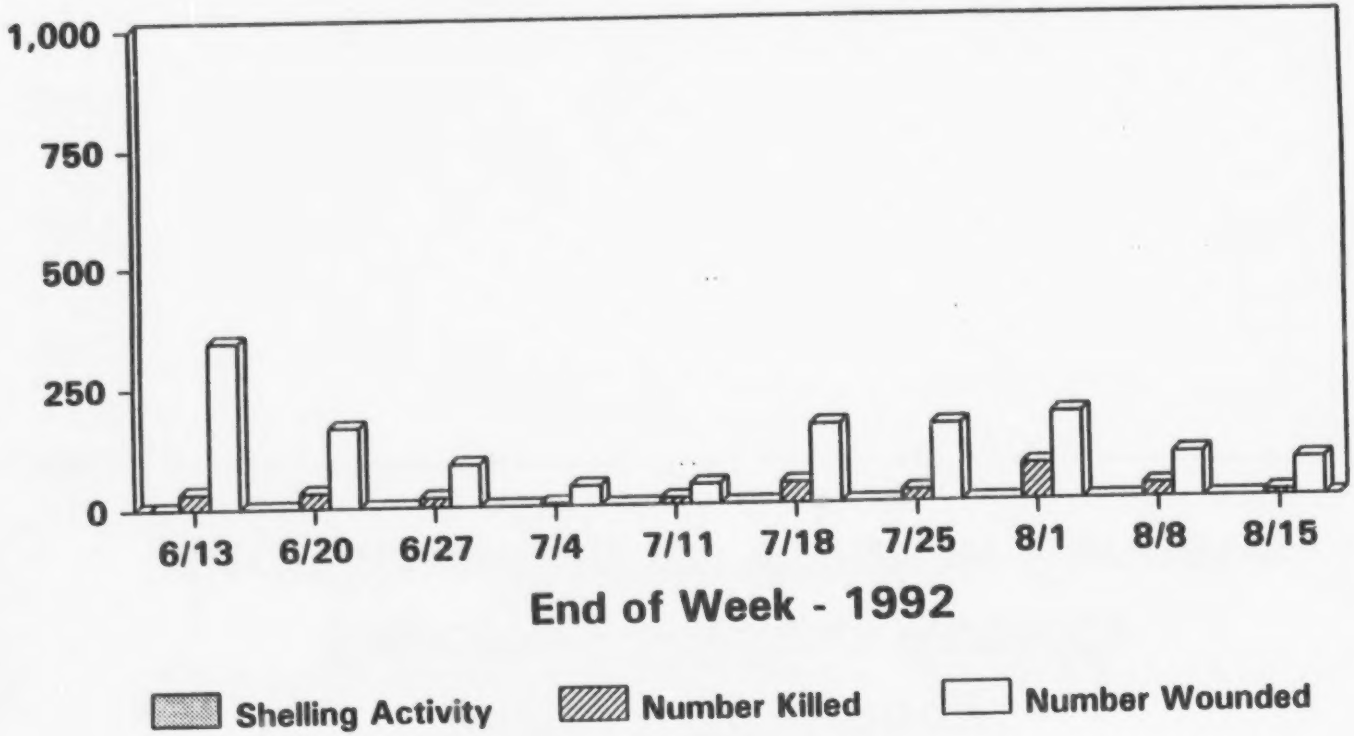

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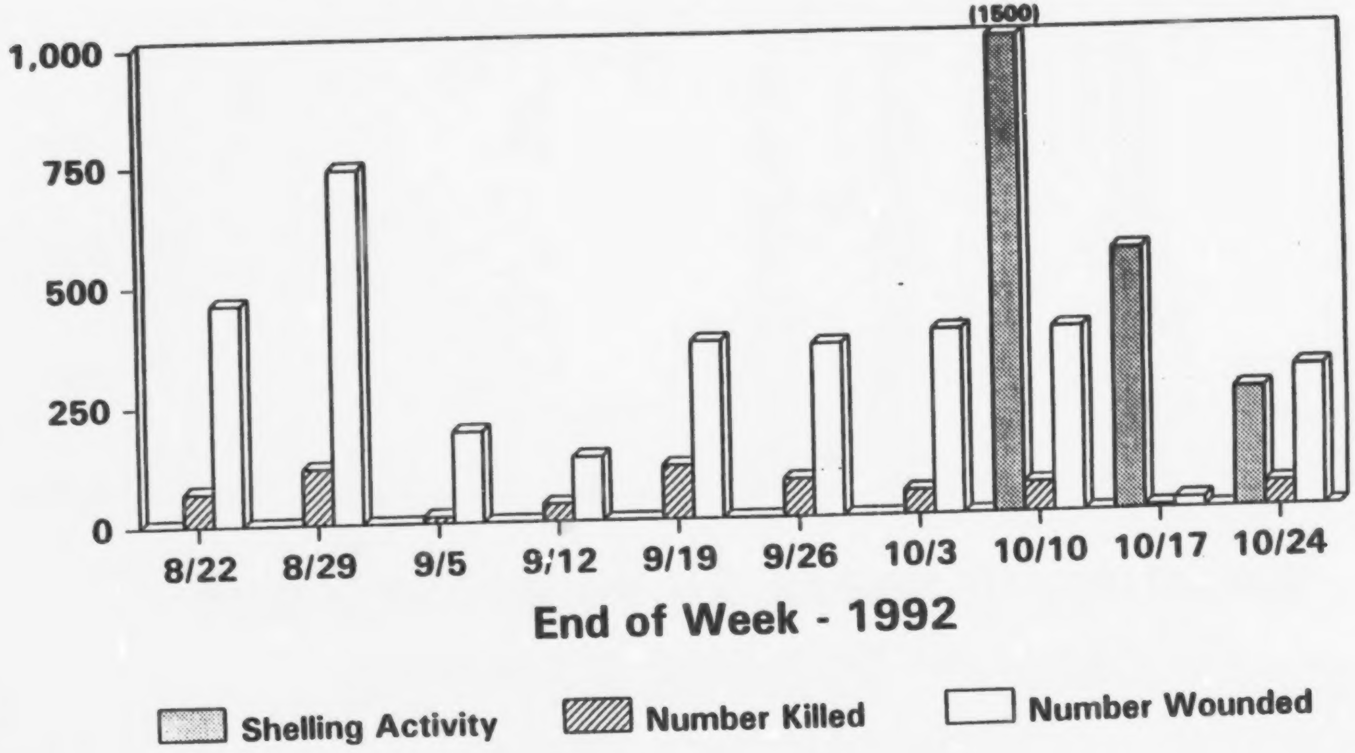

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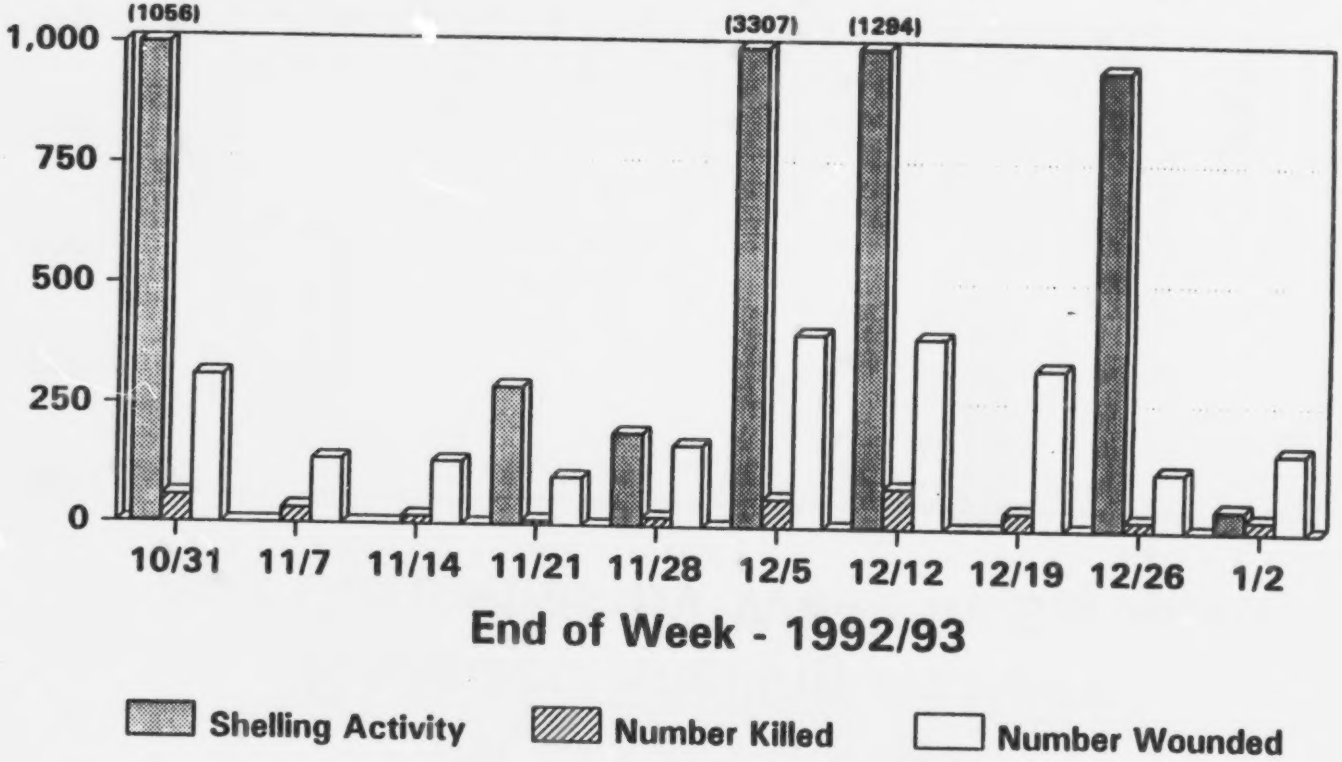

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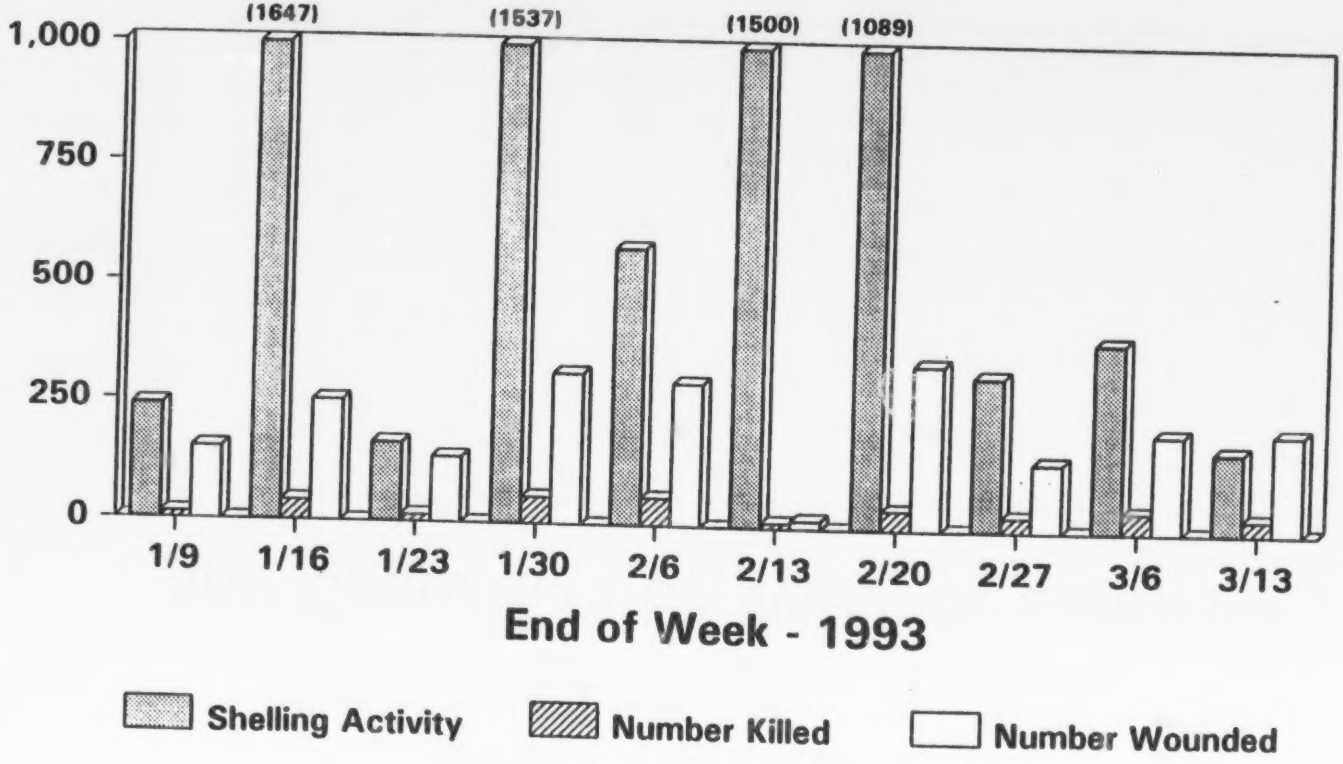

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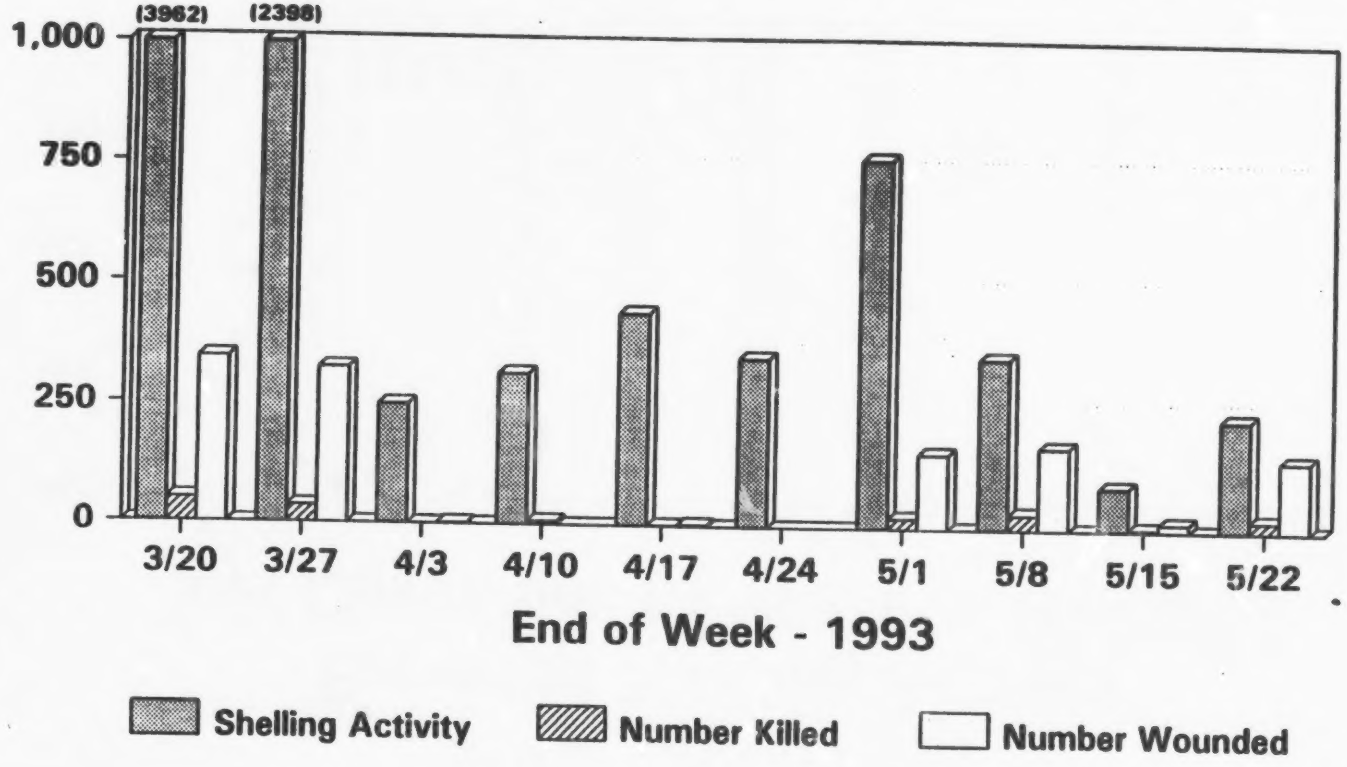

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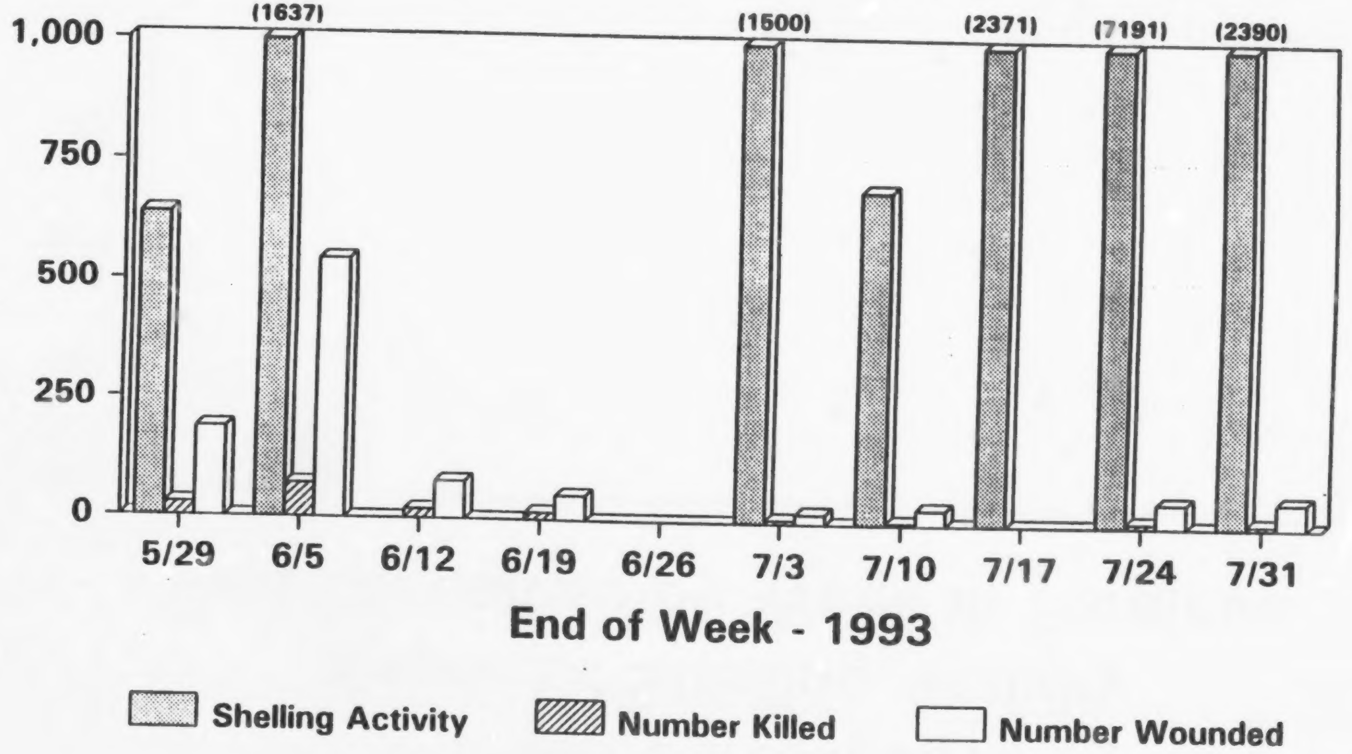

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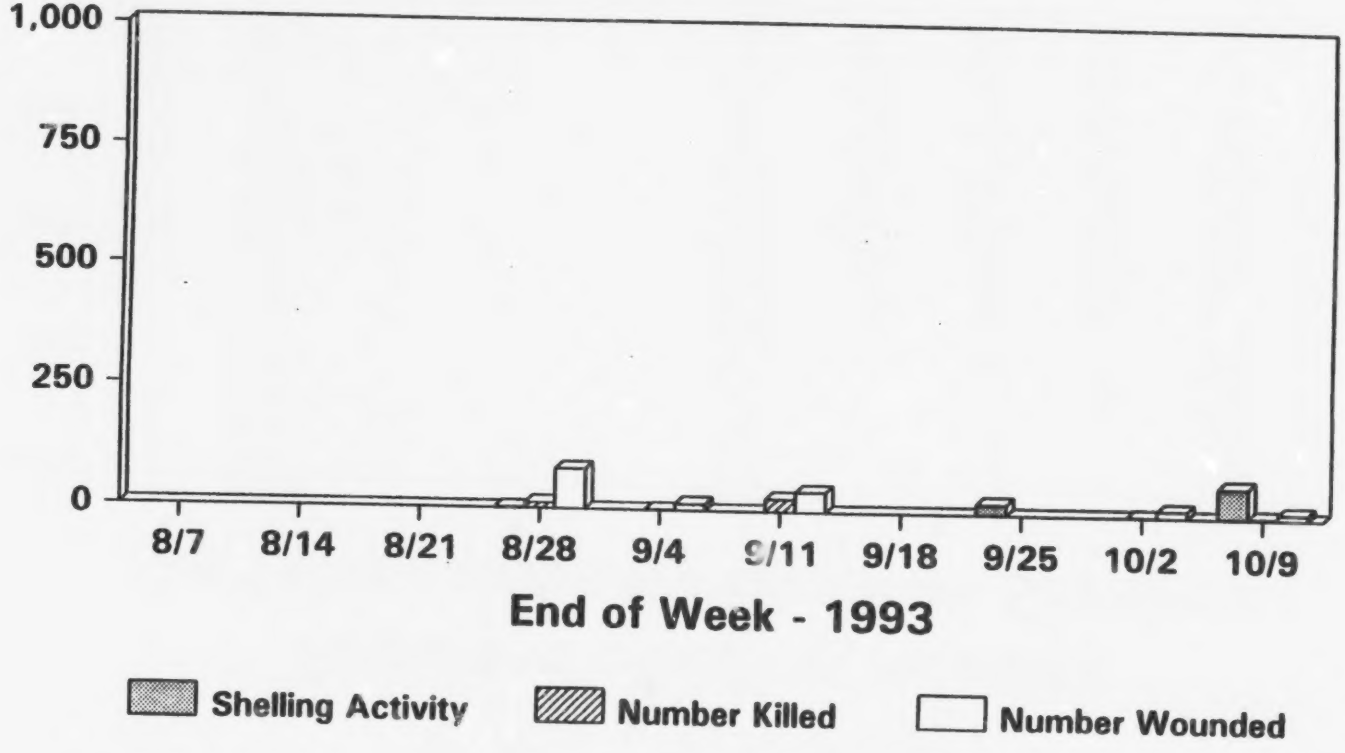

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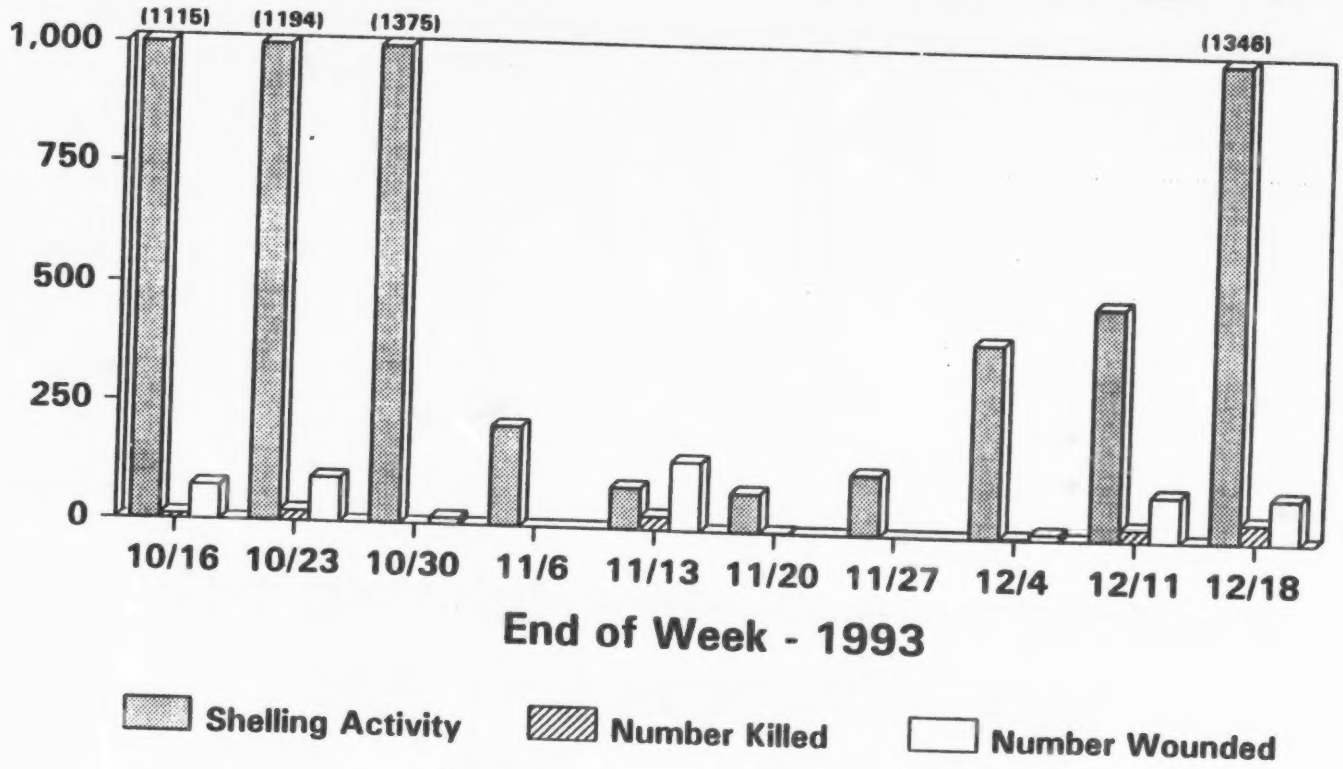

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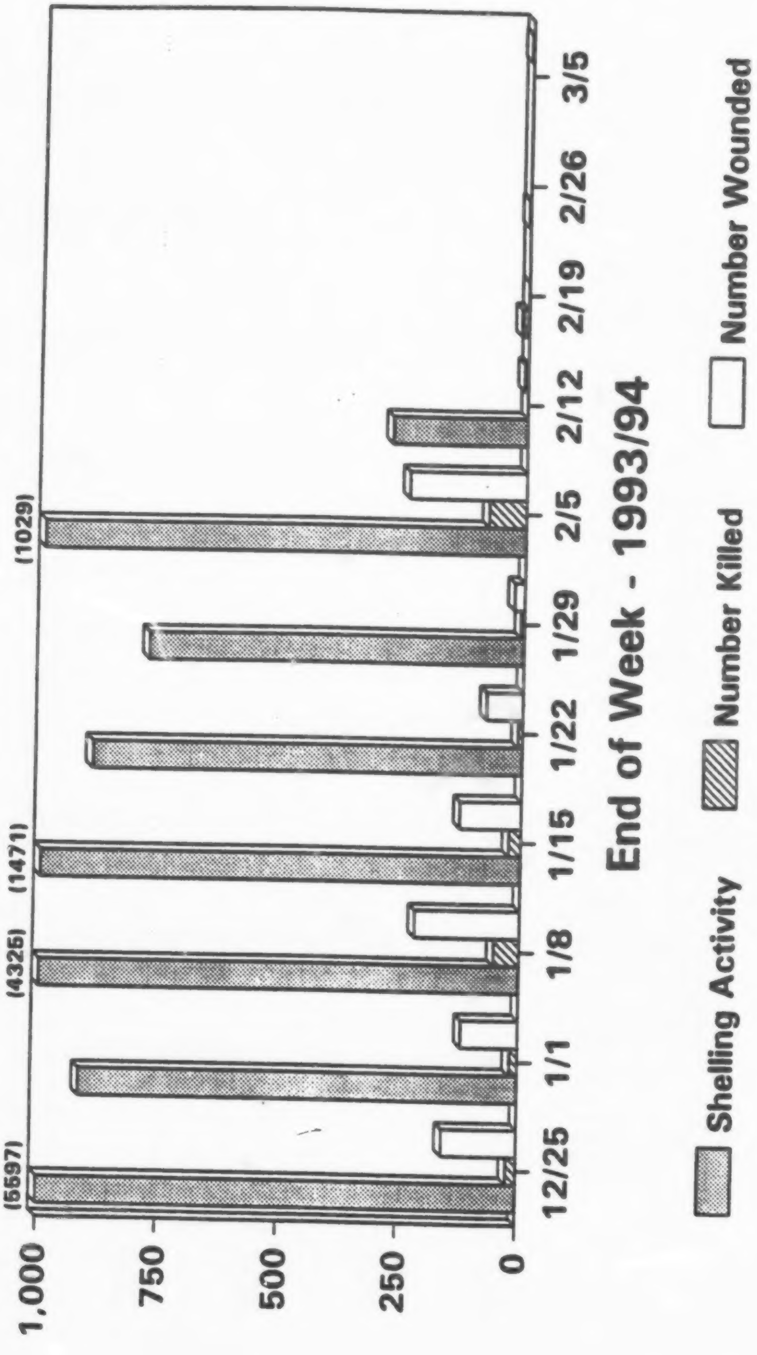

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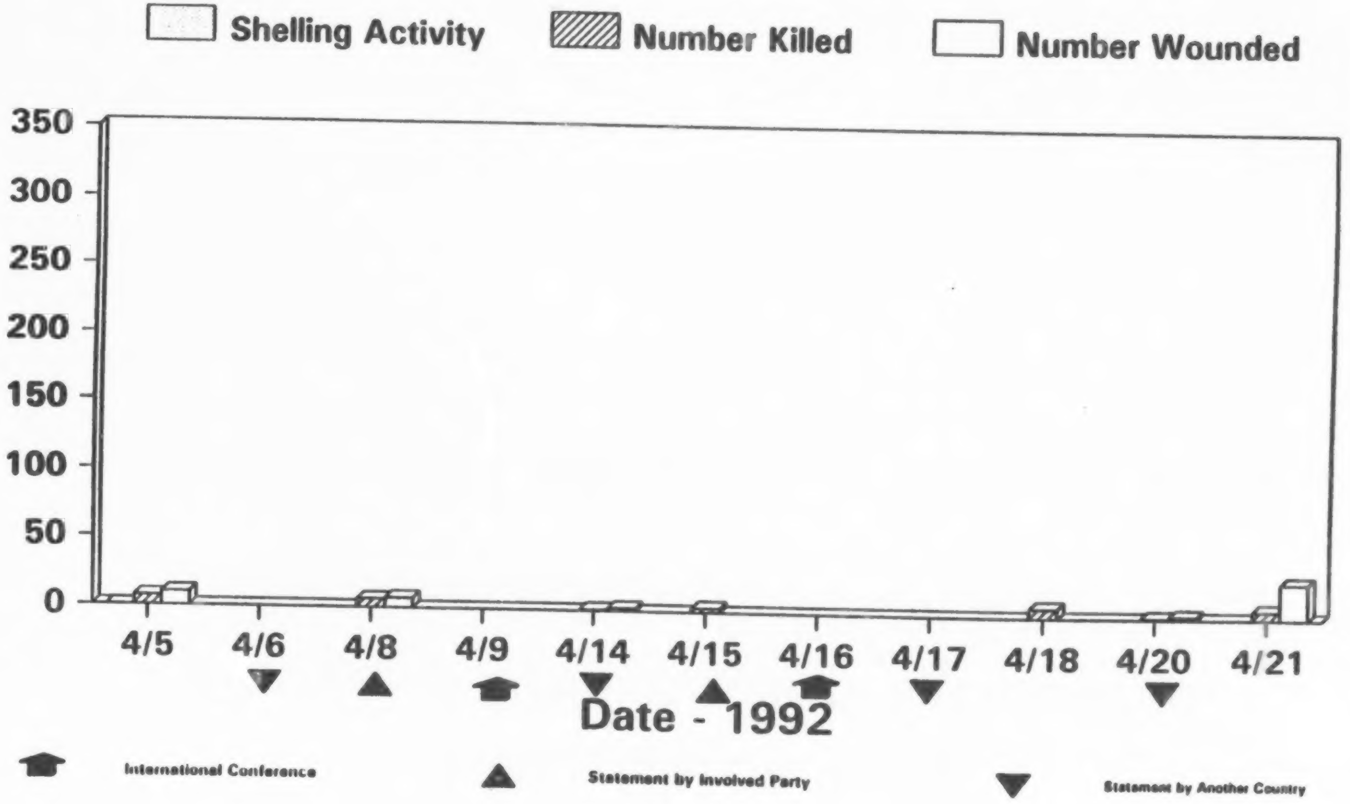
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



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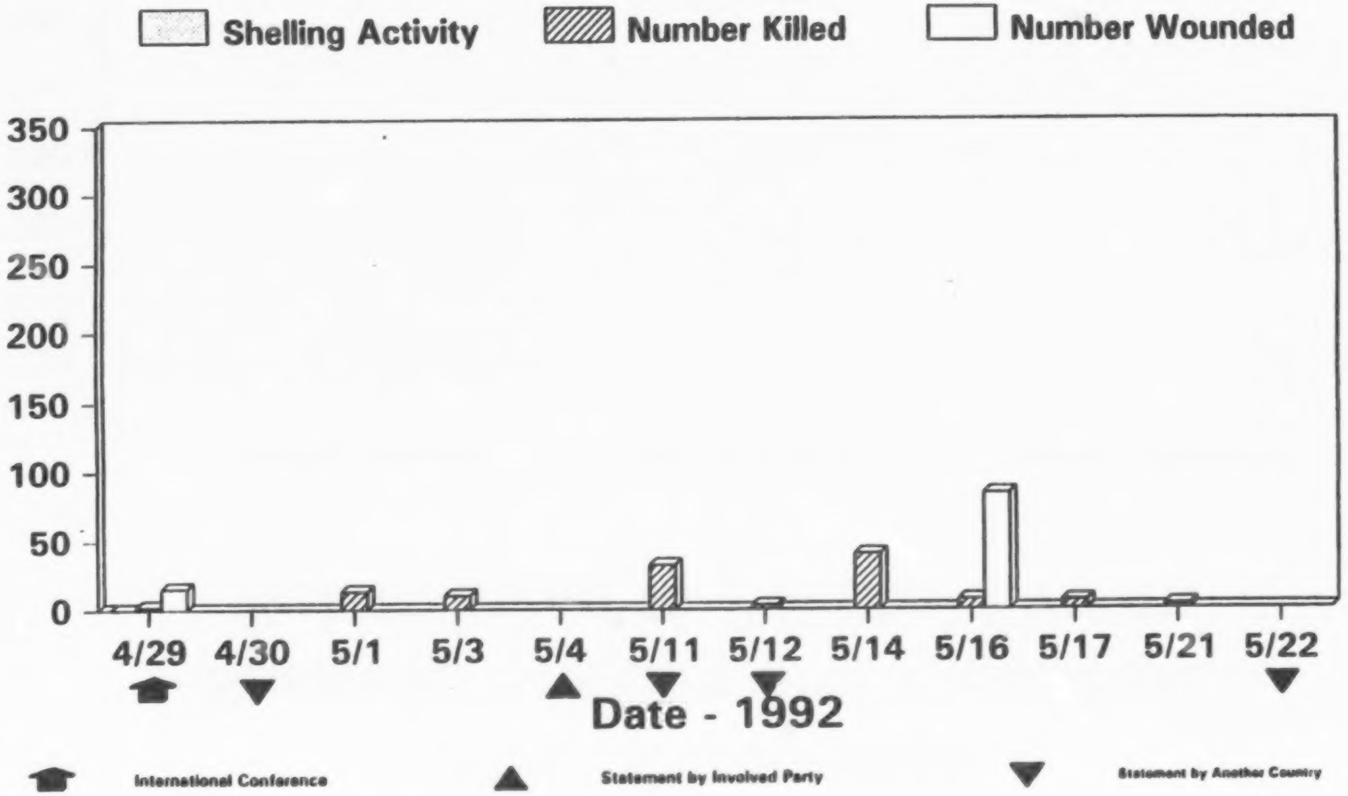

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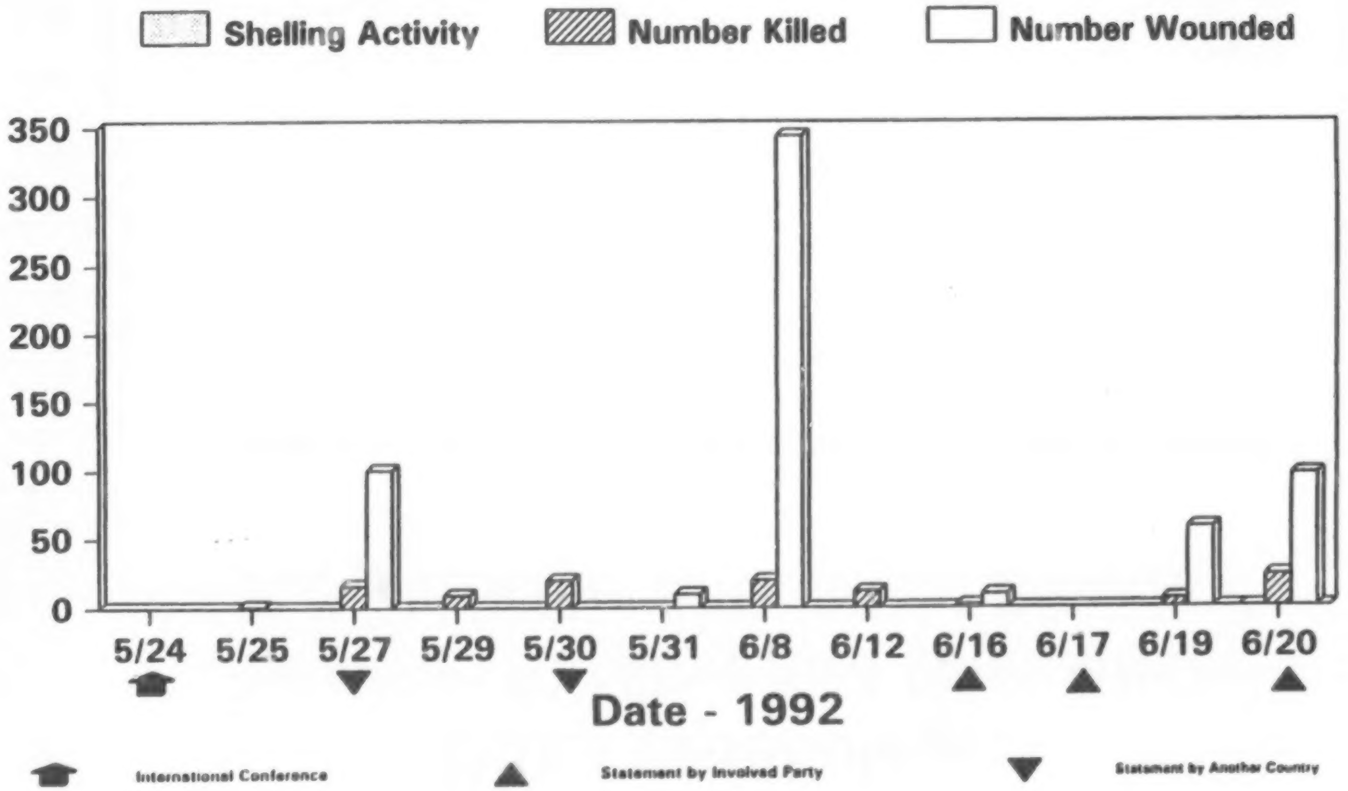

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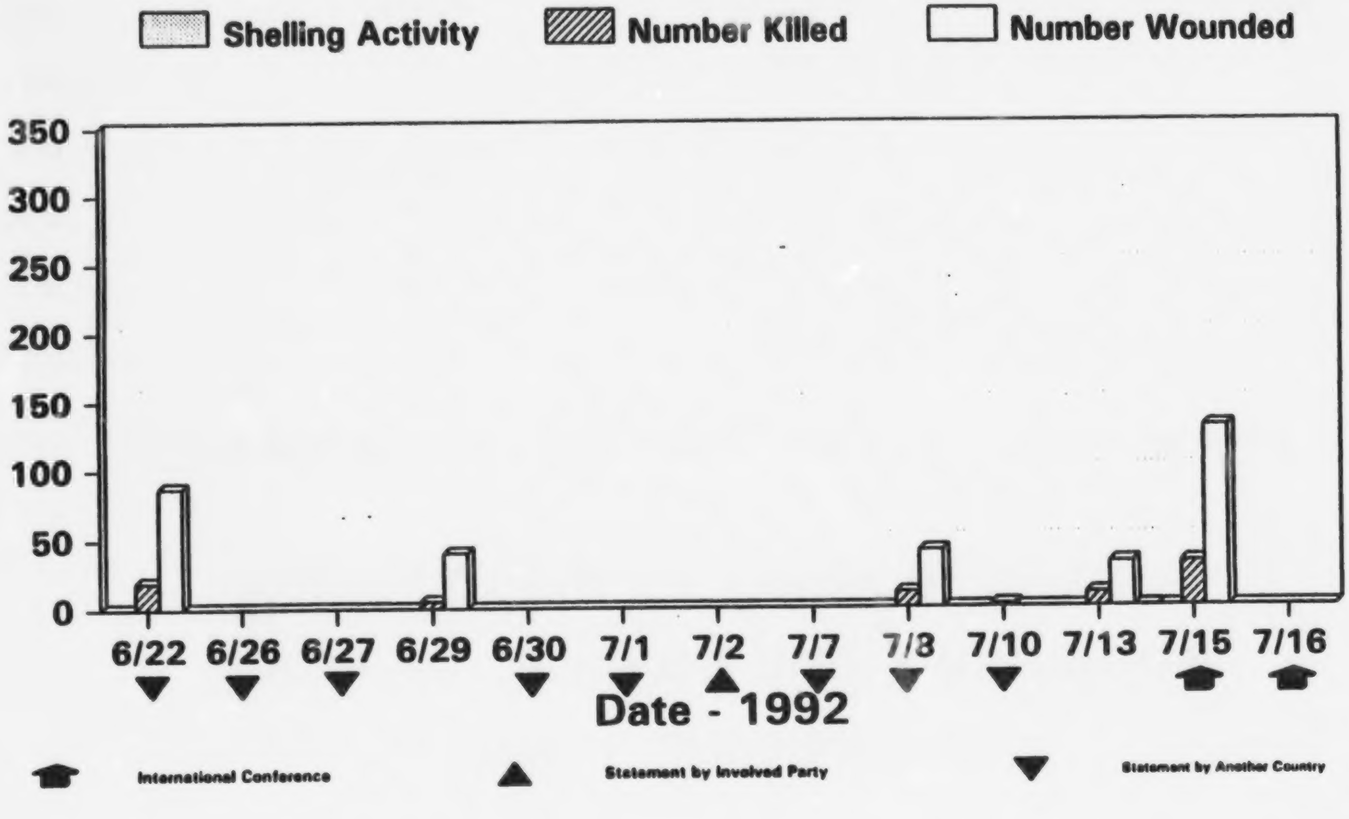

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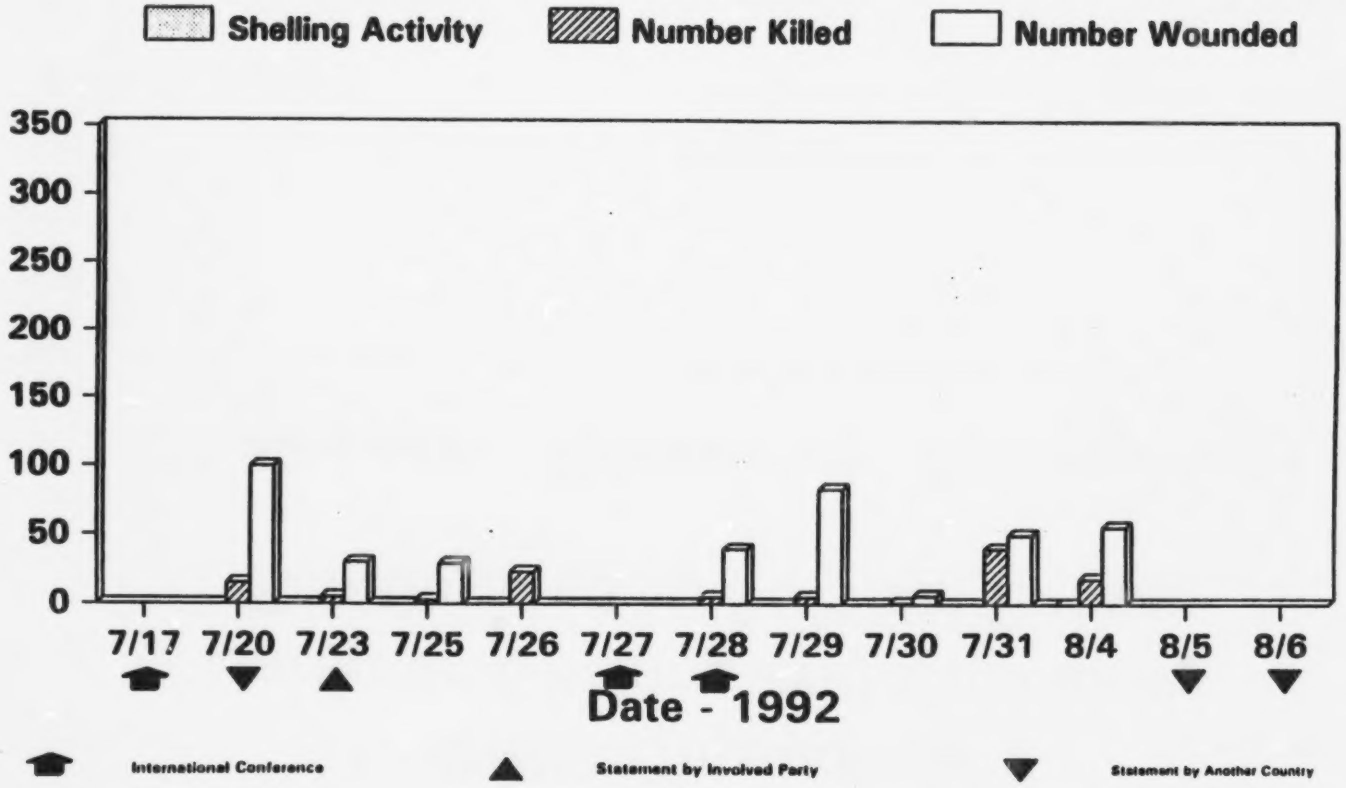

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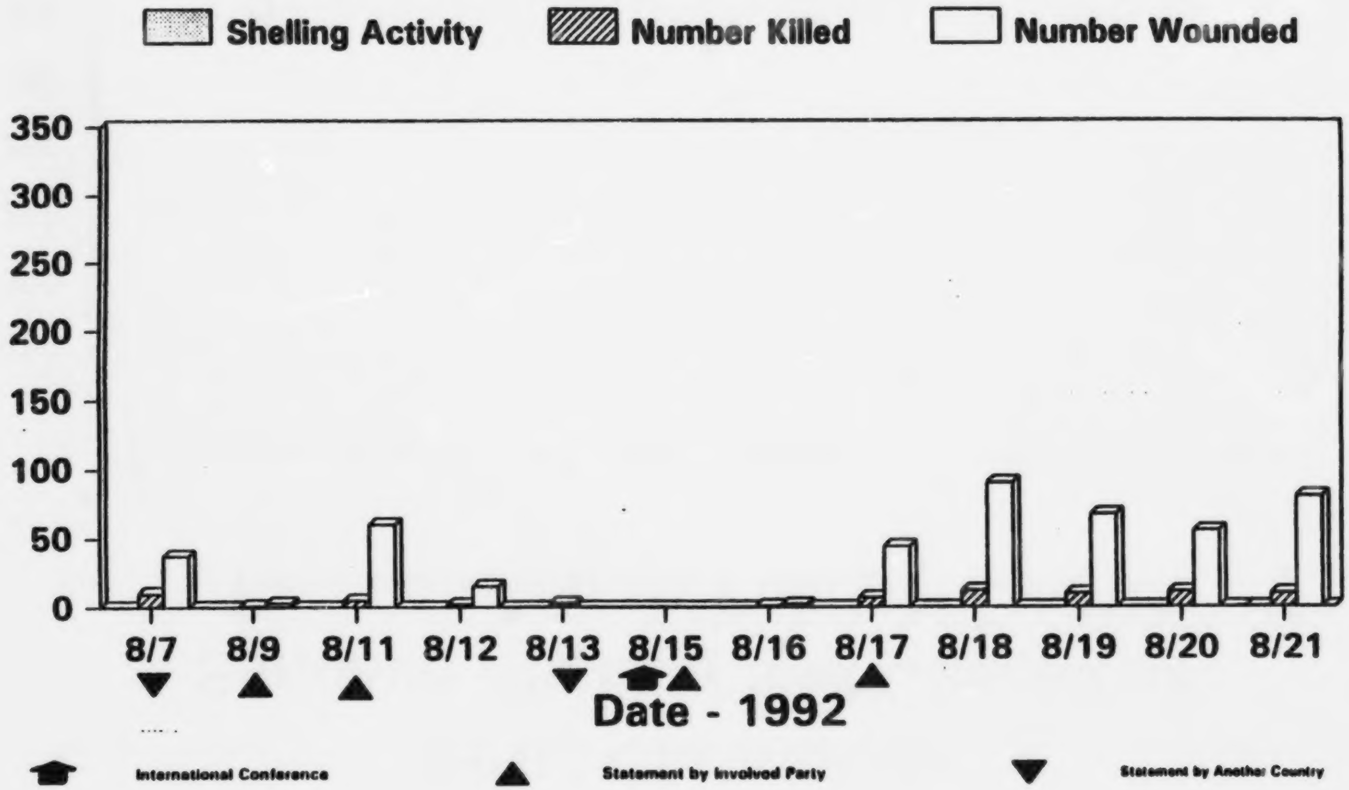

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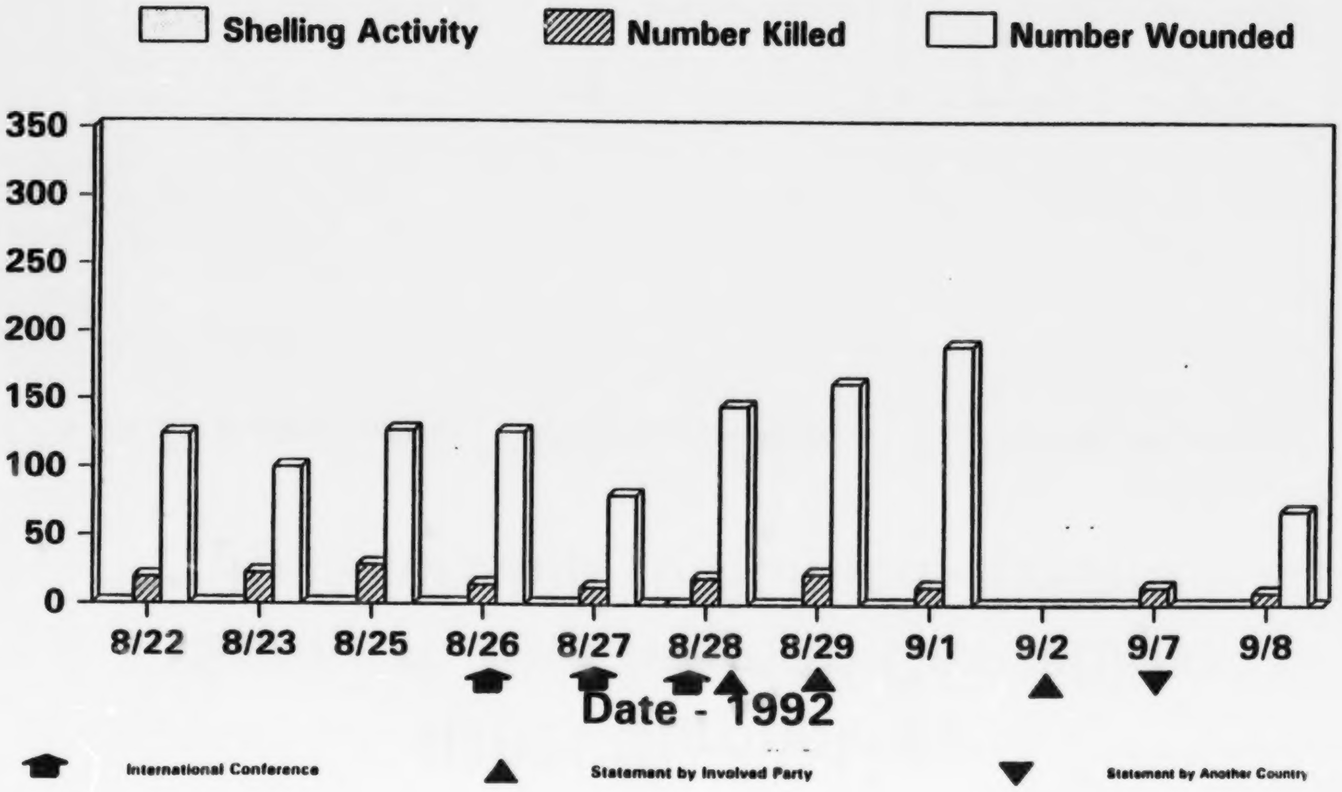

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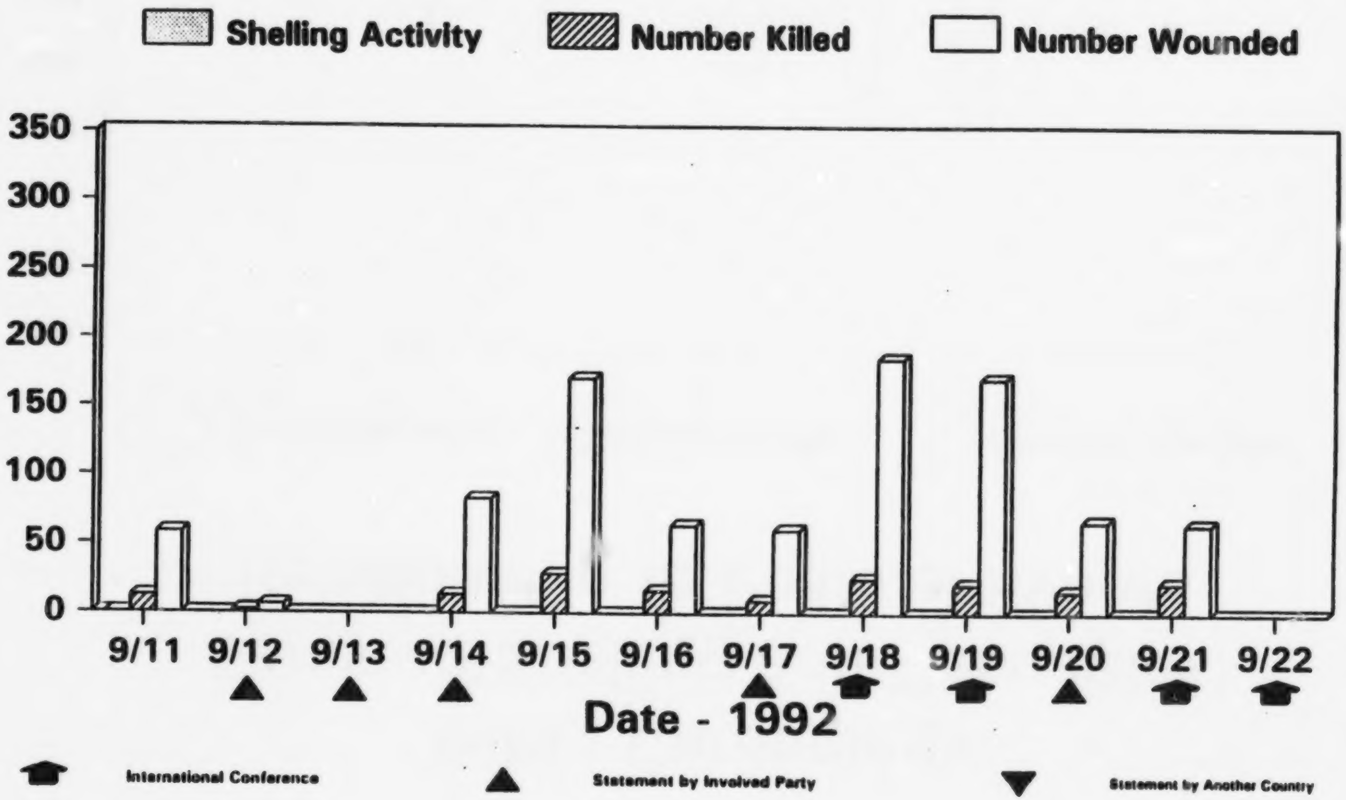

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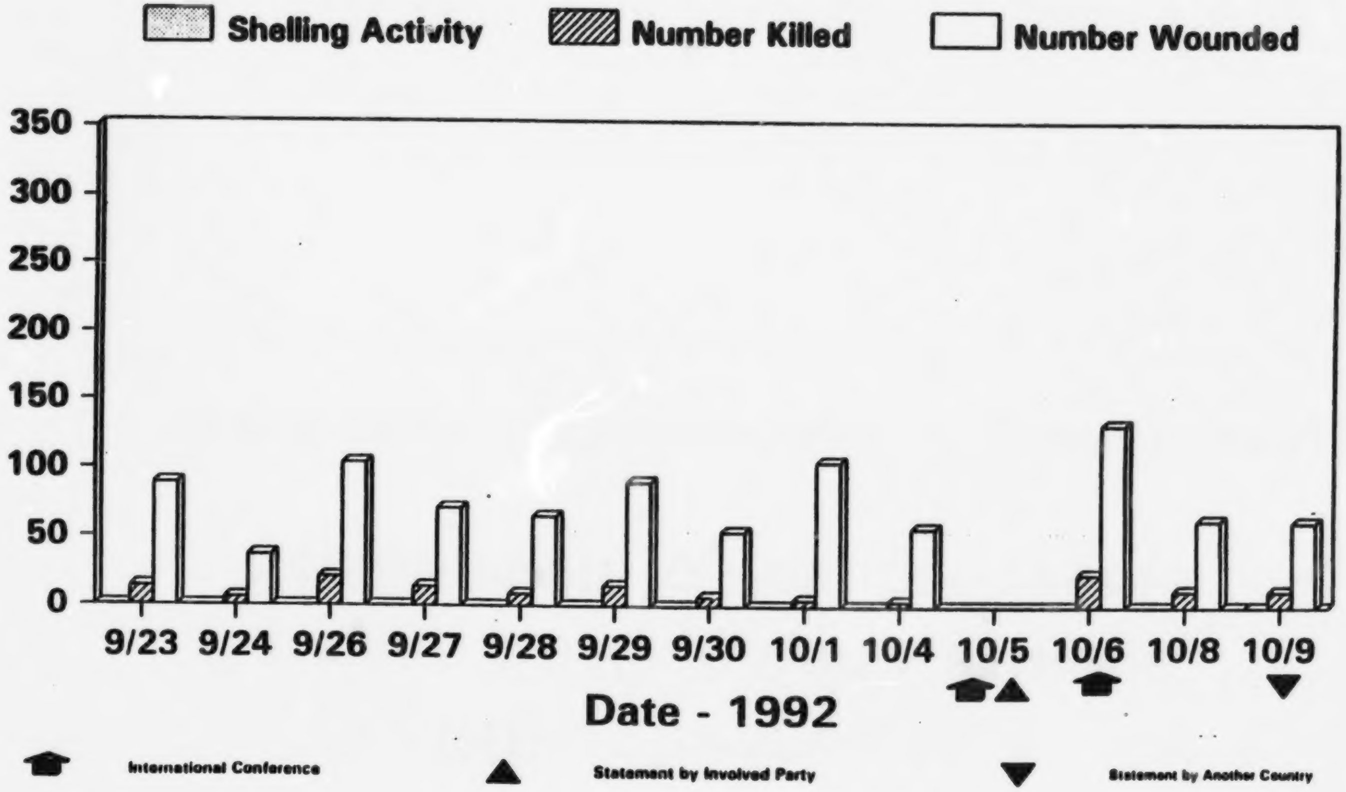

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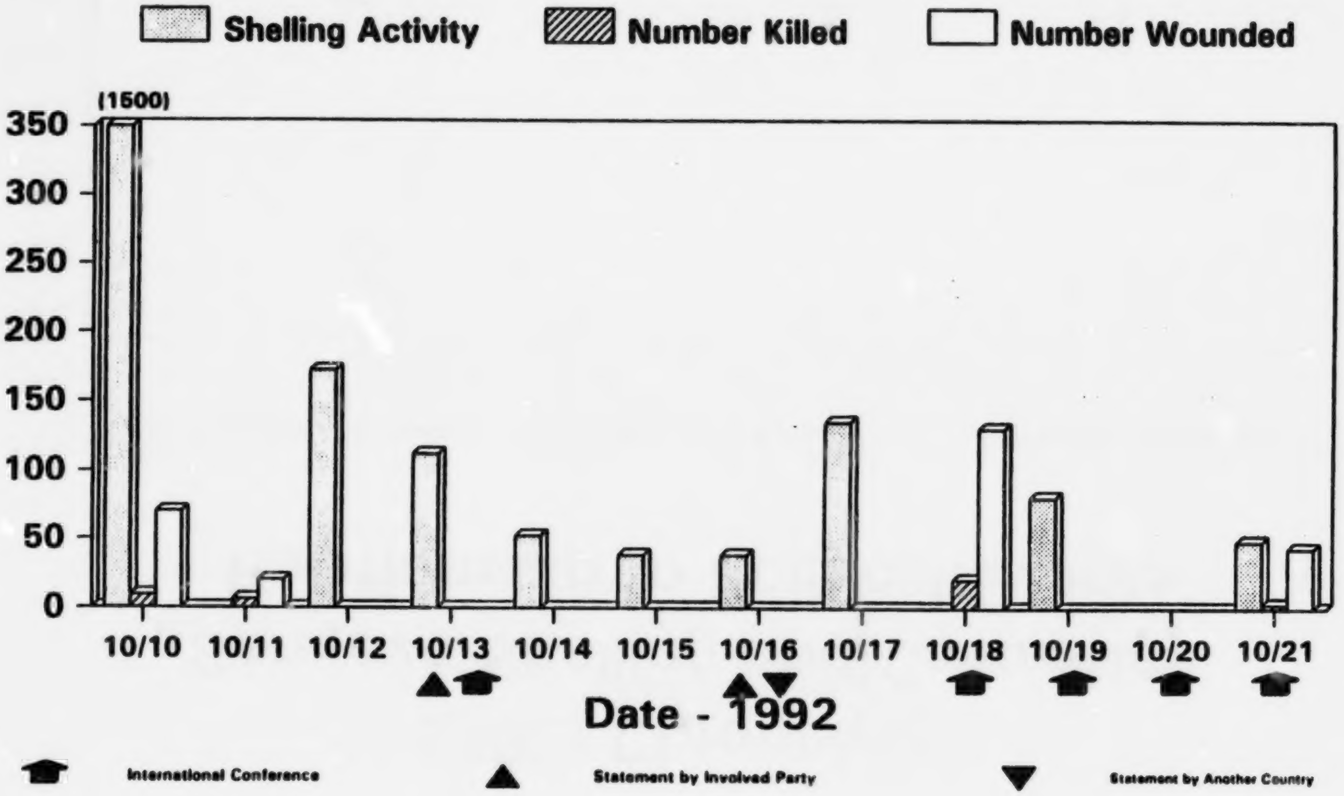

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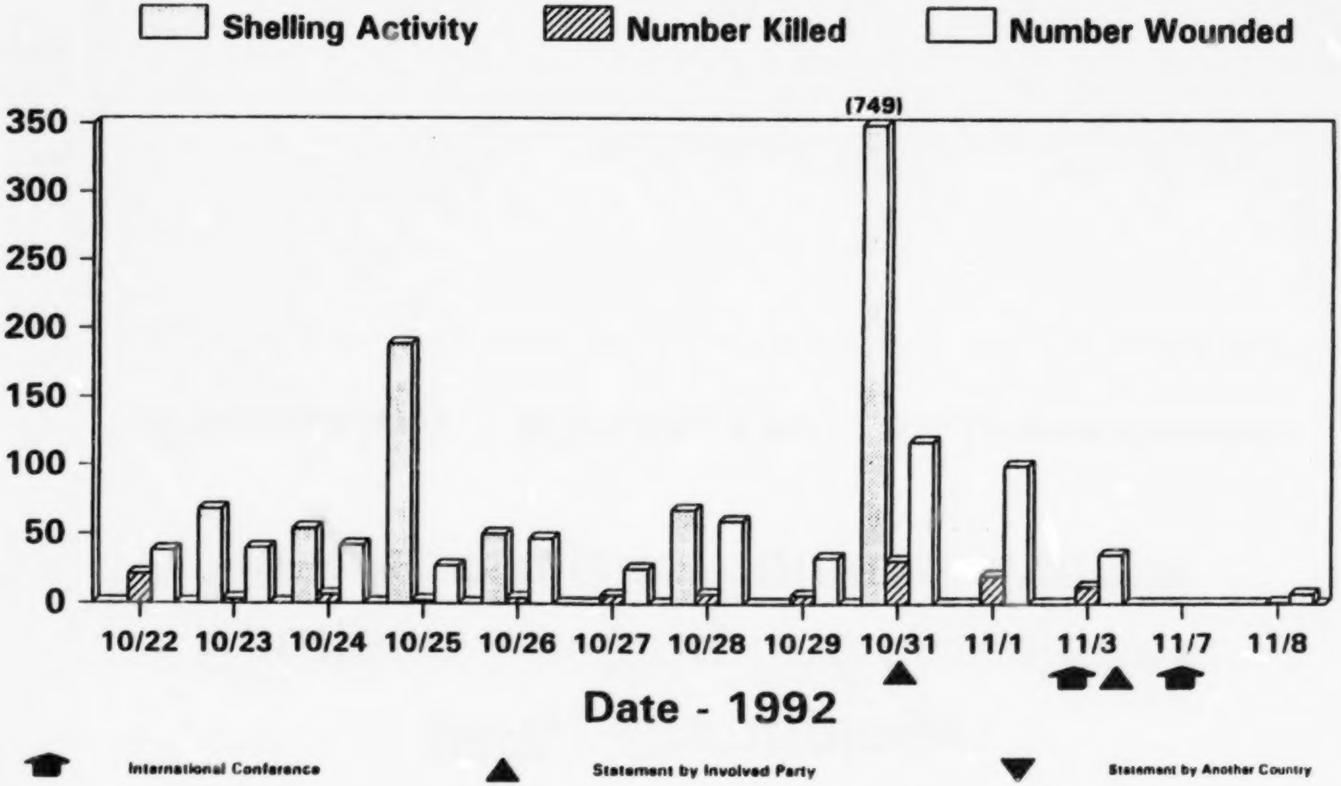

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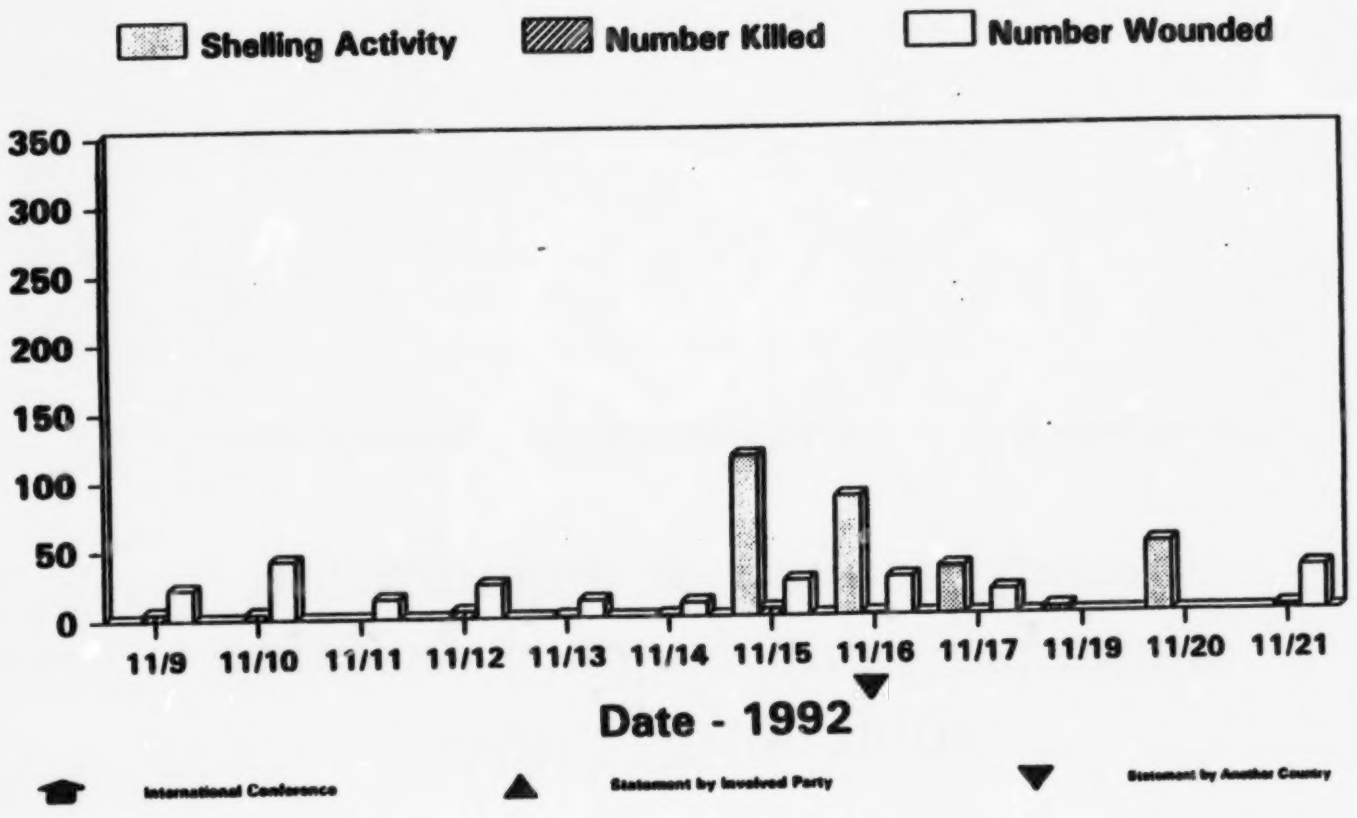

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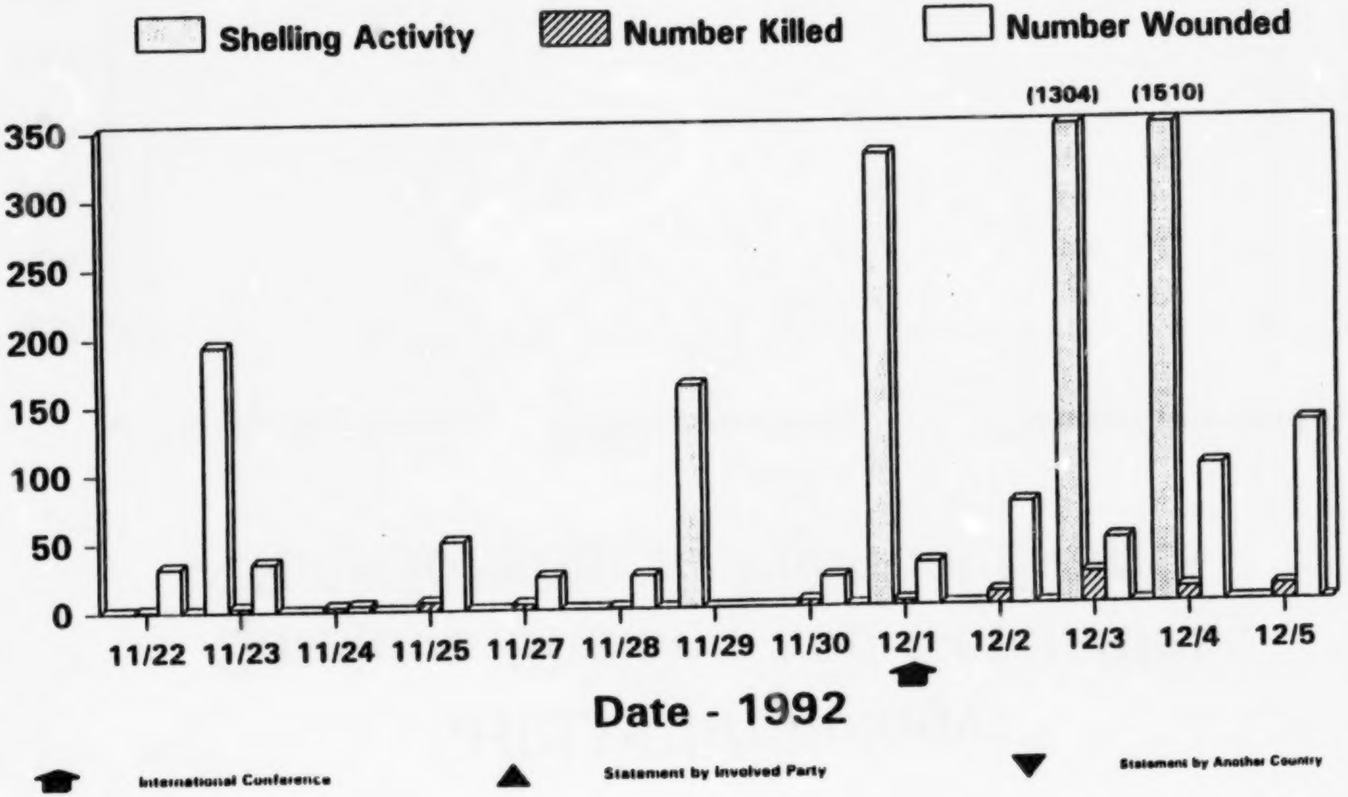

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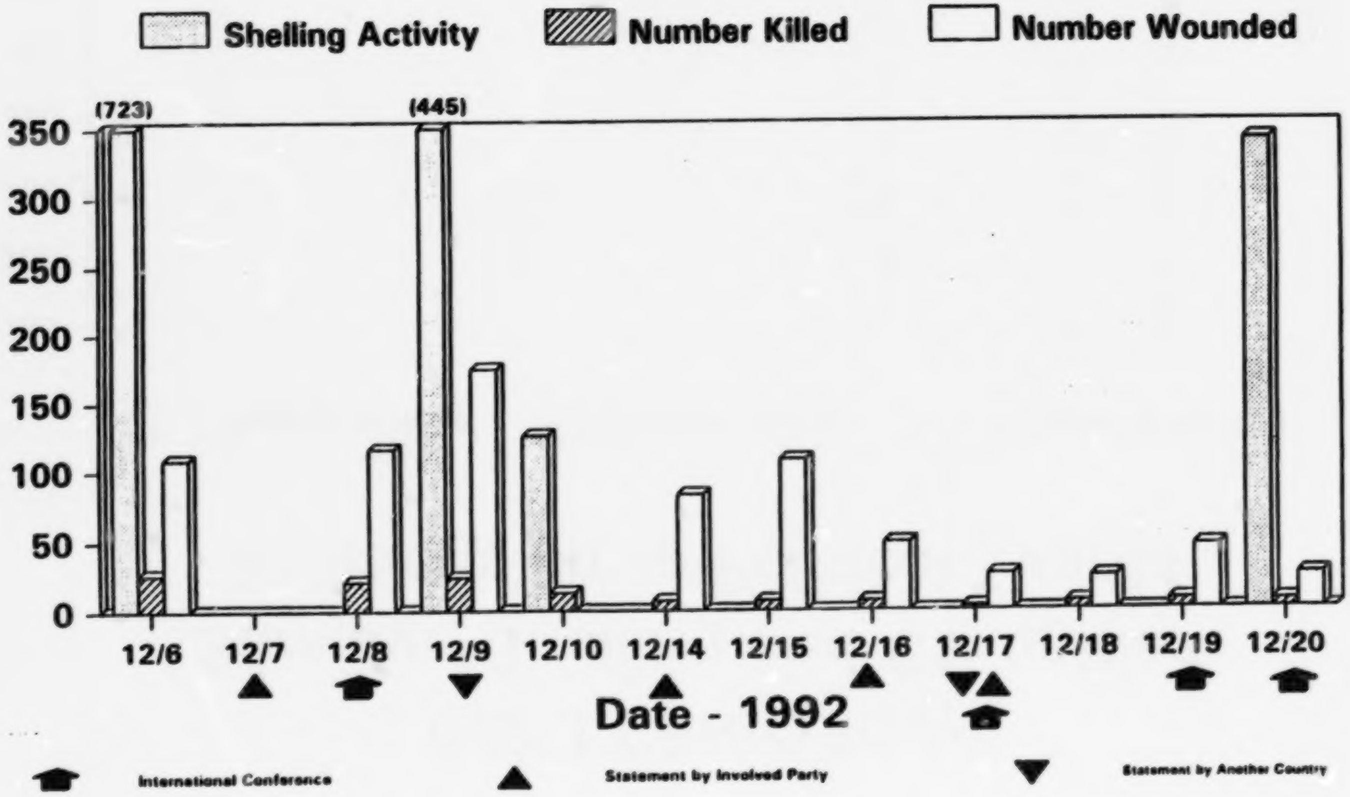

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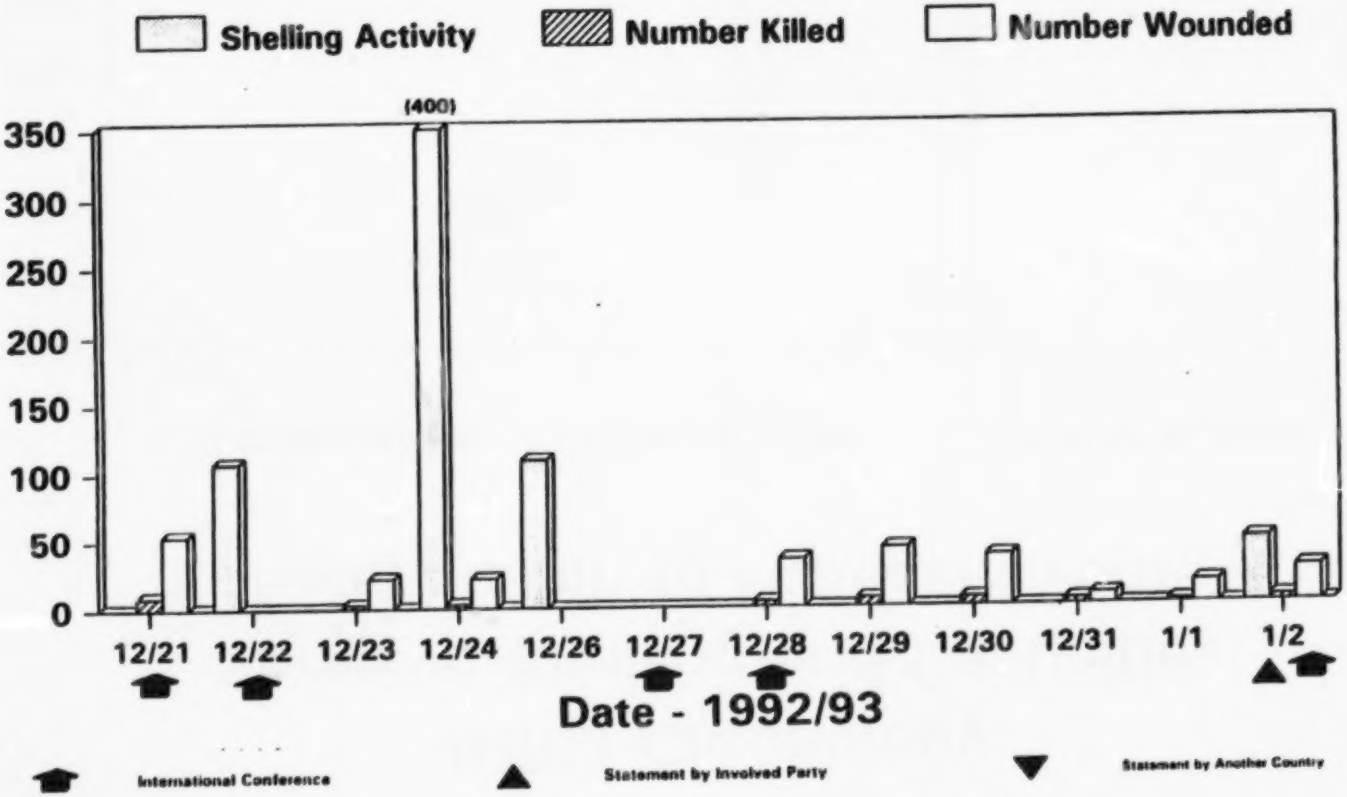

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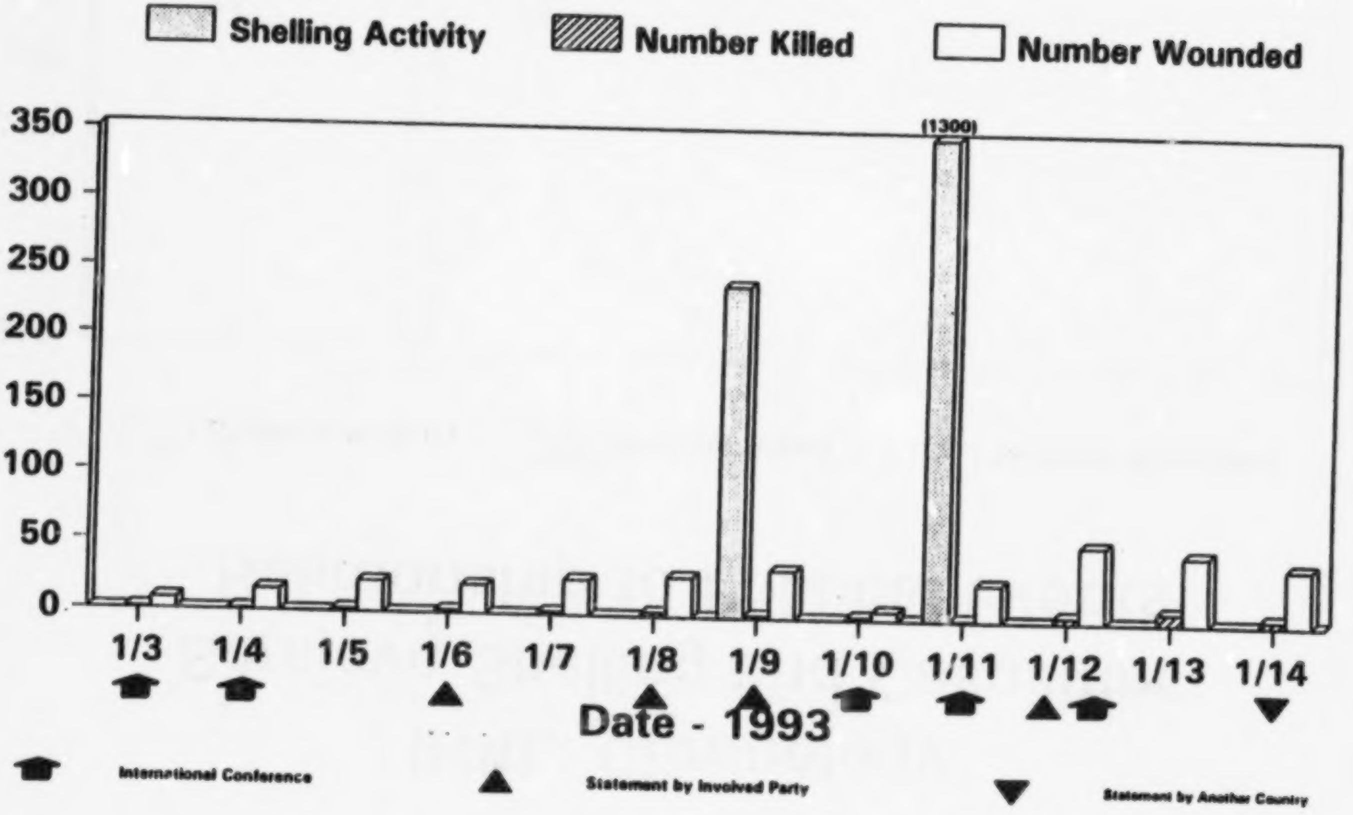

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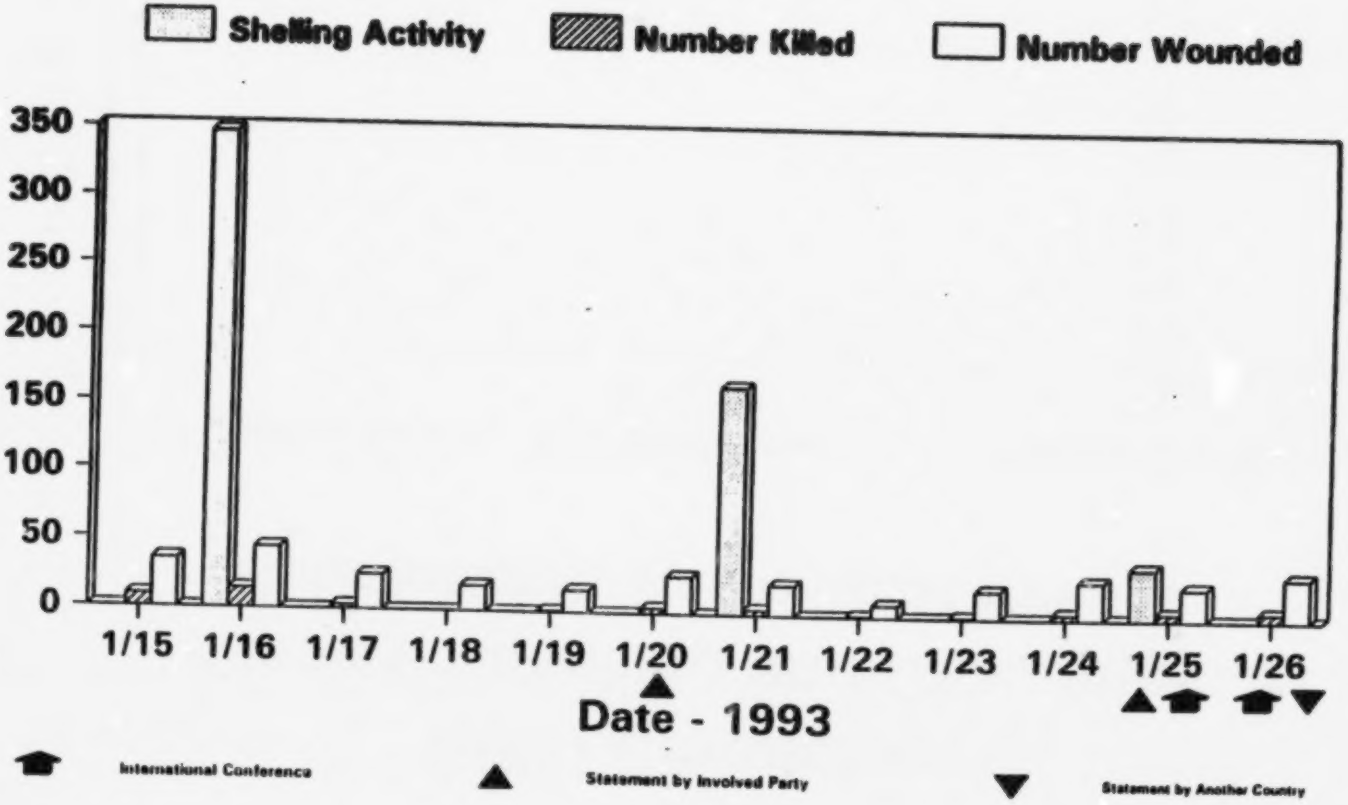

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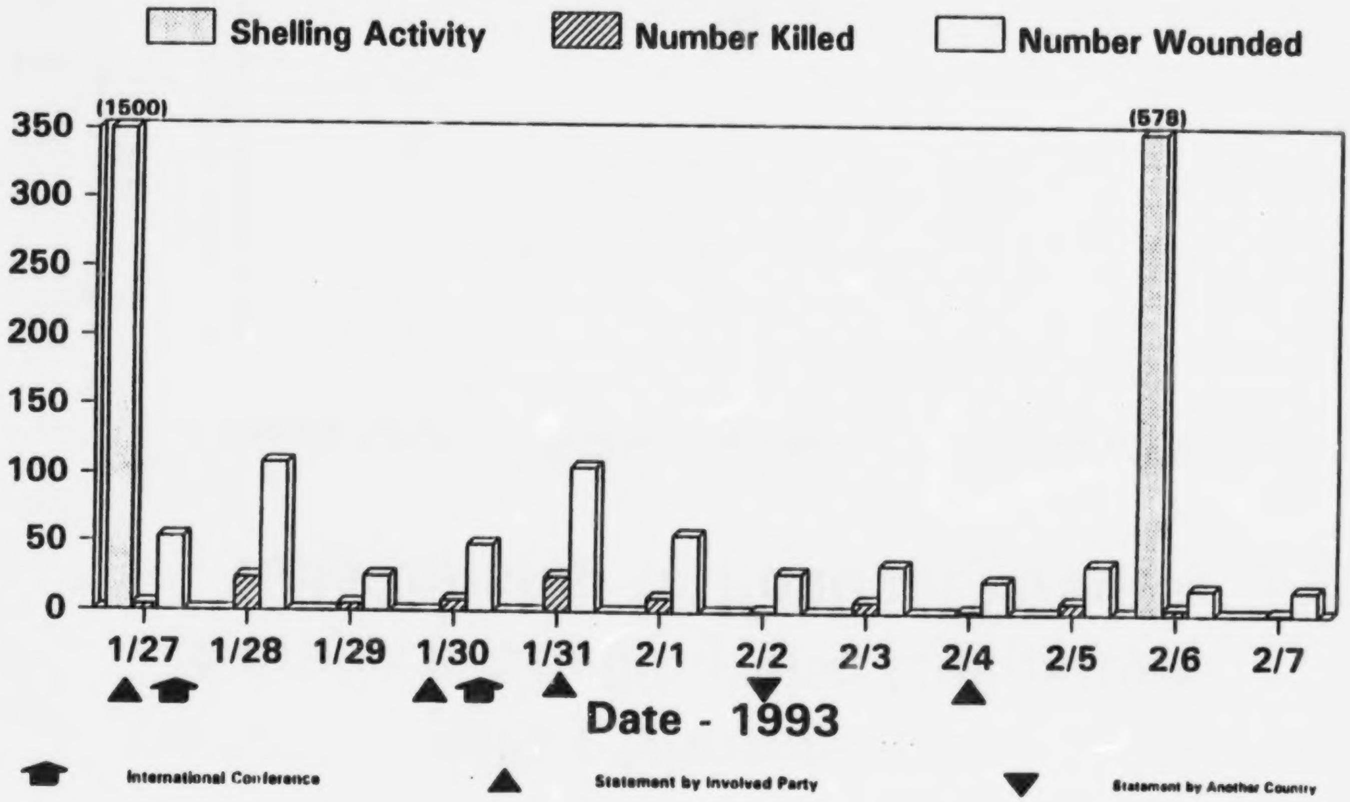

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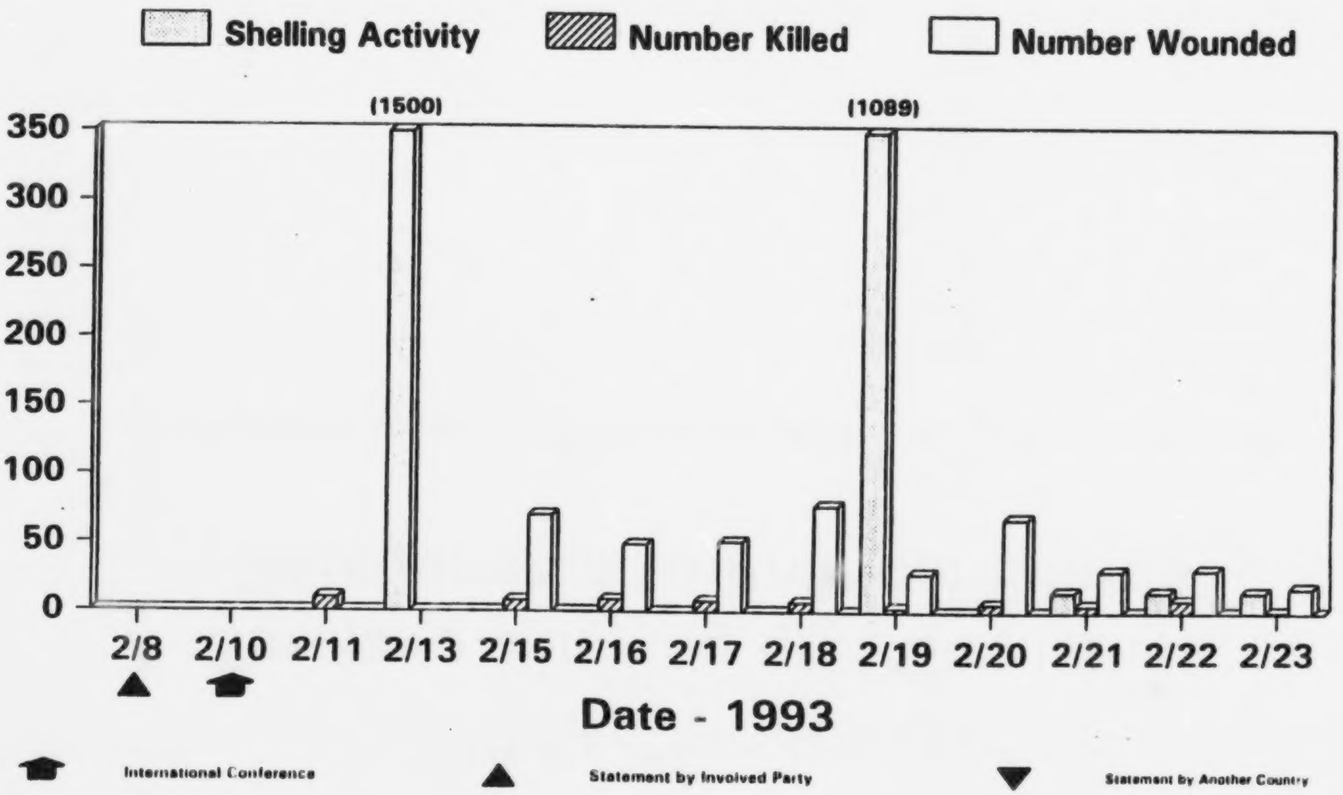

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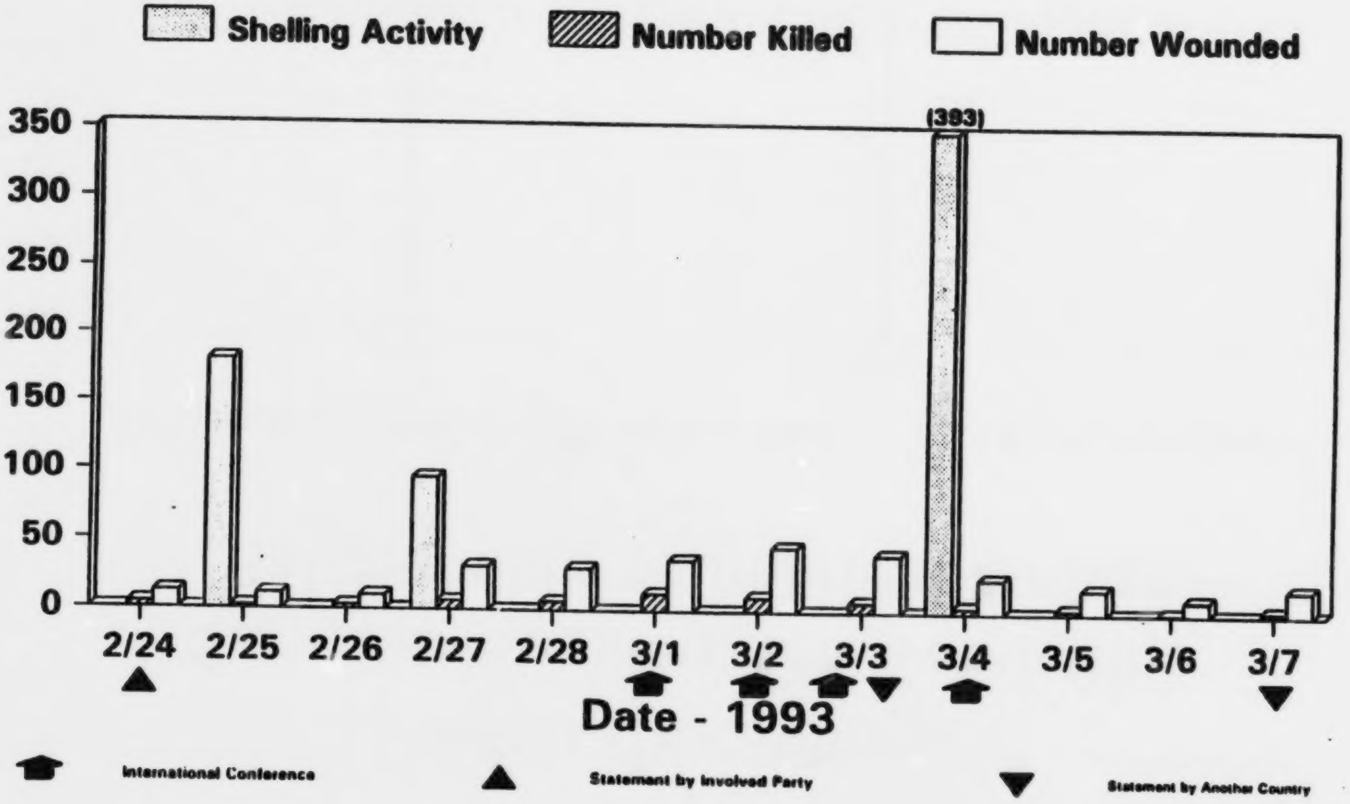

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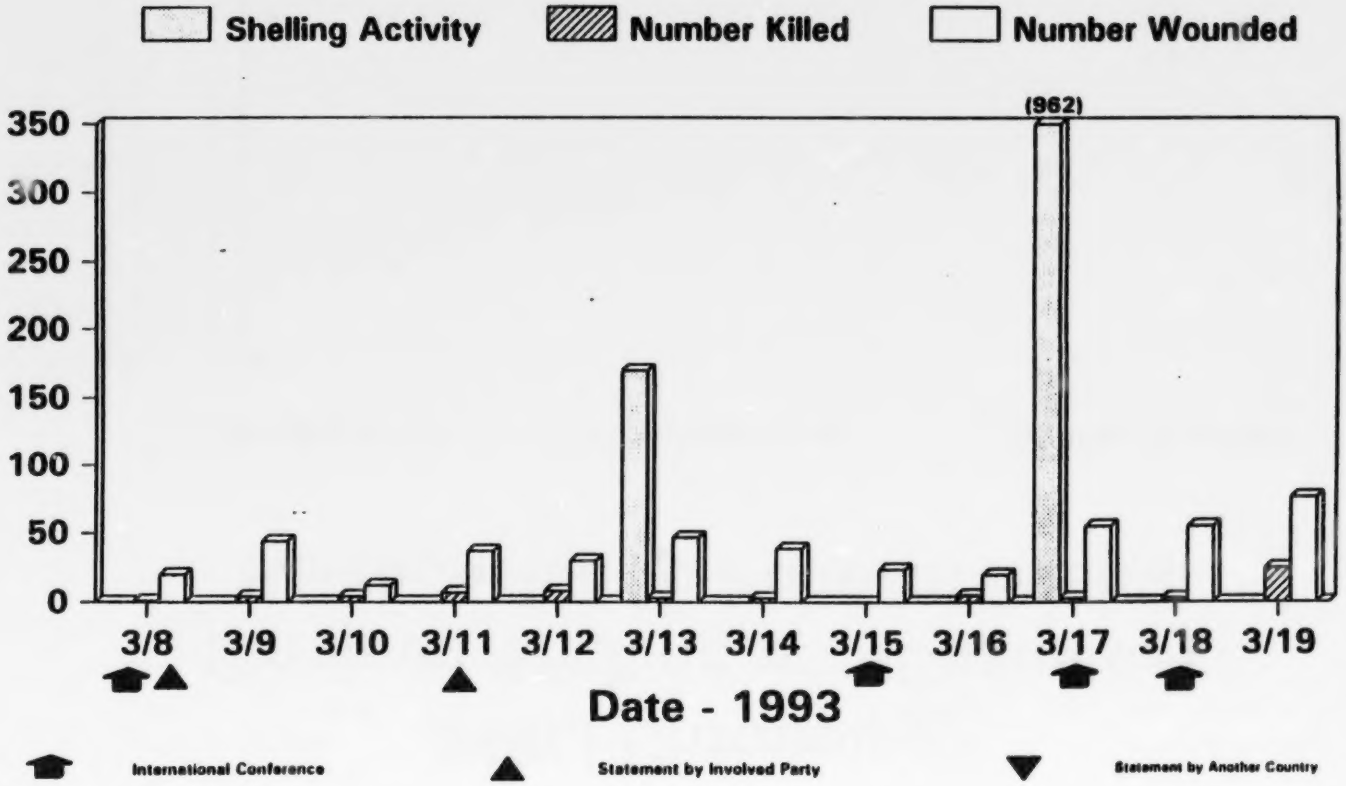
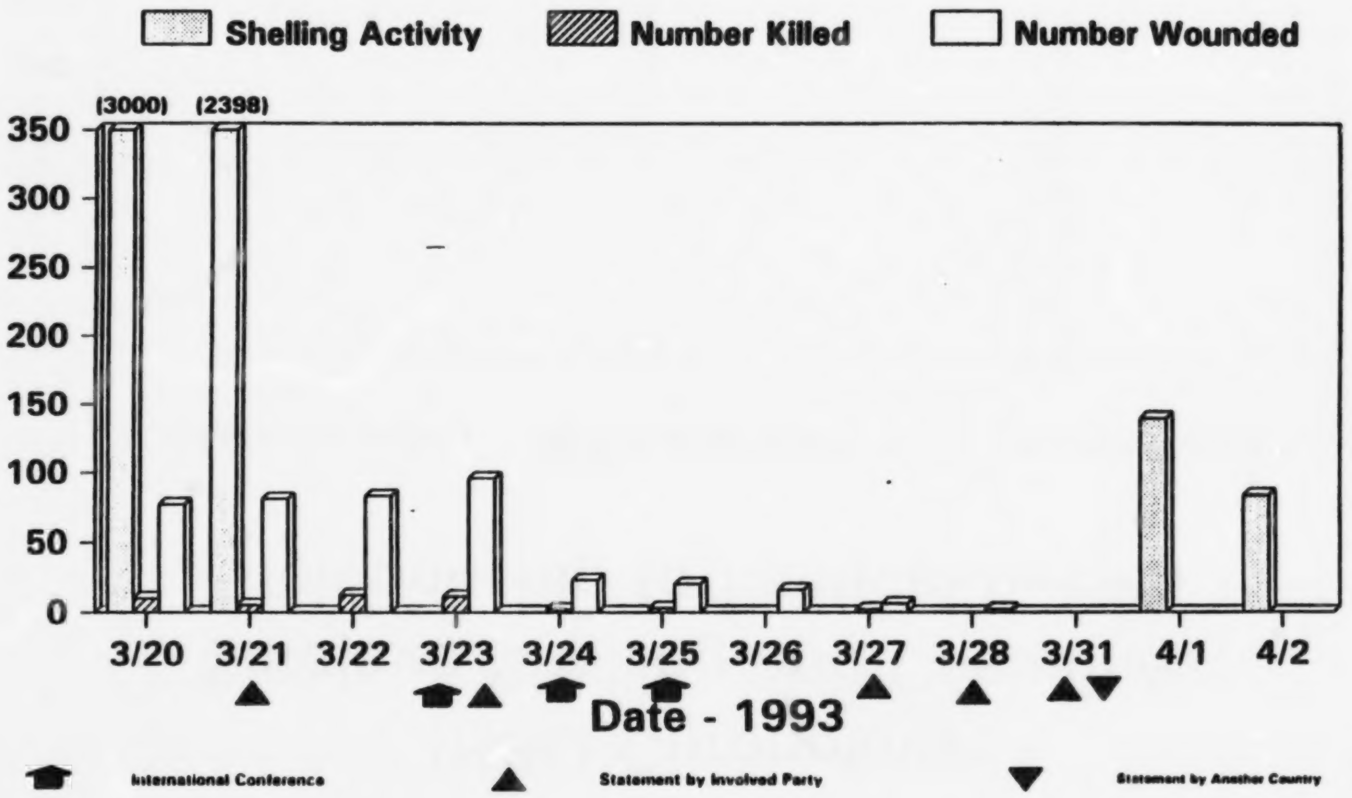
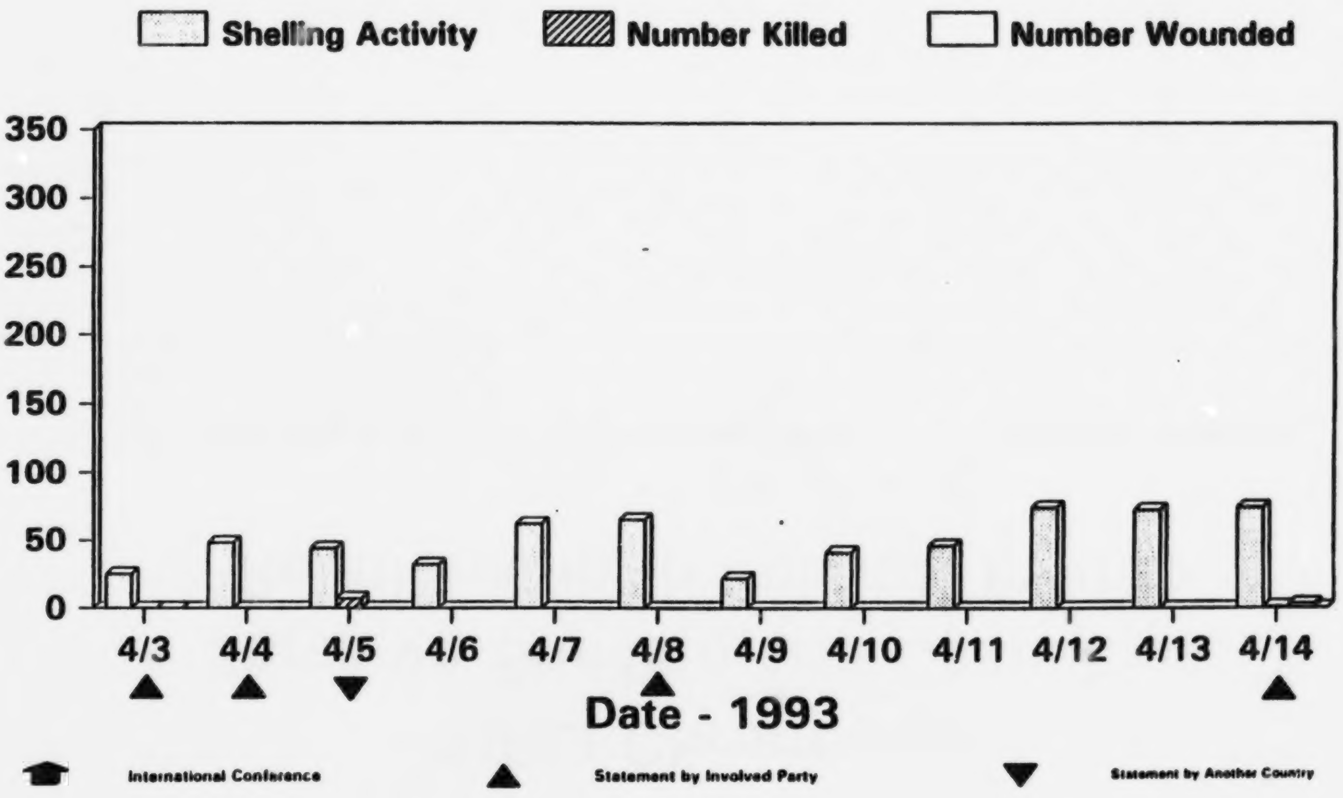


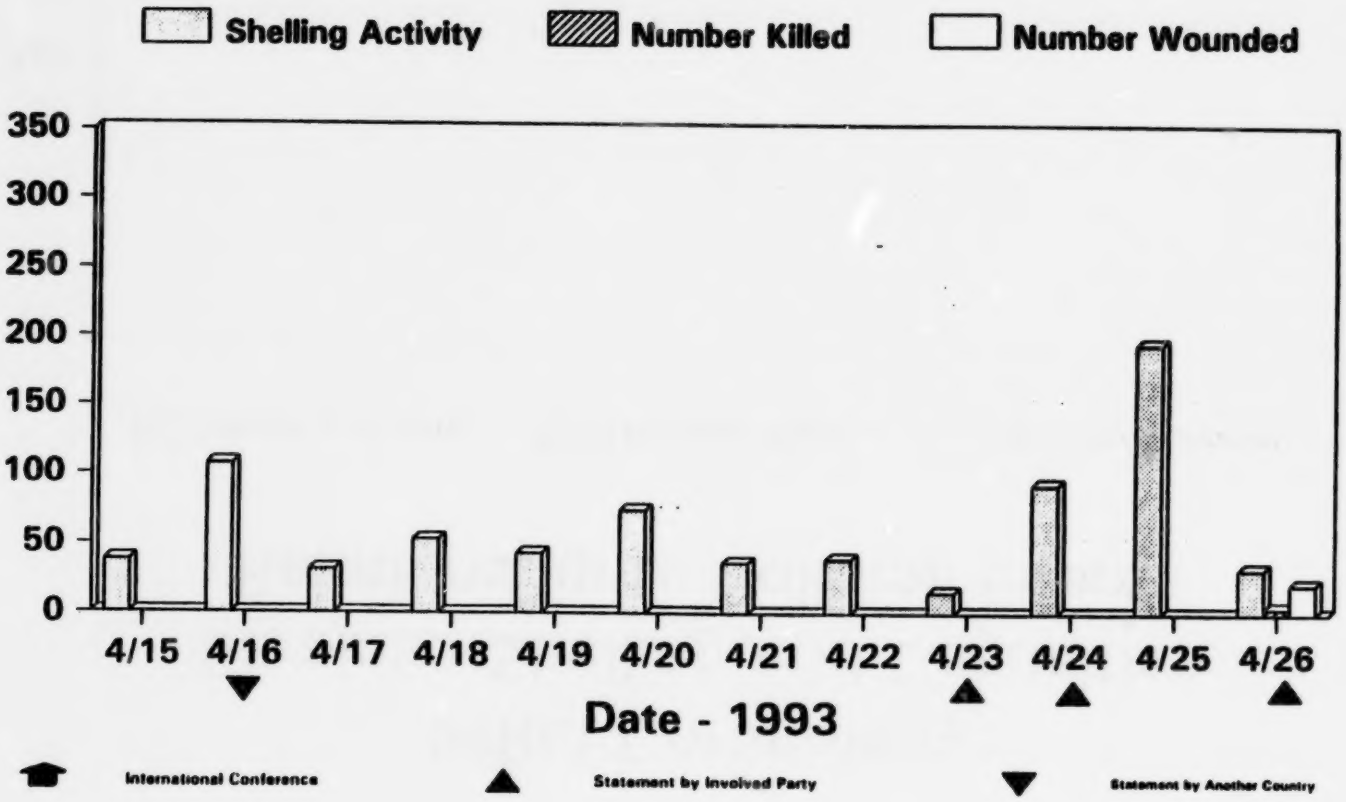
IHRLI Chronology: Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties: Relationship to Political Events



IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties: Relationship to Political Events



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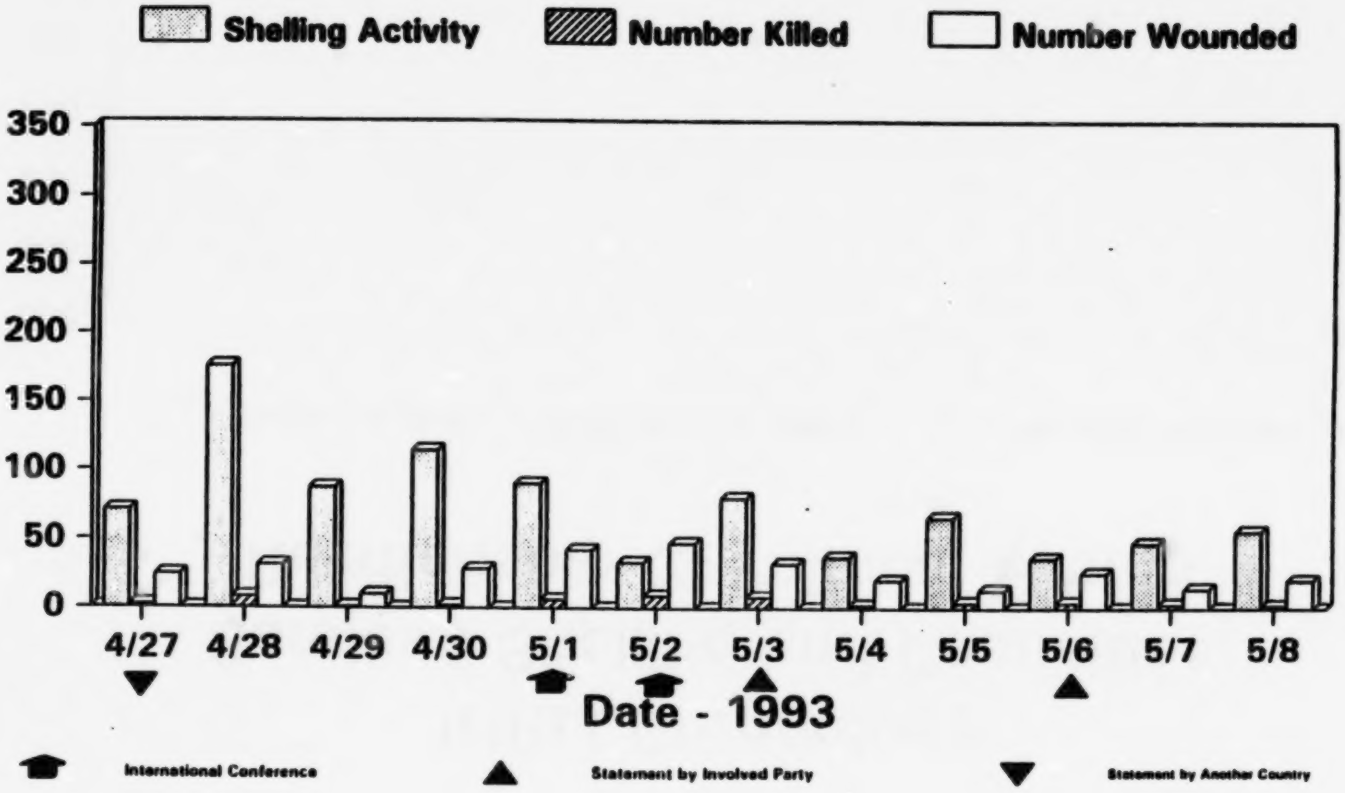
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



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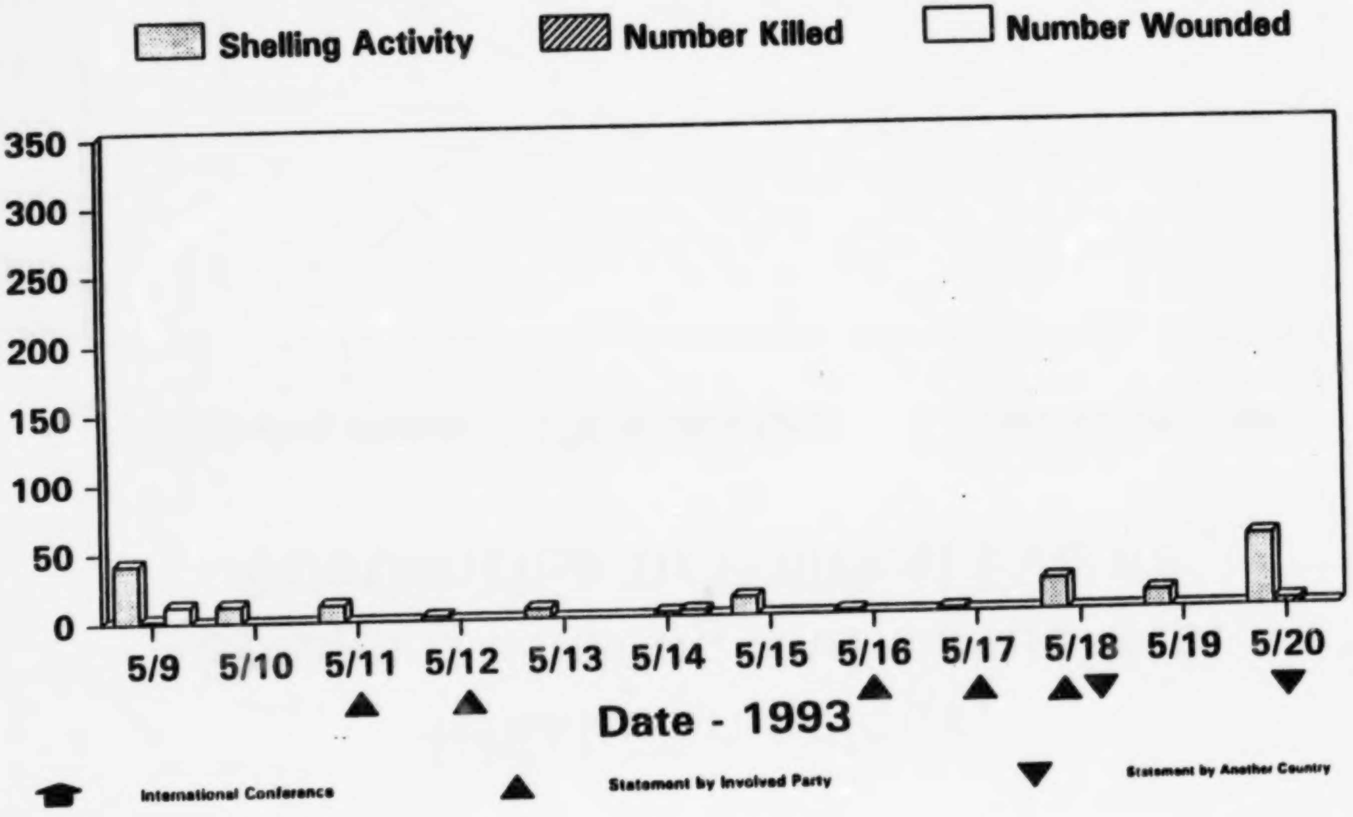
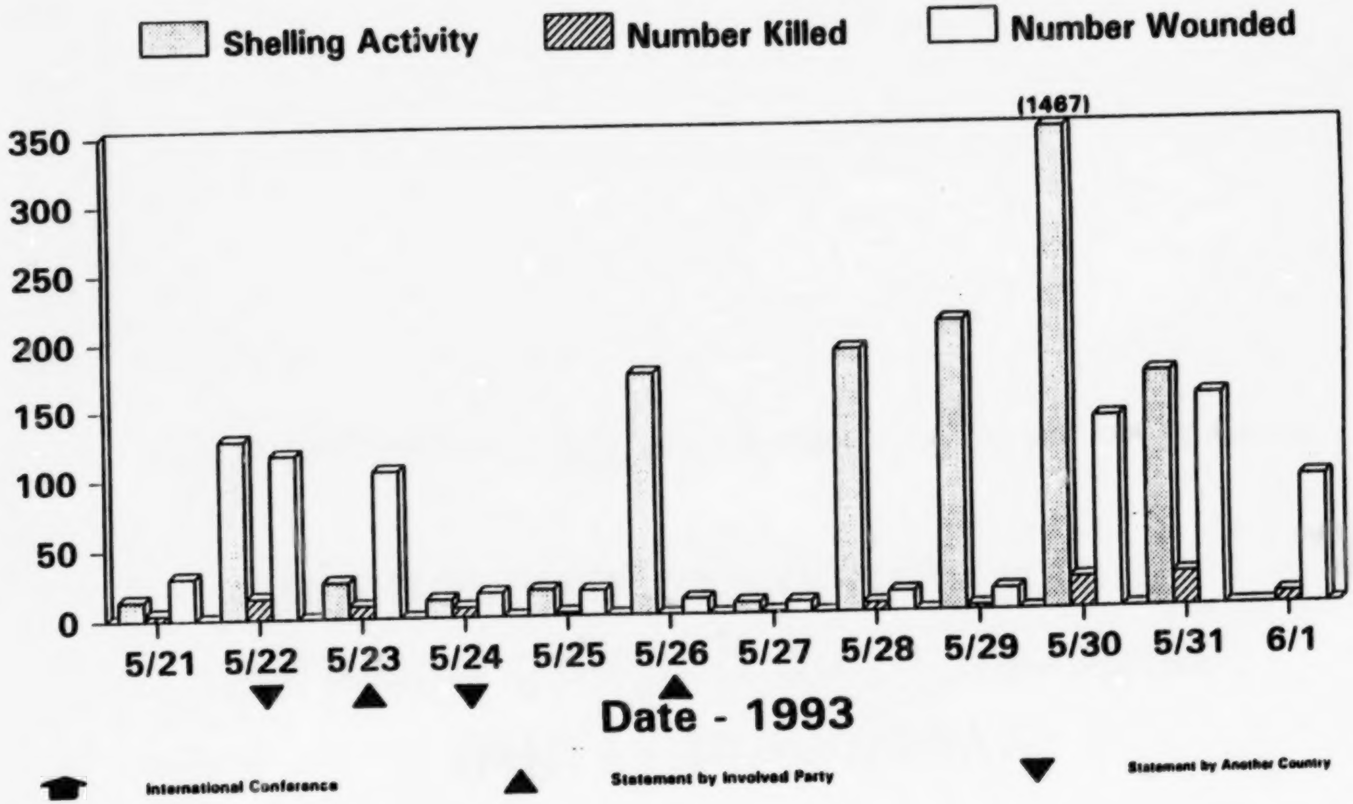
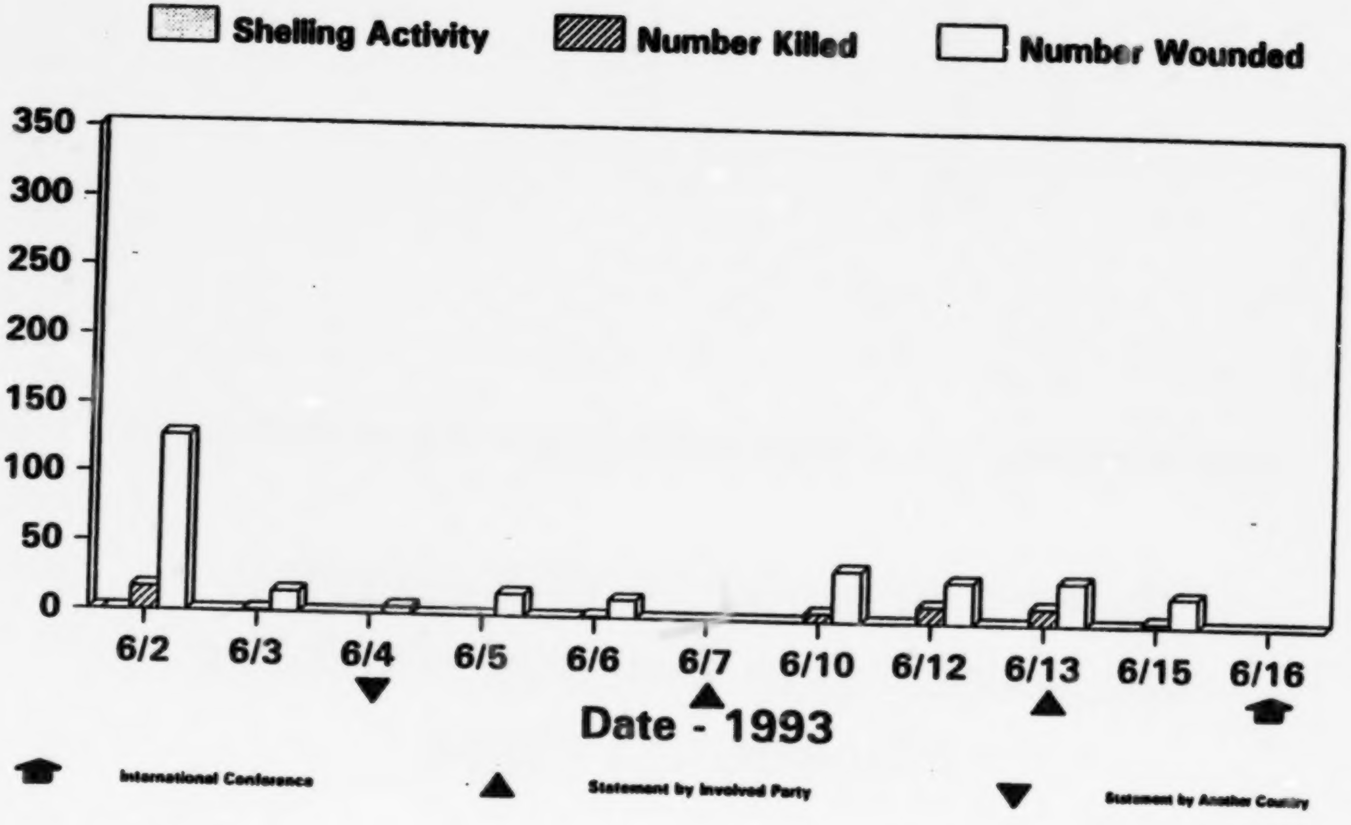


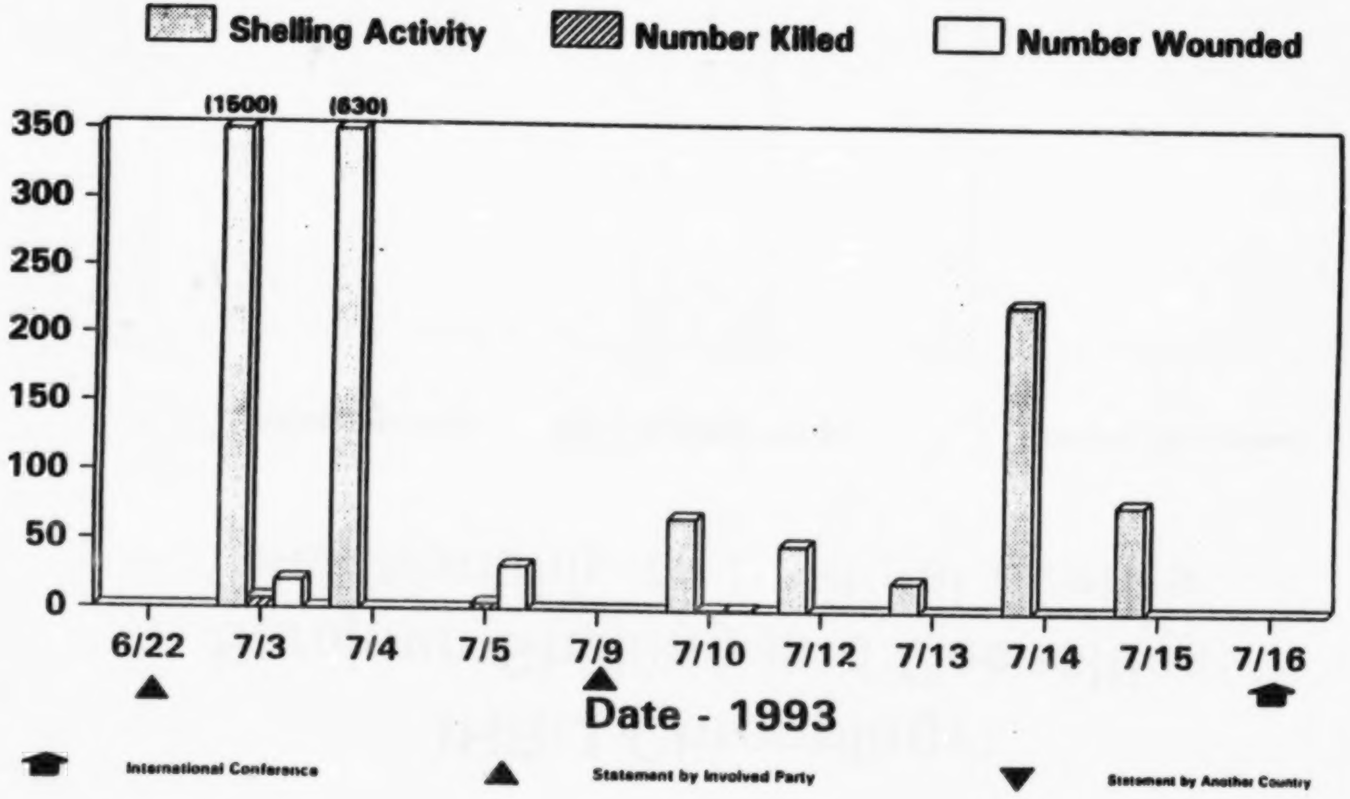
IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



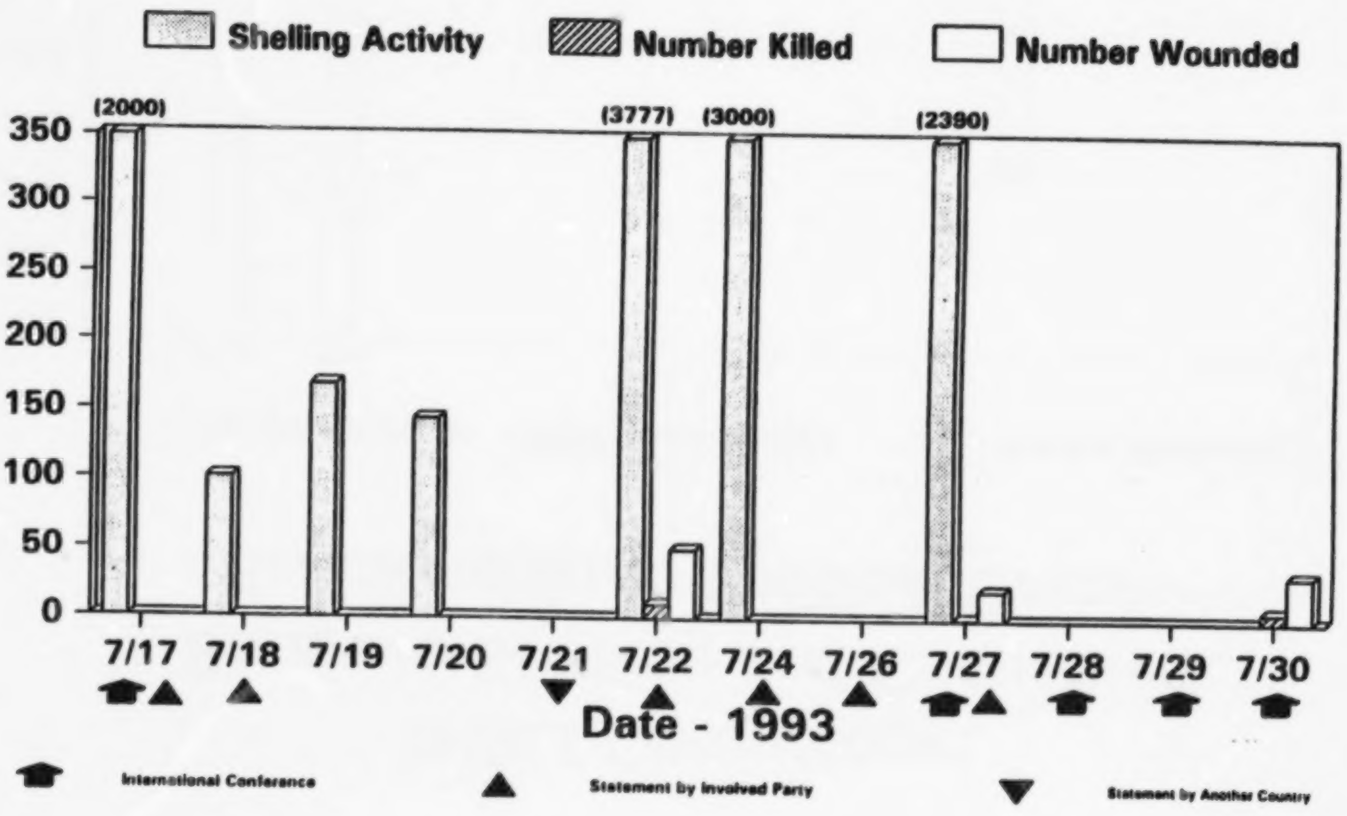
IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



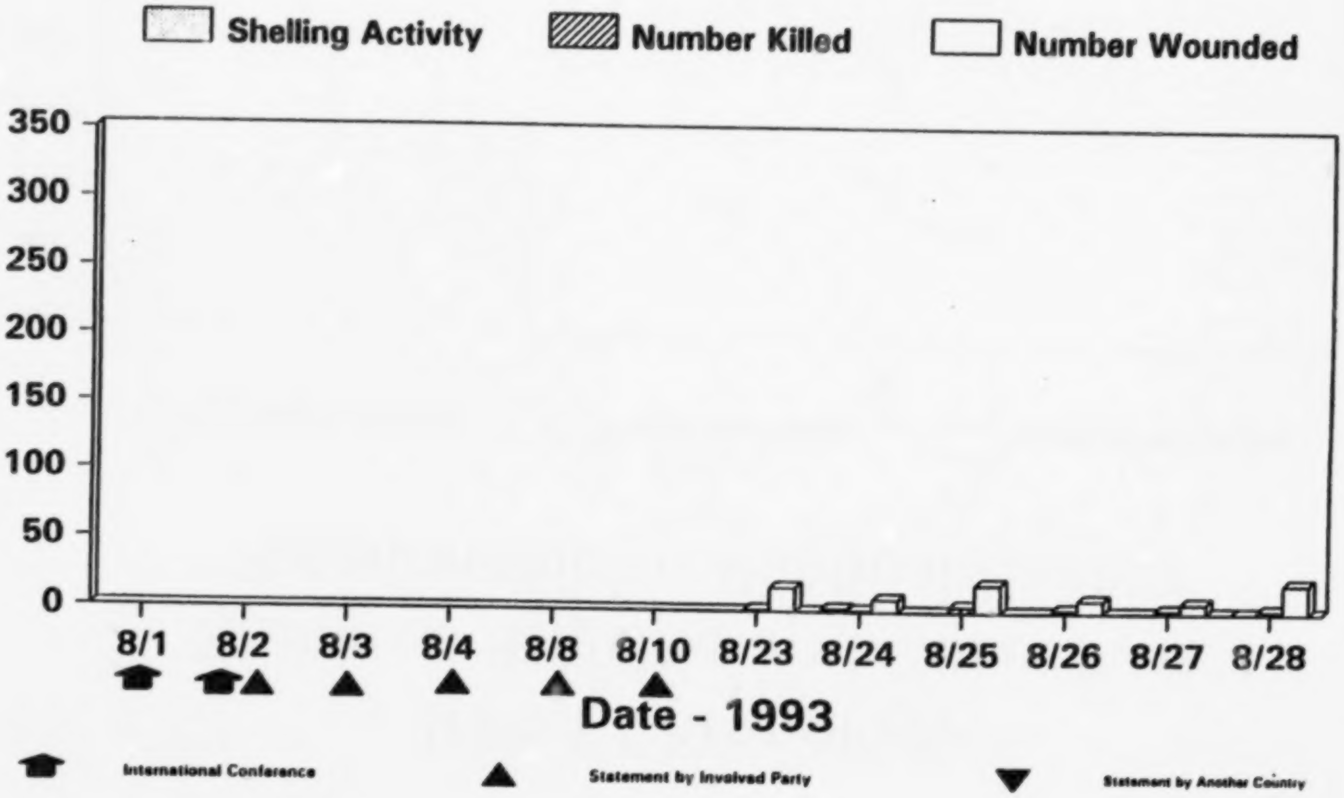
IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



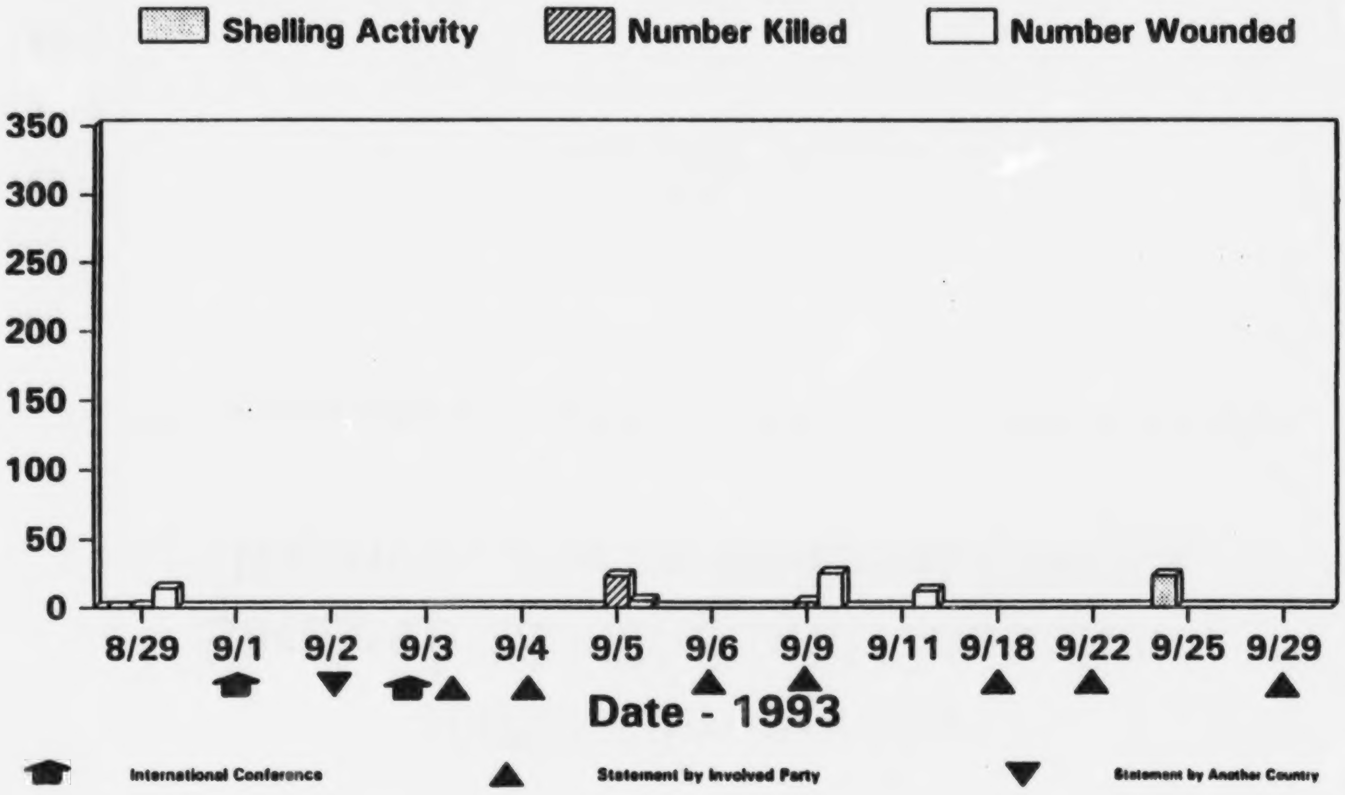
IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



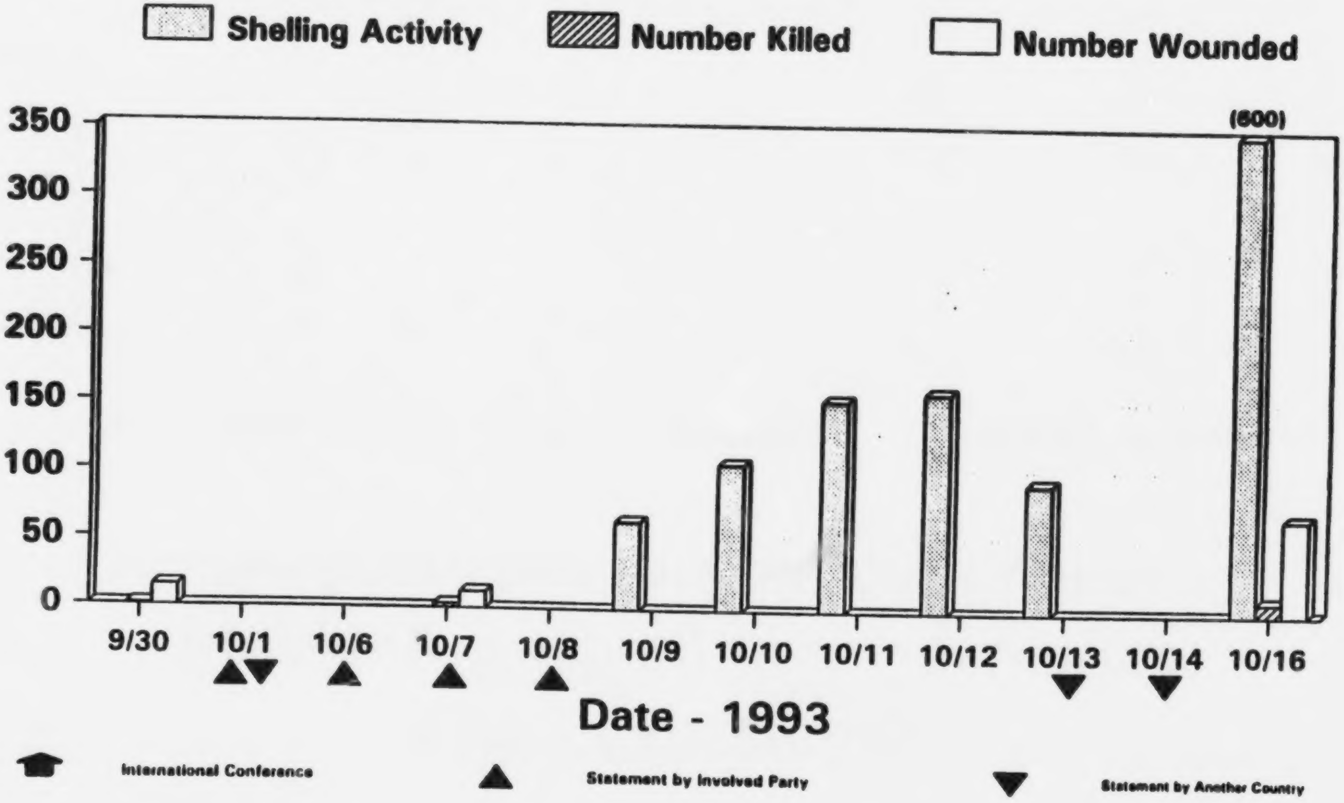
IHRLI Chronology: Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties: Relationship to Political Events



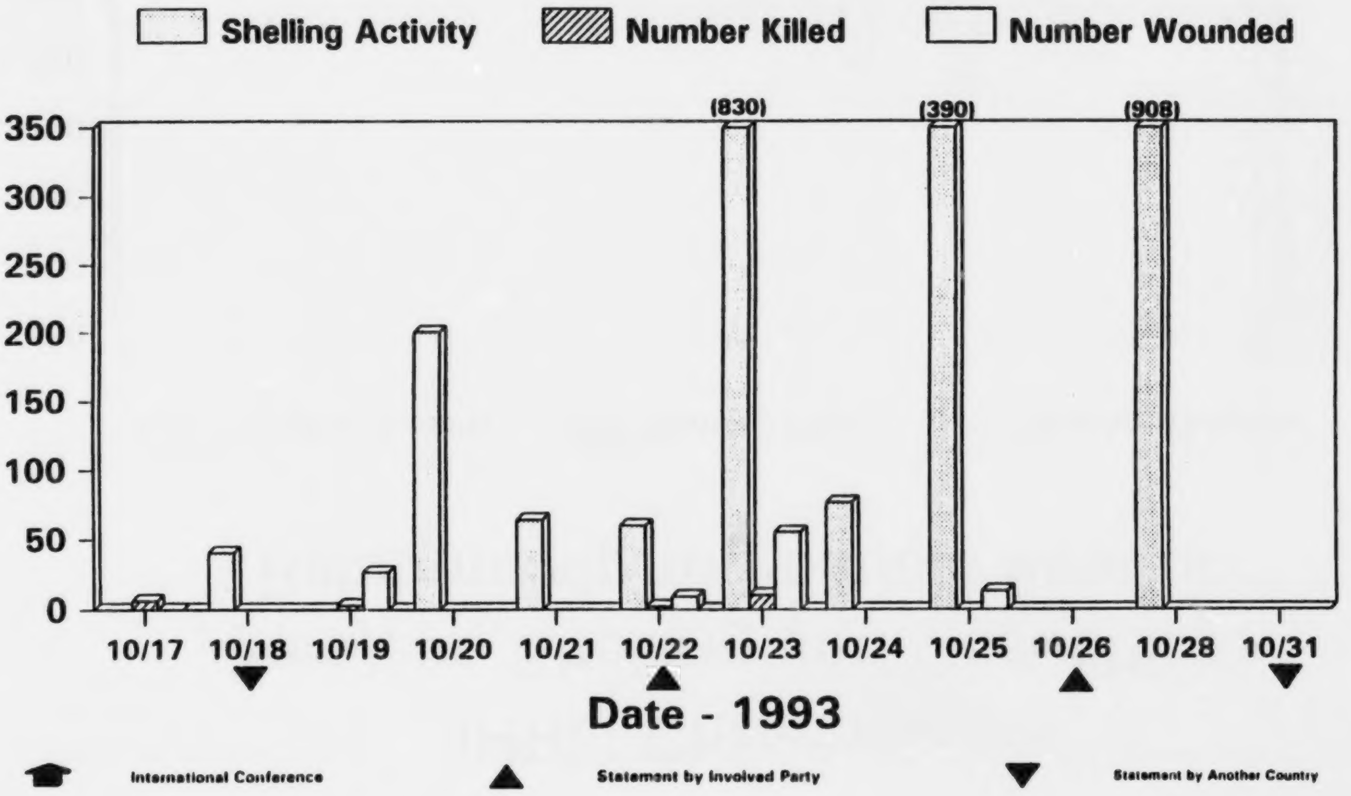
IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



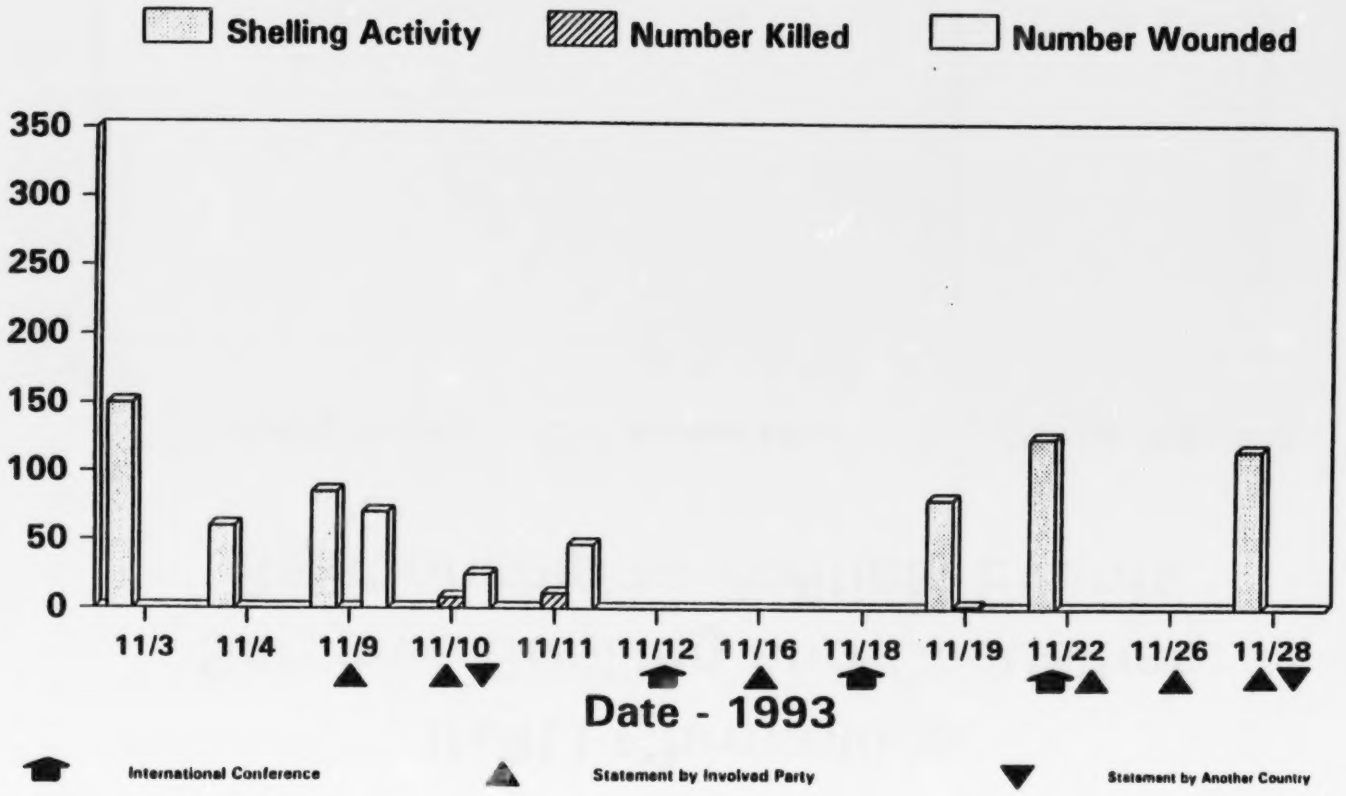
IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



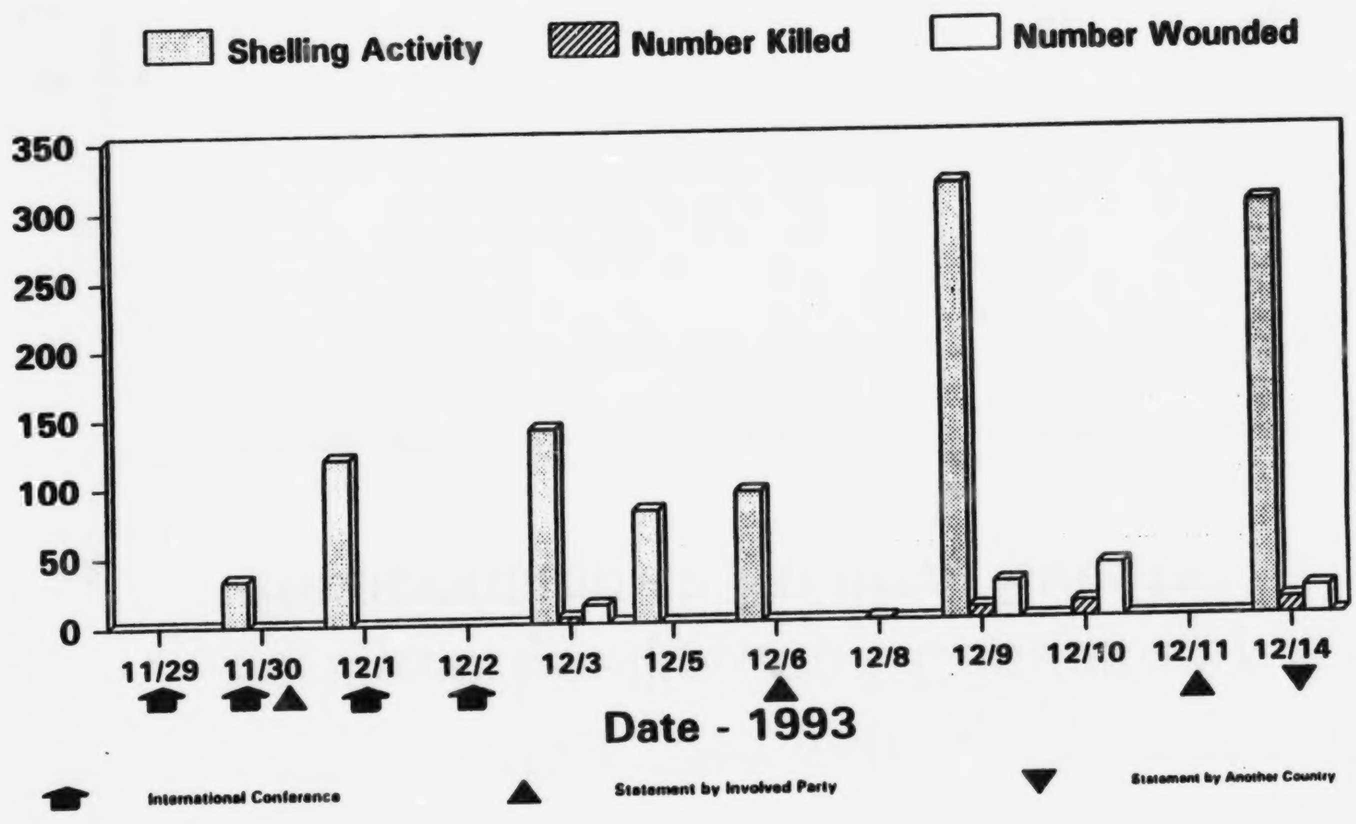
IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



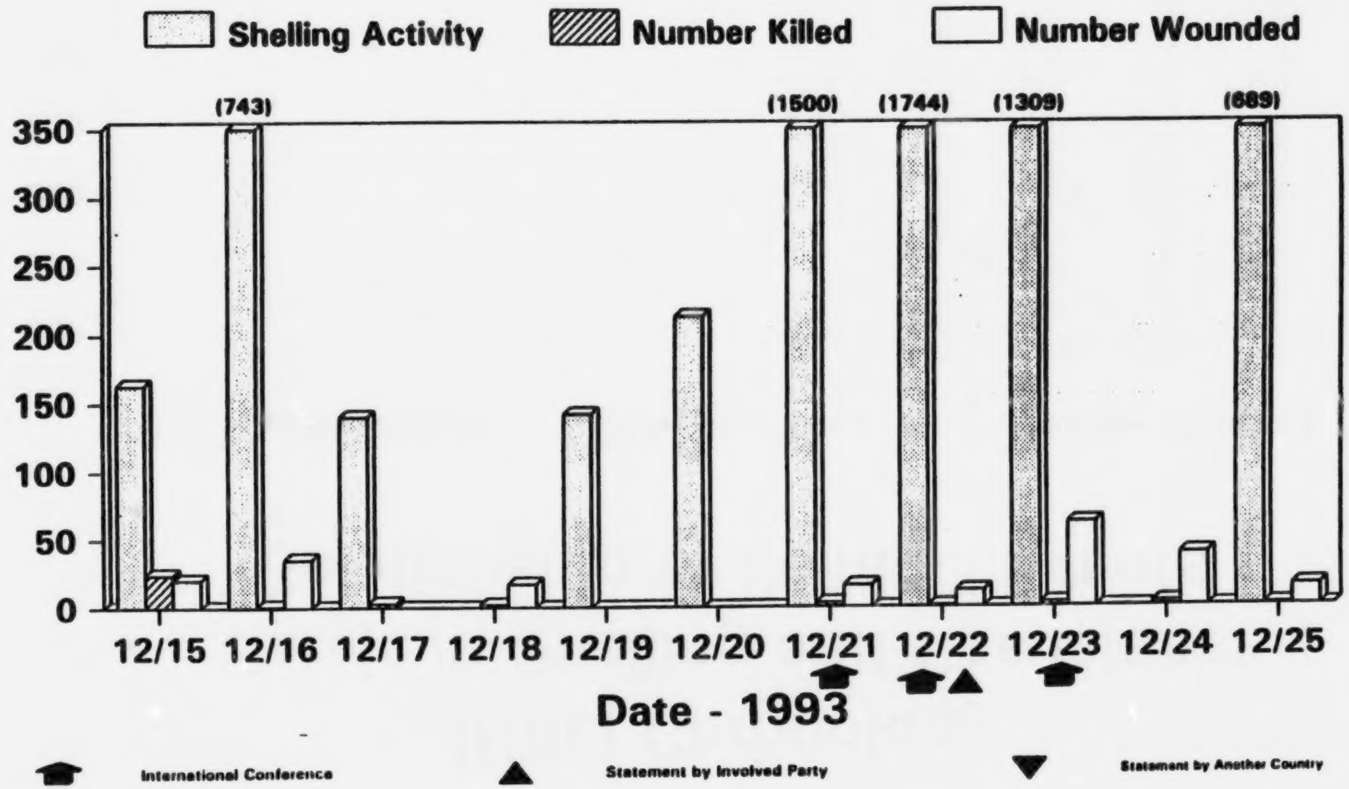
IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



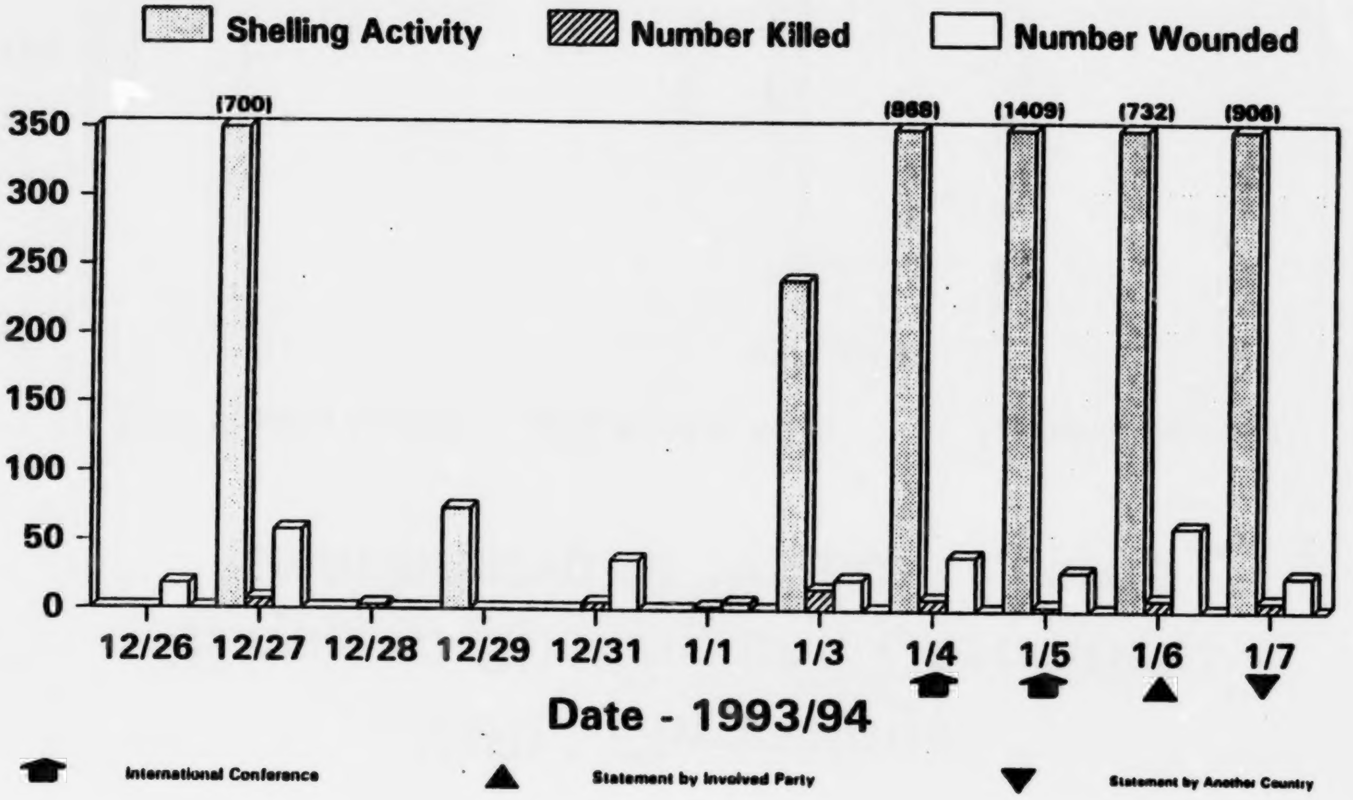
IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



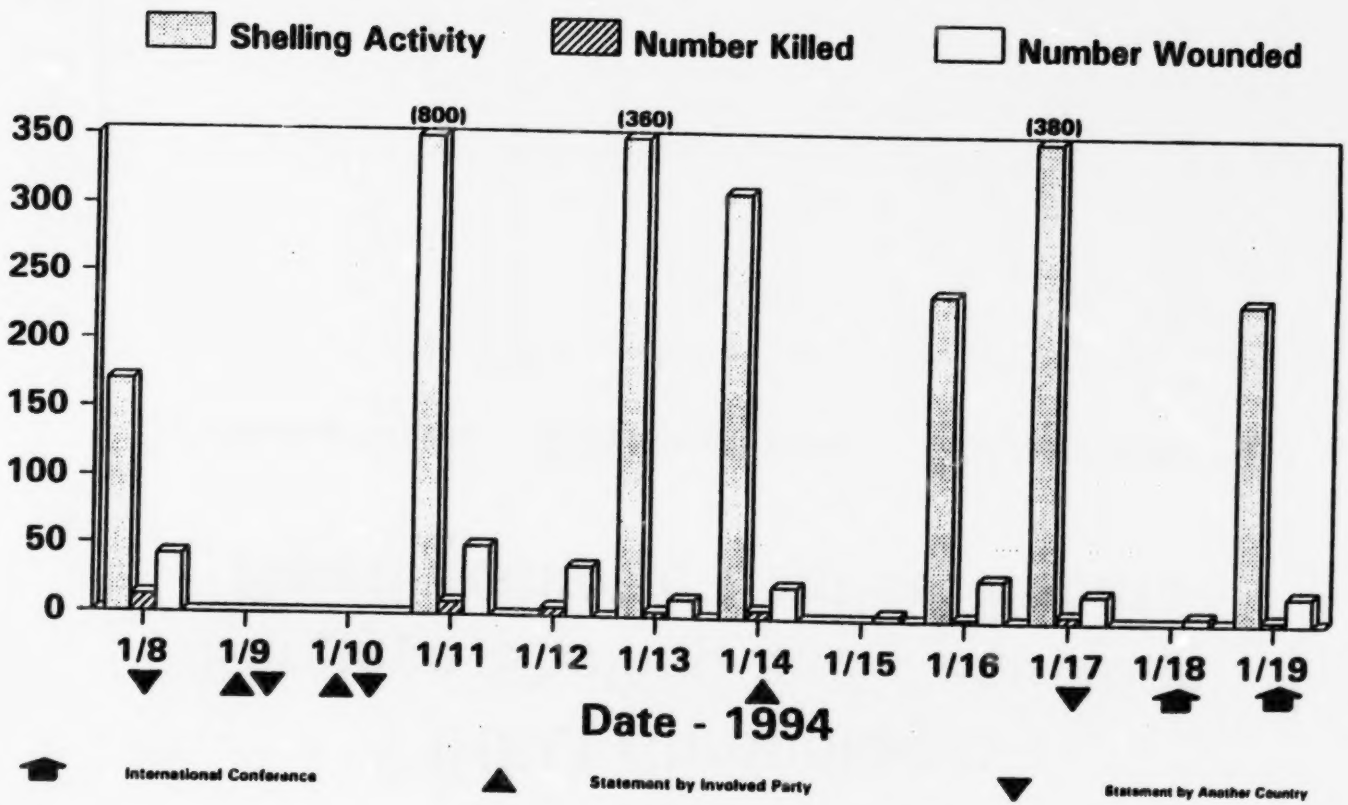
IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



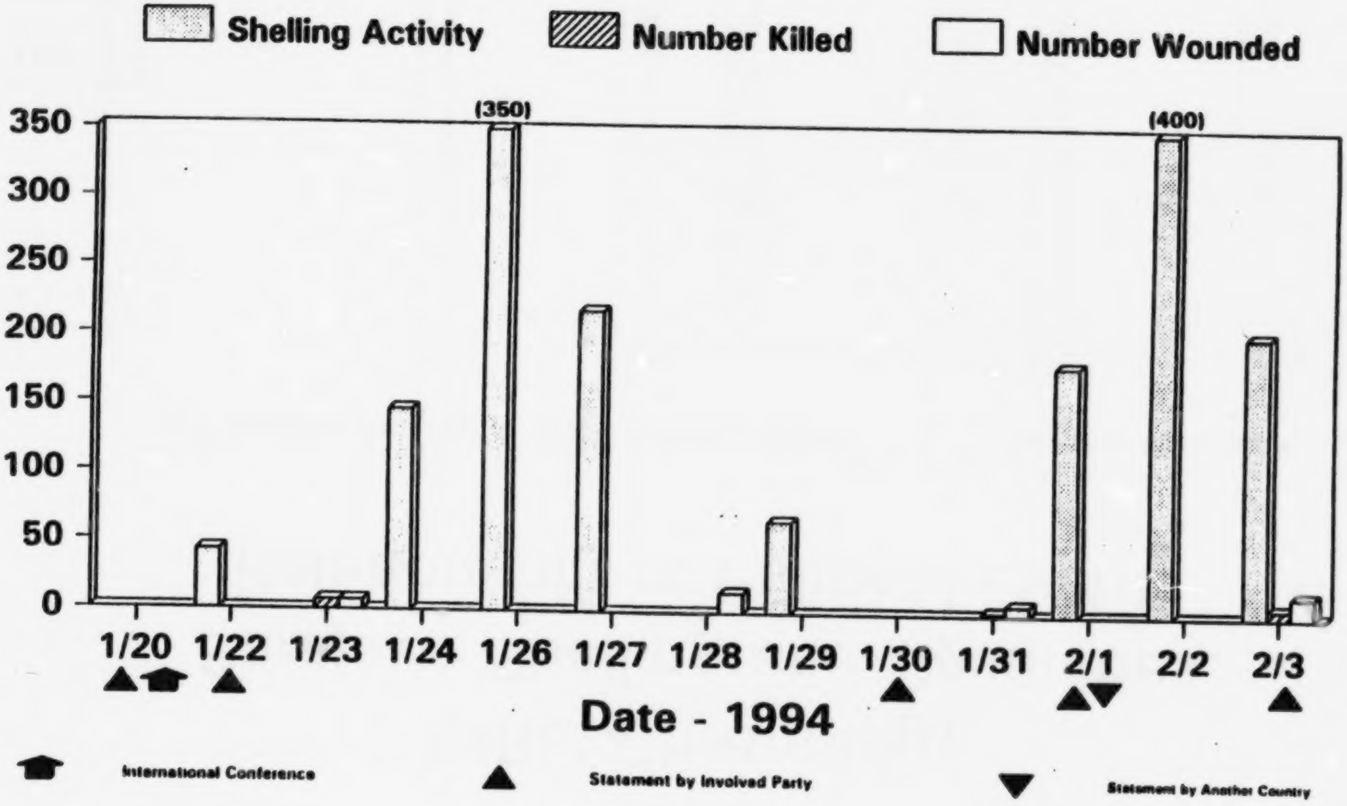
IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



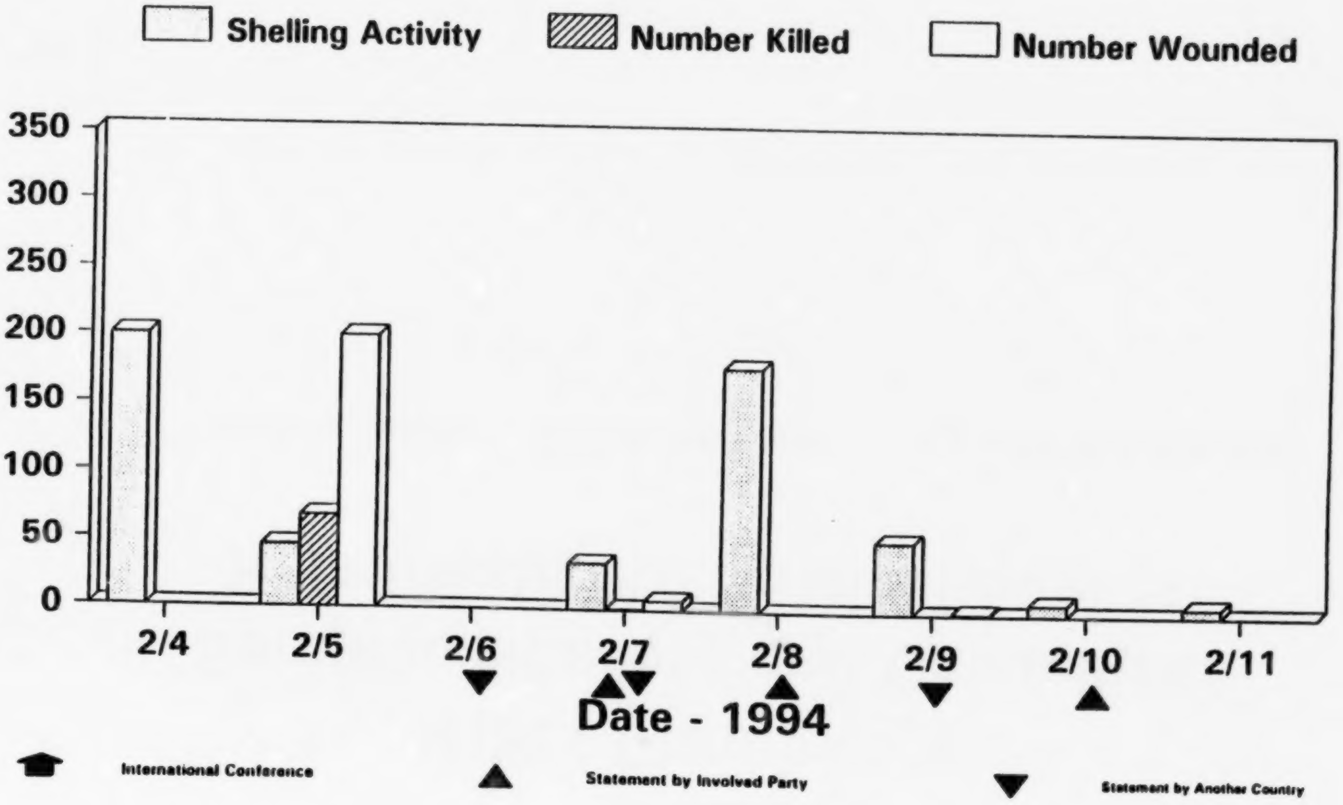
IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



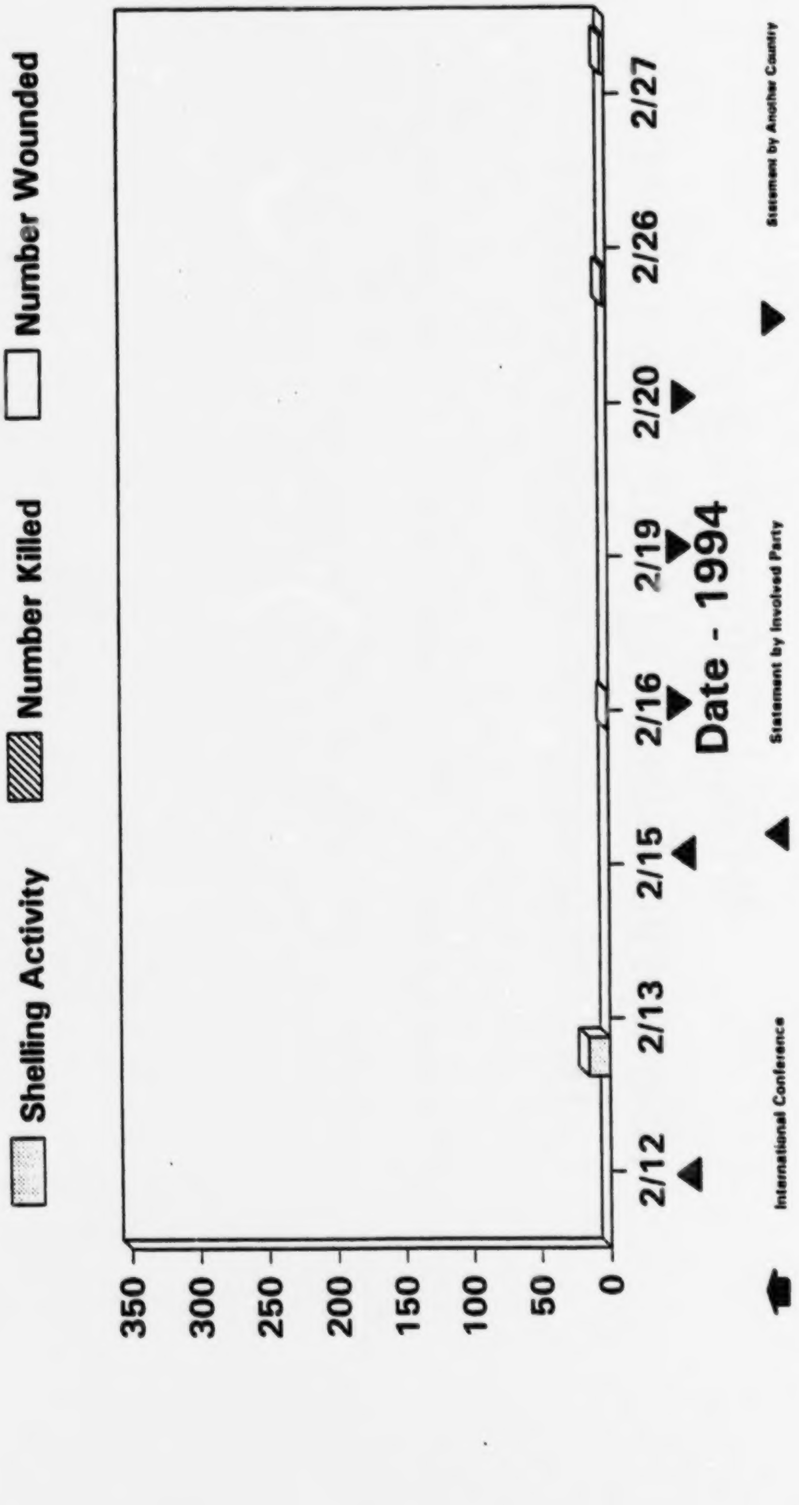
IHRLI Chronology: Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties: Relationship to Political Events



IHRLI Chronology:
Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties:
Relationship to Political Events



IHRLI Chronology: Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties: Relationship to Political Events



Appendix 3

TABLE OF FREQUENCY OF SHELLING IN SARAJEVO AREAS

Key to IHRLI Table of Frequency of Shelling in Sarajevo Areas

Area A Ilidza

Energoinvest Building, Bridge on Main Route to Sarajevo, Ilidza, Institute for Physical Therapy & Rehabilitation

Area B Western Area

Stup, Otes, Azici, Doglodi, Stupsko Brdo

Area C Rajlovac

Rajlovac

Area D Alipasino Polje area

Oslobodenje, Halilovici Barracks, Alipasino Polje, Alipasin Most, Candy Factory, Tvornica Armatura (factory), Radio & TV Building

Area E Airport Area, Southwestern Suburbs

Airport, Butmir, Dobrinja, Mojmilo, Nedzarici, Katorac, Kasindol Street, Dobrinja soccer game shelling, Waterline in Dobrinja, Vojnicko Polje

Area F Novi Grad Area

Electric Tram Depot, Novi Grad

Area G Cengic Vila Area/Hrasno

Klas Sarko & Velepekara building, Hrasno, Town Hall, Cengic Vila, Hotel Bristol, Cengic Vila, Veterinary College, Pero Kosoric Square, Elektroprivreda Building, Flour Mill of Sarajevo, Main Bakery

Area H Buca Potok Area

Buca Potok

Area I Dolac Malta Area

Dolac Malta

Area J Northern Suburbs/Quarters

TV Tower, Pofalici, Velesici, Vogosca, Hum Hill

Area K Kosevo Area

Jezero Hospital, Kosevo Hospital, Olympic Sites, Olympic Complex, Olympic Center, Lion Cemetery, Sarajevo Zoo

Area L Northeast Area

Vratnik, Vasin Han

Area M Old Town

Bascarsija, Bazaar, Market, Islamic Theological School, Library, Gazi Husref Begova Mosque, Hadzijska Mosque, Old Town, Telephone & Post, Hotel Europa, Morica Han People's Bank, Waterline Outside the City Brewery, Viktor Bubanj Prison, Vase Miskina

Area N Bjelave Area

Bjelave

Area O City Center, Downtown Area

Downtown, City Center, Novo Sarajevo, Parliament Building, Presidency Building, Government Building Area, Railway Station, TV Main Transmission Facility, Marshall Tito Street, Oslobodenje, Tobacco Factory, Holiday Inn, Old Jewish Cemetery, Marshall Tito Barracks, University, Otoka District, Peoples Museum, Vrbanja Bridge, Veterinary College, Marjin Dvor Neighborhood, Darovalaca Krvi Street, Electricity & Water Transmission, Courthouse of Sarajevo, Skenderja, Public Transportation Network

Area P Grbavica

Grbavica

UN Sites

UNHCR Headquarters, UNPROFOR, UN vehicles, UN planes

Area R Vraca Area

Vraca

Area S Southeast

Bistrik, Stari Grad, Trbevic Mountain

Area T Lukavica

Lukavica

Area Non Localized Targets *

Unidentified Muslim Suburbs, Center of Social Work, Hrasnica, Unidentified Churches, Unidentified Synagoges, Pale, Sokolovic Kolonia, Breka, Mount Igman, Zuc Hill, Western Parts of Sarajevo, Colony, Donjik, Unidentified Civilian Vehicles, Outskirts of Sarajevo, Unidentified Public Kitchen, Unidentified Shopping Center, Kolonja, Vakavic, Unidentified City Factory, Children's Embassy Schoolyard, Cetijnska Street, Vojvoda Putnik, Ilijas, Visoko, Hadzici, Hrasno, May 1. School, Gorni Kotorac

* These sites have been reported and were either not identified with particularity, or are located in outlying sections of the city, which do not appear on the attached map.

FREQUENCY OF SHELLING IN SARAJEVO AREAS 1992

Month	Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Area E	Area F	Area G	Area H	Area I	Area J
April count	2	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	4
May count	3	0	0	5	9	0	1	0	0	4
June count	0	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0
July count	0	1	0	3	17	0	3	0	0	1
Aug. count	4	2	2	5	17	0	6	0	0	4
Sept. count	5	9	0	10	20	1	12	1	2	11
Oct. count	0	4	0	1	8	0	8	0	1	5
Nov. count	5	5	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	0
Dec. count	3	10	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	3
'92 count	22	31	2	32	98	2	33	1	3	32

Month	Area K	Area L	Area M	Area N	Area O	Area P	UN Sites	Area R	Area S	Area T	non-local
Apr count	3	0	10	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	5
May count	4	0	11	0	11	0	3	0	1	0	6
June count	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	4
July count	3	0	9	0	22	1	9	0	0	1	6
Aug count	8	1	7	0	28	1	6	1	2	3	9
Sept count	3	0	6	1	23	0	7	0	1	1	8
Oct count	5	1	10	0	13	0	8	0	1	0	4
Nov count	1	0	7	0	9	0	3	0	0	0	13
Dec count	5	0	7	0	13	0	8	0	0	0	6
'92 count	33	2	67	1	125	2	50	1	5	4	61

FREQUENCY OF SHELLING IN AREAS OF SARAJEVO 1993

Month	Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Aera E	Area F	Area G	Area H	Area I	Area J
Jan. count	2	1	2	0	8	2	9	0	0	3
Febr. count	3	2	1	0	8	1	4	0	0	0
March count	1	3	0	1	9	0	2	1	0	2
April count	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
May count	4	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
June count	0	3	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	2
July count	2	4	1	0	7	0	0	2	0	1
Aug count	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sept count	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Oct count	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Nov count	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dec count	2	6	2	2	6	0	1	0	0	2
'93 count	15	25	8	11	51	3	16	3	0	21

Month	Area K	Area L	Area M	Area N	Area O	Area P	UN Sites	Area R	Area S	Area T	non local
Jan count	3	1	10	0	13	1	4	0	3	1	4
Febr count	2	0	8	0	13	2	6	0	1	1	6
Mar count	1	0	3	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	3
Apr count	1	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	1
May count	3	0	5	0	12	1	0	0	1	0	8
June count	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
July count	1	0	3	0	20	0	13	0	1	1	22
Aug count	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sept count	1	1	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	10
Oct count	0	1	3	0	7	0	2	0	1	0	31
Nov count	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dec count	3	0	2	0	9	7	0	0	0	1	8
'93 count	16	3	42	0	98	12	27	0	7	6	106

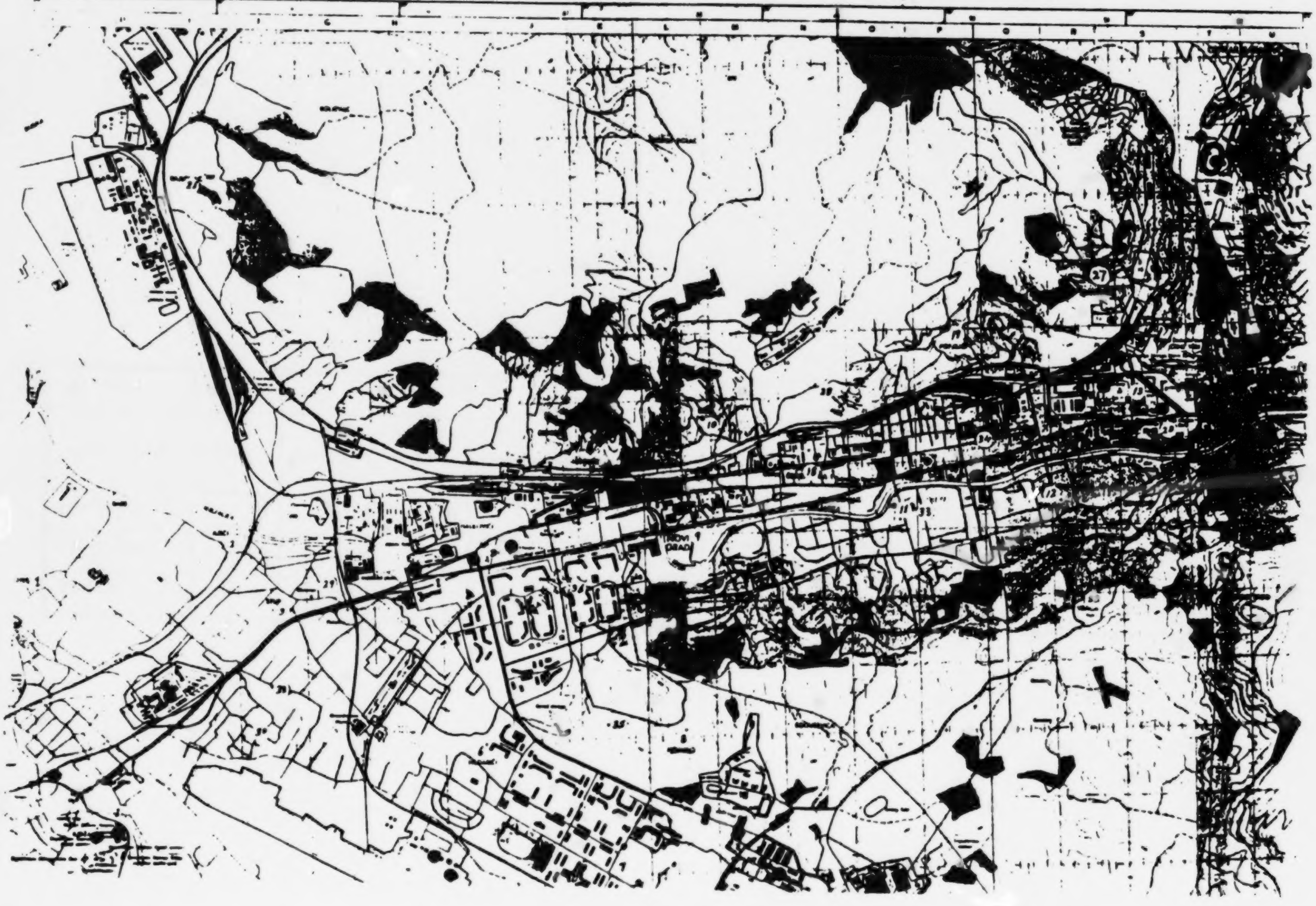
FREQUENCY OF SHELLING IN SARAJEVO AREAS 1994

Month	Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Area E	Area F	Area G	Area H	Area I	Area J
Jan count	0	2	2	0	6	0	0	1	0	3
Feb count	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
'94 count	0	2	2	0	9	0	0	1	0	3

Month	Area K	Area L	Area M	Area N	Area O	Area P	UN Sites	Area R	Area S	Area T	non-local
Jan count	0	0	4	0	15	2	5	0	0	0	4
Feb count	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
'94 count	0	0	4	0	17	2	5	0	0	0	4

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW INSTITUTE

SARAJEVO
TARGETS OF SHELLING



Appendix 4

MOST FREQUENTLY HIT TARGETS AND DATES OF SHELLING RECORDED IN THE IHRLI CHRONOLOGY OF THE BATTLE AND SIEGE OF SARAJEVO THROUGH JULY 1993.

Target	Dates Shelled	
Airport	(1992):	13.04.; 01.05.; 04.06.; 20.06.; 28.06.; 29.06.; 04.07.; 05.07.; 09.07.; 20.07.; 21.07.; 30.07.; 04.08.; 05.08.; 09.08.; 18.08.; 19.08.; 22.08.; 23.08.; 24.08.; 08.09.; 10.09.; 23.09.; 04.10.; 09.11.; 19.11.;05.12.
	(1993):	16.01.; 27.01.; 11.02.; 12.02.; 13.02.; 19.02.; 06.03.; 09.03.; 17.03.; 19.03.; 21.03.; 19.04.; 13.06.; 24.06.; 04.07.; 06.07.; 10.07.; 29.09.; 02.11.; 09.12.; 10.12.; 11.12.
	(1994):	05.01.; 06.01.; 09.01.
Down Town/ City Center:	(1992):	05.04.; 22.04.; 18.05.; 07.06.; 09.06.; 22.06.; 26.06.; 30.06.; 04.07.; 07.07.; 08.07.; 10.07.; 21.07.; 26.07.; 26.07.; 29.07.; 04.08.; 13.08.; 17.08.; 17.08.; 21.08.; 23.08.; 24.08.; 30.08.; 04.09.; 13.09.; 15.09.; 17.09.; 21.09.; 24.09.; 29.09.; 04.10.; 05.10.; 29.10.; 01.11.; 10.11.; 13.11.; 16.11.; 23.11.; 26.11.; 04.12.; 18.12.; 20.12.; 21.12.; 23.12.; 25.12.; 30.12.
	(1993):	12.01.; 14.01.; 15.01.; 17.01.; 24.01.; 05.02.; 01.03.; 20.04.; 06.05.; 28.05.; 21.07.; 22.07.; 25.07.; 20.08.; 16.09.; 29.09.; 07.10.; 10.10.; 14.10.; 17.10.; 28.10.; 29.10.; 06.11.; 10.11.; 22.11.; 27.11.; 29.11.; 04.12.; 11.12.; 14.12.; 15.12.
	(1994):	03.01.; 04.01.; 08.01.; 10.01.; 24.01.; 26.01.; 10.02.
Ilidza:	(1992):	21.04.; 22.04.; 05.05.; 09.05.; 14.05.; 14.08.; 19.08.; 22.08.; 23.08.; 02.09.; 26.09.; 18.11.; 03.12.; 30.12.
	(1993):	11.01.; 30.01.; 05.02.; 15.02.; 18.02.; 17.03.; 01.05.; 11.05.; 27.05.; 03.07.; 28.07.; 23.10.; 09.12.; 18.12.
Old Town/ Bascarsija:	(1992):	06.04.; 08.04.; 23.04.; 29.04.; 01.05.; 02.05.; 03.05.; 24.05.; 29.05.; 07.06.; 12.06.; 19.06.; 04.07.; 06.07.; 14.07.; 17.07.; 18.07.; 20.07.; 29.07.; 30.07.; 12.08.; 13.08.; 21.08.; 22.08.; 08.09.; 14.09.; 16.09.; 17.09.; 18.09.; 29.09.; 04.10.; 05.10.; 13.10.; 23.10.; 24.10.; 25.10.; 29.10.; 31.10.; 03.11.; 04.11.; 09.11.; 17.11.;

Target	**Dates Shelled**	
Old Town/ Bascarsija:	(1992):	22.11.; 24.11.; 25.11.; 05.12.; 06.12.; 14.12.; 19.12.; 29.12.; 30.12.
	(1993):	13.01.; 14.01.; 17.01.; 22.01.; 24.01.; 25.01.; 26.01.; 29.01.; 11.02.; 16.02.; 23.02.; 28.02.; 01.03.; 21.03.; 01.05.; 06.05.; 29.05.; 31.05.; 10.06.; 19.06.; 12.07.; 24.08.; 14.09.; 19.09.; 19.09.; 30.09.; 16.10.; 19.10.; 23.10.
	(1994):	04.01.; 24.01.; 05.02.
UNPROFOR:	(1992):	10.04.; 14.05.; 04.07.; 10.07.; 13.07.; 14.07.; 19.07.; 30.07.; 02.08.; 06.08.; 07.08.; 22.08.; 27.08.; 02.09.; 06.09.; 07.09.; 14.09.; 17.09.; 24.09.; 28.09.; 08.10.; 12.10.; 16.10.; 24.10.; 25.10.; 26.10.; 31.10.; 15.11.; 08.12.; 09.12.; 12.12.; 14.12.; 24.12.
	(1993):	25.01.; 27.01.; 13.02.; 17.02.; 18.02.; 13.07.; 20.07.; 22.07.; 24.07.; 25.07.; 27.07.
	(1994):	01.01.; 03.01.; 10.01.; 11.01.
Presidency Building:	(1992):	22.04.; 11.05.; 14.05.; 29.05.; 08.06.; 12.06.; 19.06.; 20.06.; 07.07.; 20.07.; 25.07.; 31.07.; 06.08.; 20.08.; 21.08.; 28.08.; 29.08.; 14.09 ; 15.09.; 07.10.; 30.10.; 22.11.; 04.12.; 07.12.; 17.12.
	(1993):	15.01.; 30.01.; 26.02.; 27.02.; 17.03.; 27.03.; 19.04.; 05.05.; 28.05.; 30.05.; 23.09.
	(1994):	04.01.; 06.01.
Radio & TV:	(1992):	06.04.; 08.04.; 10.04.; 21.04.; 02.05.; 04.05.; 12.05.; 29.05.; 07.06.; 17.07.; 30.08.; 10.09.; 10.09.
	(1993):	09.08.
	(1994):	04.01.; 06.01.
Dobrinja:	(1992):	12.05.; 14.05.; 17.05.; 01.06.; 16.06.; 17.06.; 26.06.; 27.06.; 28.06.; 04.07.; 11.07.; 13.07.; 18.07.; 18.07.; 23.07.; 26.07.; 27.07.; 28.07.; 29.07.; 30.07.; 13.08.; 17.08.; 22.08.; 31.08.; 01.09.; 10.09.; 13.09.; 19.09.; 20.09.; 21.09.; 22.09.; 25.09.; 27.09.; 29.09.; 04.10.; 05.10.; 06.10.; 24.10.; 25.10.; 26.10.; 17.11.; 18.11.; 20.11.; 21.11.; 24.11.; 01.12.; 04.12.

Target	**Dates Shelled**	
Dobrinja:	(1993):	14.01.; 24.01.; 27.01.; 05.02.; 08.02.; 09.02.; 18.03.; 21.03.; 29.03.; 01.06.; 13.06.; 03.07.; 06.07.; 16.08.; 17.08.; 16.10.; 17.10.; 08.11.; 07.12.; 10.12.; 11.12.; 23.12.
	(1994):	13.01.; 26.01.; 04.02.; 06.02.; 07.02.
UN Vehicles:	(1992):	05.05.; 20.05.; 02.06.; 06.06.; 10.06.; 10.06.; 20.06.; 30.06.; 09.07.; 21.07.; 29.08.; 21.11.; 14.12.; 29.12.
	(1993):	08.01.; 11.02.; 18.02.; 04.03.; 04.07.; 14.10.
	(1994):	02.01.
Holiday Inn:	(1992):	09.06.; 04.07.; 06.07.; 07.07.; 10.07.; 28.07.; 05.08.; 21.08.; 24.08.; 30.08.; 12.09.; 14.09.; 19.09.; 05.10.; 05.12.
	(1993):	09.02.; 26.02.; 27.02.; 06.05.; 28.05.; 30.05.; 21.07.; 15.10.
	(1994):	05.01.; 09.01.; 14.01.
Hrasno	(1992):	25.07.; 28.07.; 29.08.; 14.09.; 17.09.; 20.09.; 21.09.; 23.09.; 26.09.; 05.10.; 07.10.; 18.10.; 25.10.; 03.11.; 20.11.; 24.11.
	(1993):	01.01.; 06.01.; 13.01.; 14.01.; 22.01.; 23.01.; 26.01.; 27.01.; 02.02.; 05.02.; 28.10.; 06.12.
Stup:	(1992):	30.07.; 13.08.; 24.08.; 15.09.; 16.09.; 17.09.; 19.09.; 20.09.; 22.09.; 24.09.; 26.09.; 04.10.; 12.10.; 12.10.; 24.10.; 16.10.; 17.11.; 20.11.; 21.11.; 02.12.; 05.12.
	(1993):	15.02.; 01.03.; 20.03.; 21.03.; 08.04.; 14.04.; 30.04.; 02.05.; 29.05.; 13.06.; 15.06.; 01.07.; 03.07.; 04.07.; 07.07.; 14.10.; 02.12.; 07.12.; 09.12.; 11.12.; 15.12.; 19.12.; 21.12.
	(1994):	02.01.
Kosevo Hospital:	(1992):	20.08.; 21.08.; 22.08.; 24.08.; 23.10.; 31.10.; 06.12.; 09.12.; 14.12.; 25.12.
	(1993):	15.01.; 30.01.; 17.02.; 02.03.; 02.05.; 11.09.; 01.12.
Vogosca:	(1992):	13.08.; 22.08.; 23.08.; 17.09.; 18.09.; 20.09.; 23.09.; 24.09.; 26.09.; 27.09.; 29.09.; 05.10.; 07.10.; 12.10.; 12.12.; 22.12.; 24.12.

Target	**Dates Shelled**	
Vogosca:	(1993):	04.01.; 11.01.; 27.01.; 02.03.; 27.05.; 14.06.; 15.06.; 03.07.; 09.09.; 10.10.; 23.10.; 24.10.; 25.10.; 03.12.; 07.12.
	(1994):	02.01.; 05.01.
Otes:	(1992):	02.12.; 03.12.
	(1993):	04.12.; 05.12.
Zuc Hill:	(1992):	18.11.; 09.12.; 13.12.; 14.12.
	(1993):	11.01.; 03.07.; 24.07.; 25.07.; 27.07.; 29.07.; 07.09.; 09.09.; 11.09.; 16.09.; 19.09.; 22.09.; 30.09.; 01.10.; 02.10.; 04.10.; 05.10.; 09.10.; 10.10.; 13.10.; 14.10.; 15.10.; 18.10.; 23.10.; 24.10.; 26.10.; 29.10.; 31.10.; 09.12.; 15.12.; 21.12.; 22.12.; 23.12.
	(1994):	05.01.; 26.01.; 29.01.; 30.01.; 07.02.
Parliament:	(1992):	07.04.; 06.07.; 31.07.; 23.08.; 14.09.; 19.09.; 20.11.; 02.12.
	(1993):	11.01.; 14.01.; 25.01.; 09.02.; 30.05.; 21.07.
	(1994):	10.02.
Klas Sarko & Velepekara:	(1992):	17.05.; 09.06.; 06.08.; 12.08.; 31.08.; 07.09.
	(1993):	26.02.
Oslobodenje	(1992):	18.05.; 10.06.; 20.06.; 08.07.; 22.08.; 24.08.
Hospitals:	(1992):	21.04.; 26.05.; 26.06.; 20.07.; 26.08.; 28.08.; 14.09.; 18.10.; 13.11.; 07.12.
	(1993):	24.01.; 05.02.; 19.04.; 30.05.
	(1994):	13.01.
Mosques:	(1992):	22.04.; 11.05.; 29.05.; 07.06.(50 mosques were hit); 11.06.
	(1993):	23.02.; 24.02.
Cemeteries:	(1992):	21.06.; 04.08.; 31.08.; 20.09.; 28.09.; 23.10.; 29.10.

Target	**Dates Shelled**	
Cemeteries:	(1993):	30.05.; 12.06.
	(1994):	05.01.; 06.01.; 09.01.
Mt. Igman	(1992):	26.09.
	(1993):	19.02.; 28.05.; 17.07.; 18.07.; 01.08.; 09.08.; 14.09.

Appendix 5

REPORTS OF SHELLING OF RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL STRUCTURES IN SARAJEVO

A. Bosnian Muslim Structures Damaged by Shelling

The following Sarajevo Islamic structures have been reported by the State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina as damaged or destroyed by shelling.[1] The information provided by the State Commission is listed below. It should be noted that while the State Commission provides an extensive list of the buildings damaged, very little detail is provided as to when and how these structures were damaged or destroyed. It is clear in most cases that the reported damage was the result of the shelling of combatants, but is not alleged specifically which forces or individuals was responsible for the shelling which resulted in damage and destruction to these structures listed:

The list of damaged and destroyed building in Sarajevo provided by the State Commission is as follows:

1. The Imperial mosque in Sarajevo, constructed in 1565 and restored two years ago, was heavily damaged. Monumental tombstones and nishans around the mosque were also heavily damaged and some of them completely destroyed.

2. The Gazi-Husrev Bey library (known for its manuscripts), was shelled ("by the aggressor") several times and heavily damaged.

3. Gazi Husrev-Bey mosque, built in 1530 was heavily damaged, especially the dome and minaret. It was hit by more than 60 shells.

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[1] See "Documents and Facts, Demolished Sacral Objects of Islamic Community in the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina During the Aggression in 1992", the Bulletin, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, October, 1992, IHRLI Doc Nos. 13249-13251.

4. The Gazi Husrev-Bey Turbeh was heavily damaged.

5. The Murate Bey Turbeh was heavily damaged.

6. The Ali Pasha mosque, constructed in 1560 was heavily damaged, especially the dome.

7. Havadza Durak mosque (Bashcharshi) in Sarajevo (16th century) was damaged by many shells.

8. Gazi-Husrev Bey hanikah was substantially damaged.

9. The Kursumlija Medrese built in 1537 was damaged by several grenades.

10. The Faculty of Islamic science and the Ghazi Husrev Bey Medrese were heavily damaged.

11. Cekrcina mosque, built in 1526, suffered substantial damage as well as other buildings in the center of the Old Town.

12. Fehrhat-Bey mosque (Ferhadija), built in 1561, was damaged by shelling.

13. Hadzi-Osman Mesdzid (Tabacki), built in 1591, was completely burnt down.

14. Cobanija mosque was damaged.

15. Dzino-zade mosque (Dzanic's mosque) at Asikovac in Sarajevo, built in the 17th century was hit by several shells.

16. Dajanli Hadzi-Ibrahim mosque at Gorica, Sarajevo, dating from the 17th century, was damaged at the beginning of the aggression against Sarajevo.

17. Hadzi-Sinan Tekky in Sarajevo, one of the spiritual and intellectual centers of Sarajevo was substantially damaged.

18. Gazgani Hadzi-Ali Mesdzid at Sirokaca, Sarajevo, dating from 1561, was damaged in the artillery attack in the residential zone of the Old Town.

19. The nishans in the Bey mosque were damaged. The nishans of Reis-ul-Ullema Causevic were also damaged.

20. The Seikh Magribi mosque (Magribija) is Sarajevo, constructed in the 15th century, is one of the most significant Islamic objects in architecture. The mosque and its minaret were destroyed at the end of May, 1992.

21. Ivakov Hadzi-Mehmed Mesdzid (1528 and 1540) in Sarajevo was destroyed on June 12, 1992.

22. Ijdidzik Sinan Mosque at Sirokaca constructed before 1562 was destroyed during shelling of Sarajevo on May 19, and May 20, 1992.

23. The mosque at Grivici (Hadzici near Sarajevo) was destroyed and many nishans were damaged.

24. The mosque in Hrasno (Sarajevo) was damaged in several places. It was damaged before the war by an explosive device.

25. The Sheriat Law School in Sarajevo (1887) was damaged, especially the atrium and facade designed in the Moorish style.

26. The Sarac Ali mosque at Vrbanjusa, Sarajevo, built in 1892/3, was exposed to artillery fire several times.

27. The new mosque at Kobilja Glava in Sarajevo with characteristic minaret was destroyed by twenty tank shells and a large number of grenades on September 2, 1992.

28. The mosque in Svrake near Vogosca (Sarajevo) was destroyed on May 2, 1992.

29. The mosque in Ugorsko (Vogosca near Sarajevo) was shelled several times. The heaviest shelling occurred on September 1, 1992 when it was destroyed.

30. The mosque in Sokolje (Sarajevo) was shelled by various weapons several times.

31. The mosque in Buljakov Potok, Sarajevo, was substantially damaged.

32. The mosque in Brijescc in Sarajevo, opened in 1991, was destroyed.

33. The new domed mosque in Butmir, Sarajevo, was severely damaged.

34. The new mosque in Kotorac near Sarajevo was set on fire by "Chetniks".

35. The Sheikh Feruh Mosque (Abdesthana) in Sarajevo, built in 1541, was heavily damaged by grenades.

36. Hadzi Ihnan-aga Topalovic Mosque (Lubo Mosque) in Sarajevo, built in 1525, was heavily damaged.

37. Sinan Voivoda Hatun Mosque at Vratnik-Mejdan in Sarajevo, 1552, known as "under the walnut mosque" was damaged.

38. Kasap-zade Mosque at Vratnik (Sarajevo) was damaged.

39. Mokrica Hadzi Sinan Mesdzid at Vratnik (Sarajevo) was damaged.

40. Hadzi-Ibrahim Kasapovic Mesdzid at Vratnik (Sarajevo), dating from the 16th century, was shelled.

41. The mosque at Svrakino Selo (Sarajevo) was heavily damaged.

42. The mosque at Komatin (Sarajevo) was damaged.

43. Kulin Bali mosque (Cakalusa) in Sarajevo was severely damaged at the end of August, 1992.

44. Clock Tower near Bey mosque (Sarajevo) was severely damaged.

45. The mosque at Nedzarici (Sarajevo) was severely damaged.

46. The mosque at Kovaci (Sarajevo) was heavily damaged.

47. The newly built mosque at Sokolovic Kolonija (Sarajevo) was destroyed.

48. The mosque at Breka (Sarajevo) was completely destroyed.

49. The Residence of Reis-ul-Ullema was severely damaged as well as the whole building of Rijaset of the Islamic Community on August 29, 1992.

50. Vakuf apartments in the building of Riyaset of the Islamic Community (Sarajevo) were damaged by tank shells.

51. The Meshihat of the Islamic Community (Sarajevo) was shelled by five grenades.

52. The building of the Islamic Community (Sarajevo) was damaged.

53. The building of Gazi Husrev Bey Vakuf in Sarajevo was damaged.

54. Gazi Husrev Bey Mekteb in Sarajevo was severely damaged. One of the officials in this Vakuf was killed and two were wounded.

55. In Sarajevo more than 100 Vakuf buildings were damaged out of which 1/3 were completely destroyed. Flats of Imam, professors in the Gazi-Husrev Bey Medrese and at the Faculty of Islamic Community as well as officials in other institutions to the Islamic Community were heavily damaged.

B. Church Buildings Damaged by Shelling

The following Church complexes in Sarajevo have been reported by the State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, as being damaged or destroyed by shelling.[2] While these reports identify the structures damaged, little or no information is provided as to the date of damage or to who is responsible.

1. The Cathedral - built in 1889 - windows and stained glass windows heavily damaged; copper roof riddled with shots; stone facade damaged by shell fragments.

2. The Church of St. Cyril and Method - built in 1896 - windows broken and dome and wall directly hit by shells.

3. Building of the Vrhbosna Theological Seminary - built in 1893 - windows broken and facade damaged by shells falling in its vicinity. The roof above library hit directly by shell.

4. The Church of the Queen of Rosary at Banjski Brijeg - built in 1910 in Baroque style - roof directly hit by several shells.

5. St. Vincent's Church - built in 1883 - directly hit be several shells and almost completely destroyed. Three paintings by Gabrijel Jurkic and church organ destroyed. Alter and the interior of the church heavily damaged. Repair of the destroyed roof was not possible under the conditions.

6. St. Joseph's Church at Marijin Dvor - built in 1939 - roof of the church directly hit by several shells and heavily damaged. Stained-glass windows painted by Latkovic, clock and bell in the tower as well as the church door and facade damaged.

7. The Monastery and Church of St. Anthony at Bistrik - built in 1912-4 - both church and monastery damaged by shelling.

8. The Church of Mary's Assumption at Stup - built in 1890-2 - hit by shells and completely burned.

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[2] See "Destruction of Sacral Complexes, Church Complexes damaged and destroyed in the territory of Vrhbosna Archbishopric by October 27, 1992", Bulletin, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, February, 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 13287-8.

9. St. Ignatius Parochial Center at Grbavica - established in 1979 - windows broken and facade damaged by detonations and infantry weapons. It is located in the area occupied by the Serbian Army.

10. The Franciscan Theology Building in Nedzarici - built in 1968 - the "aggressor' occupied both house and property.

11. The Covenant of the Franciscan Sisters of the Herzegovinan Province in Capajeva Street - roof and apartments on the upper floor damaged by shell.

12. The Convent of Sisters Servants of Infant Jesus in Prijedorska Street - hit by shells, causing total evacuation.

13. The Ordinariate of Vrhbosna Archbishopric - built in 1895 - roof and facade damaged and windows broken by shell which fell in the yard.

14. The Cathedral Parochial home - the first floor hit and heavily damaged by shell fired from multi-rocket launcher.

15. The Parochial Church of Holy Trinity in Novo Sarajevo - directly hit by several shells; parochial home also heavily damaged.

16. The Parochial residence at Marijin Dvor - heavily damaged by shells falling in its vicinity.

17. The newly built Provincial home of Sisters Servants of Infant Jesus on Ljublianska Street - occupied.

18. Convent of Sisters of Mercy on Dobrinjska Street in Ilidza - burnt down.

II. CHRONOLOGY OF THE BATTLE AND SIEGE OF SARAJEVO

A. April 1992

1. 5/4/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After thousands of protestors took to the streets, fierce shooting from heavy machineguns and automatic weapons were heard in all parts of the city, accompanied by explosions. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Unidentified downtown buildings. Source(s): Reuters Press Report.

Description of Damage: Bullet shattered windows in a number of unidentified downtown buildings. Source(s): Reuters Press Report.

Sniping Activity: Shooting into crowds of demonstrators by unidentified gunmen. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: A doctor at the Sarajevo hospital and police officials said at least seven people were killed Sunday (three in pre-dawn police station attacks) and 10 were injured. 60/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

54. Tensions escalated on the eve of a meeting by European Community Ministers who were expected to announce the recognition of BiH as an independent state. Fighting broke out after the expiration of a 2:00 p.m. deadline set by Serbian leaders for cancellation of a full mobilization of the Republic's Territorial Defence and police reserve forces dominated by Croats and Muslims. The mobilization order was issued Saturday by President Alija Izetbegović. 61/

55. After the deadline passed, thousands of people were reported to have taken to the streets in spontaneous peace marches as government-run Sarajevo television began issuing appeals for ethnic amity. The largest body of demonstrators headed towards the Republic's Assembly building, and hundreds began moving toward several buildings that had been seized by armed Serbs. The crowd chanted "put down your arms". Unidentified gunmen were then reported to have fired into the air to discourage the crowd from crossing the bridge, but then fired into the crowd. A Yugoslav journalist reported that he saw "two men and a woman fall on the bridge". 62/ One protestor was confirmed dead, but there was no independent confirmation of who started the shooting. 63/

56. Croatian radio said that explosions rocked Sarajevo and that the JNA had captured the airport late in the day. "Shortly after 23:00, a true war flared up again in Sarajevo", said Croatian radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation. "Fierce shooting from heavy machineguns and automatic weapons started ringing out from every part of the city . . . and explosions have also been rocking the city", it said. 64/ Low flying MiG-21 war jets of the JNA flew over Sarajevo in apparent attempts to discourage the fighting between Serbian "militiamen against Muslim and Croat police and paramilitary fighters". Grenade explosions and machinegun fire could be heard during the day in a number of neighbourhoods. Several armoured cars manned by Muslim police were seen on the streets. Bullet-shattered windows were observed in a number of downtown buildings. 65/

(b) Local reported events

57. The government announced a curfew from 10:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m.. 66/

58. Radovan Karadžić, Alija Izetbegović and Miljenko Brkić of the Croatian Democratic Union reportedly agreed to a total cease-fire in the republic. Also in attendance at the talks in a Sarajevo TV studio were JNA Colonel General Milutin Kukanjac and EC monitor Antonio Santos. 67/

2. 6/4/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Artillery fire was reported all around the airport. The centre of the city and the main television tower was shelled. Daylong firefights reportedly eased in an evening downpour of rain. Source: United Press International; Reuters; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Bazaar District; Unidentified homes and shops in the Old Town District; the Main Television Tower; the Centre for Social Work. Source(s): The New York Times, United Press International, Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Not specified.

Sniping Activity: Suspected Serb snipers fired on peace demonstrators in front of the parliament, wounding from 13 to 15 people. The sniping was reported to have originated from the Holiday Inn. Source(s): United Press International, Reuters.

Casualties: At least 11 killed, 100 wounded since Sunday. Source(s): United Press International and Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

59. Fierce fighting enveloped Sarajevo early Monday with a battle for control of its airport. Government radio and television reported artillery fire all around the airport and described attacks on several barracks of the JNA, but did not identify the combatants on either side. 68/

60. Serbs shelled the Muslim heart of Sarajevo as ethnic battles continued and doctors at city hospitals and state-run Sarajevo Television said that at least 11 people had been killed and about 100 wounded in clashes since Sunday in Sarajevo. They believed that there were many more casualties which they could not confirm. For a second time in as many days, suspected Serbian snipers fired several times on thousands of peace demonstrators in front of the Parliament. Reports on the wounded ranged from 13 to 15 people. 69/

61. Gunfire was reported to have come from the Serb-controlled Holiday Inn, the headquarters of the Serbian Democratic Party. Thousands of protesters were reported to have charged the building and smashed windows. Some who entered the building to search for snipers threw several grenades in the lobby. They smashed open doors and led away at least three people. Suspected Serb snipers fired again about an hour later, injuring at least one person. Muslim militiamen then took control of the hotel. 70/

62. It was also reported by state-run media, witnesses and the EC monitoring mission office in Sarajevo that Serbian police seized the Interior Ministry police training centre in downtown Sarajevo and held an unknown number of cadets and teachers hostage. Armed Serbs were also reported to have looted

the Interior Ministry's police commando training centre, setting it on fire. 71/

63. Selim Hadžibajrić, the mayor of the Bazaar District, an area comprised of cobblestone streets with mosques, shops and restaurants, reported that the area was hit repeatedly by Serb mortar and artillery shells that morning. Mortar shells were reported to have hit the city's main television tower in the afternoon. 72/

64. Day long firefights continued between Muslim paramilitaries, Croatian paramilitaries, and the Republic's security forces, against Serbian police and irregulars, but eased in a heavy evening downpour of rain. The JNA said its troops intervened to halt several clashes in Sarajevo and that it used tanks to secure the city airport after intense fighting around the facility. Muslim residents, however, stated that the JNA joined Serbian irregulars on two outlying hillsides in launching rocket, mortar and artillery strikes, that damaged homes and shops in the historic Muslim-dominated Old Town and nearby areas. Muslims were reported to have returned small-arms fire. 73/

65. The Centre for Social Work Sarajevo was shelled on this day, according to a report from the Government of BiH. 74/

(b) Local reported events

66. In a session of the Presidency of BiH, a state of emergency was declared in Sarajevo. 75/

(c) International reported events

67. The European Community in Luxembourg recognized BiH as an independent State. 76/ Bosnian President Alija Izetbegović stated, "I welcome this decision but it is not necessary to go into euphoria. A shadow was thrown over this by what happened today". Acting Yugoslav foreign minister Milivoje Maksić told Tanjug news agency, "we warned the EC that this premature step could only worsen the atmosphere in Bosnia-Hercegovina and embolden those who are not interested in agreement". 77/

3. 7/4/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported tense in the evening with sporadic gunfire. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Parliament Building. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported to have struck the Parliament building. Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: Two killed overnight, five killed in the fighting in the police academy over the weekend. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

68. Street corners were reported to have been guarded by men and boys

wearing berets and lugging automatic rifles. Sniper fire was reported to have struck the Parliament building. 78/

69. Sarajevo radio said that two more people died overnight in Sarajevo, but that one had accidently shot himself. Officials reported that five people were killed in fighting in and around the Sarajevo police academy over the weekend. 79/

70. The city remained tense Tuesday night with sporadic gunfire heard in the empty streets.

(b) Local reported events

71. Two Bosnian Serbs, Nikola Koljević and Biljana Plavšić, resigned from the collective Bosnian Presidency. They left to assume leadership positions in their own self-proclaimed, independent republic. 80/

(c) International reported events

72. The United States recognized the independence of Croatia, Slovenia, and BiH within their pre-war borders. The Bush Administration said it would also lift economic sanctions against BiH, Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia, but would not do so for Serbia and Montenegro. 81/

4. 8/4/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bombardment of the city began at 5:30 p.m. and lasted almost two hours, hitting the Old Town. Fierce fighting and explosions were reported throughout the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Old Town alleyways and unidentified buildings; Sarajevo Television Station; Centre for Social Work. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Windows shattered and cars damaged in Old Town. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire reported in the new section of the city; "Sniper alert" declared in the old section of the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: At least six dead, seven injured. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

73. Bombardment of the city reportedly began at 5:30 p.m., lasting almost two hours. Shells were reported to have crashed into the alleyways and buildings of the historic predominantly Muslim old city, shattering windows and damaging cars as residents retreated to their basements. The muzzle flashes of Serb-manned artillery could be seen in three different positions on hillsides around the Serb-stronghold of Pale to the east of Sarajevo. 82/

74. Bosnian Interior Ministry official Avdo Hebib told a news conference that he got a telephone call from a senior JNA general warning that the

bombardment was to take place. Hebib said the general passed on a message from Serbian Democratic Party chief Radovan Karadžić saying "The city will be bombed from Pale unless police release the personal bodyguard of Nikola Koljević", one of two Serbs who resigned from the collective presidency on Tuesday. According to Hebib, the bodyguard was arrested as a sniper. 83/

75. Sarajevo Television broadcast an interview with Colonel General Milutin Kukanjac, commander of the JNA in BiH, who denied that the Army was involved in any of the fighting. "This has nothing to do with the army", Kukanjac stated, adding that the army "will protect the people". 84/

76. Fierce fighting was reported and the sounds of automatic weapons, rockets and explosions were heard in many parts of the city. Sniper fire centreed in the new section of the city according to Sarajevo television. The fighting was reported to have begun after 10:00 p.m. when the curfew came into effect and continued past midnight. Sarajevo TV reported that mortar rounds were fired at the station and that fighting was underway around the main television transmission tower. 85/

77. Local residents also reported fighting around Army barracks in the same area. Sarajevo TV reported heavy sniper fire and appealed for an end to the shooting. There were no reported casualties. 86/

78. Sporadic gun battles and "Serbian sniper shots" left at least six people dead and seven injured in and around Sarajevo, according to a police spokesman. Municipal officials later announced a "sniper alert" in the old section of the city". 87/

79. The Centre for Social Work Sarajevo was shelled on this day, according to a report from the Government of BiH. 88/

(b) Local reported events

80. The Bosnian Government announced "an impending war emergency" and urged the various ethnic militias to come together to combat the JNA and Serb militias. 89/

5. 9/4/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Thirty-one killed in the fighting "in the last few days". Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

81. Ejup Ganić, a Muslim member of the collective presidency said that Serbian forces in the hills around Sarajevo threatened to renew bombardments with JNA-supplied artillery unless three suspected Serbian snipers were released by police. 90/

82. Reuters reported that 31 people had died in the fighting in Sarajevo in the last few days. 91/

(b) International reported events

83. A round of EC-sponsored peace talks were held in Brussels. 92/ Cyrus Vance stated that US and EC recognition of BiH had damaged the peace process. He stated that UN troops would not be deployed as peacekeepers. 93/

6. 10/4/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: At 5:30 a.m., an intense bombardment of the New Sarajevo area was reported. Firing was renewed at 1:00 p.m. and at 2:00 p.m. the Sarajevo Television transmission station was hit. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; The Washington Post.

Targets Hit: New Sarajevo Area (Police Station); Sarajevo Television Main Transmission Facility; Pensioner's Home housing peacekeepers. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters, New York Times.

Description of Damage: Police station reported on fire; Main Transmission Facility damaged, forcing Sarajevo Television off the air for 10 minutes. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters, New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Sniping was directed towards firefighters at the scene of the burning police station in New Sarajevo. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

84. It was reported that at about 5:30 a.m, Serbian gunners began intense two hour mortar and heavy machinegun fire at the New Sarajevo area of the city, targeting a police station. The artillery and mortar fire was said to have come from nearby hills. Sarajevo Television showed fire fighters, sent to extinguish the burning police station, running for cover from Serbian sniper rounds. 94/

85. Serbian "gunners" renewed firing at about 1:00 p.m.. At 2:00 p.m. Sarajevo Television went off the air for about 10 minutes as shells hit the main power supply of its main transmission station, according to a technician at the facility. An unnamed military spokesman later stated that a "renegade tank unit" had participated in the barrages "without orders". 95/ The United Nations reported that machinegun fire struck a pensioner's home where peace-keeping personnel were being quartered. 96/

7. 11/4/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting reportedly eased in the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

86. Fighting was reported to have eased around the city after EC special envoy Jose Cutilheiro's arrival in the city to meet with leaders of the main national parties. 97/

87. Sarajevo Radio reported that a "Serbian defence force" warned that if certain facilities, including hospitals and police station in Serb-claimed areas of Sarajevo were not surrendered, intensified bombardments would be unleashed on the city. The Serbs also reportedly stated that if Muslims carried out their threat to dynamite the Drina River Dam, they would "raze to the ground" Sarajevo's Muslim-dominated old quarter. 98/

(b) Local reported events

88. A cease-fire agreement taking effect at midnight, was brokered by the European Community and signed by Muslim, Serb and Croat leaders in the city. 99/

8. 12/4/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

89. No reported incidents.

(b) International reported events

90. Mr. Cutilhero and Mr. Vance reportedly negotiated a cease-fire between the warring factions. However, it was reported that Vance still refused to support the deployment of UN troops in BiH. 100/

9. 13/4/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Firefights erupted at 6:15 a.m. and continued throughout the day in varying intensity. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Main terminal at Airport. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Stray bullets hit airport terminal. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

91. Firefights erupted at about 6:15 a.m. when police moved to dismantle barricades erected in violation of the cease-fire by Serbian gunmen in the Mojmilo and Dobrinja neighbourhoods of the city. The fighting, in which Serbian units fired mortars and anti-tank rockets, continued in varying intensity throughout the day. Sarajevo airport was forced to close when stray bullets hit the main terminal where hundreds of refugees were waiting for evacuation flights. 101/

92. Just after 5:00 p.m., a lone JNA MiG-21 jet fighter passed over the city and shattered the sound barrier in a massive boom that shook buildings and caused residents to panic. A military spokesman later said the fighter was "on a routine flight at 11,000 feet and there was no reason for anyone to get upset. This was not directed to create any kind of panic". 102/

10. 14/4/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy explosions were reported in the late afternoon. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One civilian killed, two police officers injured. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

93. The city was reported to be quiet ahead of a visit by UN envoy Cyrus Vance and European Community monitors. 103/

94. Sarajevo radio said that one civilian was killed and two police officers were injured in clashes with Serbian "guerrillas" in the city, where heavy explosions were heard during the late afternoon. 104/

(b) Local reported events

95. United Nations officials in Sarajevo said that an estimated 132,000 people had fled their homes--some to other parts of BiH, others into neighbouring Croatia and Serbia. The Yugoslav government had also reportedly airlifted thousands of people in military cargo aeroplanes from Sarajevo to Belgrade and to the capital of Montenegro. 105/

(c) International reported events

96. The United States reportedly threatened to expel Yugoslavia from the CSCE unless it terminated its assault on BiH. 106/

11. 15/4/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Overnight, shelling was reported and gun battles and artillery fire was reported during the day. Source(s): United Press International; New York Times; Government of BiH.

Targets Hit: Street cars, bus depots and parking lots. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Twenty-four buses and 14 street cars were damaged by overnight shelling. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Three killed, several wounded. Source(s): Reuters

Narrative of Events: JNA units were reported to have taken up new positions in the city's suburbs. Army leaders asserted that the units were deployed to create a buffer zone between Serb and Muslim forces. 107/

97. Overnight, Serbian irregulars shelled the city's streetcar and bus depots and parking lots damaging 24 buses and 14 streetcars. 108/ It was reported that Serbian units holding hills overlooking the city fired intermittent mortar and small-arms fire that put the municipal tram system out of service. 109/

98. Gun battles and artillery fire were reported. 110/

99. Two UN officials were abducted by gunmen near Sarajevo, but were later released. 111/

100. Police said that three people were killed and several wounded in modern housing estates, including one built as the games village for the 1984 Olympics. However the police believed that some of the fighting was between rival gangs of looters. 112/

(b) Local reported events

101. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić was quoted in a Belgrade newspaper as saying that Serbs will "liberate" Sarajevo, "either with an agreement or by some other means". 113/

12. 16/4/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Intensified shelling and machinegun fire was reported after Cyrus Vance's departure from the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

102. Intensified shelling and machinegun fire erupted after Vance's departure that evening for Zagreb. 114/

(b) Local reported events

103. UN special envoy Cyrus Vance met with Muslim, Croatian and Serbian leaders in Sarajevo in an effort to end fighting. Serb leader Radovan Karadžić told Vance that plans to divide the city into ethnic zones would be finalized as soon as possible. 115/

13. 17/4/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Overnight battles were reported near the utility company and the Old Town was shelled. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Muslim quarter of the city. Source(s): The New York Times

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

104. Overnight battles broke out near Sarajevo's electric utility company and Serb mortar fire pounded the Muslim quarter. 116/

(b) Local reported events

105. The New York Times described the streets of Sarajevo as "a maze of barricades, checkpoints and tank traps", as Serbian nationalist leaders called for the partitioning of the city as the starting point for the division of the entire Republic. 117/

106. The JNA command in BiH said that political leaders had lost control of well-armed paramilitary forces, which it said totaled 150,000 in the Republic. "In the crisis areas, especially in Sarajevo, they are terrorizing people, looting and destroying property and spread fear, tension and panic among citizens", the army said in a statement. 118/

(c) International reported event

107. The CSCE warned Yugoslavia to end its "clear, gross, and uncorrected violation" of the CSCE rules for membership. 119/

14. 18/4/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported in the area near the electric tram depot. Fighting also reported near Vogošća. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Area near the Main Electric Tram Depot; other locations on the public transportation network. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Two killed and many reported injured near the Tram Depot. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Between six and seven people were killed in the last 24 hours; Another report stated that five security personnel were killed and 20 wounded in clashes which spread to a nearby Volkswagen plant (Vogošća). Source(s): Reuters, New York Times, Sarajevo Television; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

108. At least two people were killed by mortar rounds that Serbian gunners fired around Sarajevo's main electric tram depot, next to Sarajevo Television and Radio headquarters. UN officials whose offices were several blocks from the depot, located one mile from the centre of the city, said that they saw many people injured. The barrage came after Sarajevo Radio officials rejected an ultimatum from Serbian "guerrillas" to shut down transmissions. 120/

109. A report from the Government of BiH stated that the main location of the Sarajevo public transportation network, and others in the city, were shelled on this day. 121/

110. Sarajevo radio reported six people killed in Sarajevo (including the attack on the tram depot). 122/ Sarajevo television reported that seven people had been killed in the city in the last 24 hours. 123/

111. Fighting was also reported in the Sarajevo suburb of Vogošća, where members of the Republic's security forces fought back an assault on an ammunition factory by the JNA. Kemal Muftić, an aide to BiH's President, Alija Izetbegović said that at least five security personnel were killed and 20 other people wounded in the clashes which spread to a nearby Volkswagen automobile assembly plant. 124/

(b) Local reported events

112. A US relief mission operation began at 12:20 p.m. when a US Air Force Hercules transport aeroplane touched down at Butmir Airport and unloaded logistics personnel. JNA tanks and troops armed with machineguns and rocket propelled grenades imposed tight security around the arrival area and other parts of the airport. At about 2:10 p.m. a C-141 Starlifter aircraft arrived with two US diplomats and began unloading 20 tons of surplus military field rations and blankets. 125/

15. 19/4/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Unidentified areas of the city were hit by shells and mortars. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Unspecified parts of the city. Source(s): Reuters

Description of Damage: Not specified. Source(s): Reuters

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

113. Sarajevo radio said that parts of the city were attacked with shells and mortars. 126/

(b) International reported events

114. A European Community special envoy, Colin Doyle, condemned the decision by Serbs to shell Sarajevo on Saturday night during the visit by senior American official, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Ralph R. Johnson. 127/

16. 20/4/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One Yugoslav soldier killed, two wounded. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

115. In the afternoon, one Yugoslav soldier was killed and two persons were wounded (one of them a soldier), when an unidentified gunman entered a cafe and fired a volley from his automatic rifle. 128/

116. Muslim paramilitary units stormed a JNA ammunition depot outside Sarajevo. 129/

(b) International reported events

117. US State Department officials said that Secretary of State Baker was considering cutting off ties with Yugoslavia. 130/

17. 21/4/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: At least nine shells hit the Sarajevo Television Station and shells hit throughout central Sarajevo. Source(s): The New York Times.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo Radio and Television Headquarters; Telephone Switching Centre; Areas throughout central Sarajevo; Unnamed hospital in Sarajevo; Hotel housing 60 EC monitors in Ilidža. Source(s): The New York Times; Helsinki Watch.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Six killed, 26 injured. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

118. Serbian shellfire, bullets and rockets hit the Sarajevo Radio and Television headquarters, which was a target of nearly daily barrages. At least nine mortar shells hit the Sarajevo television station which remained on the air throughout the day. Witnesses stated that they could hear the shouts of Serbian gunmen entrenched about 1,600 feet from the building. 131/

119. The attacks were reported from at least a dozen positions held by Serbian irregulars. Mortar shells fired from the hillsides exploded throughout central Sarajevo, including on the Radio and Television building and the telephone switching centre. 132/

120. A hospital in Sarajevo and a hotel housing 60 European Community monitors in Ilidža, about two miles west of the city limits, were among the targets of shelling and machinegun fire. 133/

121. Sarajevo radio said that at least six people were killed. Doctor's at the city's main trauma unit reported 26 people injured and that many were in critical condition. Officials said that the casualty toll was believed to be higher. Ambulances were unable to reach many areas because of sniper fire and shelling that set ablaze a downtown office building. The attacks, which occurred across the city, began at 5:00 a.m. while residents still slept. The attacks were called the fiercest to date. 134/

122. Fighting waned in the late afternoon, but heavy shelling resumed at about 8:00 p.m.. 135/

(b) Local reported events

123. Captain Tomas Jarnehed, Commander of the Swedish army unit guarding the Radio and Television building, alleged that the JNA had used aeroplanes intended to evacuate military dependents to transport Serbian irregulars into Sarajevo. 136/

18. 22/4/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Ilidža was hit by machinegun, rocket and mortar fire. As dusk fell, downtown Sarajevo was hit with intense artillery, mortar and machinegun fire. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Western area of Ilidža; the Institute for Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation (Ilidža); Downtown area of Sarajevo; area near the Presidency building and an unidentified structure housing several relief agencies; area near the main telephone microwave facility; "one of the city's mosques", a 450 year-old library; an Islamic theological school and an unnamed Serbian landmark. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Swedish UNPROFOR soldiers were fired upon while trying to rescue more than 60 patients and staff at the Institute for Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation (Ilidža). Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Estimated that "at least 20 dead lying on the streets" and eight wounded outside the Institute for Physcial Therapy and Rehabilitation (Ilidža); one journalist wounded. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

124. The western Ilidža area reportedly witnessed the day's fiercest clashes with security forces exchanging machinegun, mortar and rocket fire with Serbian Democratic Party gunmen and "renegade Serbian Police". 137/

125. Shellfire ignited a fire at the Institute for Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation. The Swedish army security unit of the UN headquarters building responded by attempting to rescue more than 60 patients and staff. The UN stated that the Swedes were fired upon until the Serbian police chief of Ilidža came out and appealed to the gunmen to hold their fire. A UN spokesman stated that the Swedes picked up eight wounded. He quoted the head of the contingent, Captain Tomas Jarnehed as saying that he had seen "at least 20 dead lying on the streets". 138/

126. A MiG-29 jet JNA aircraft reportedly flew over the city in seven low-level passes in an apparent bid to dissuade fighting. 139/

127. As dusk fell, hillside Serbian forces unleashed intense artillery, mortar and machinegun fire into downtown areas of the city. 140/

128. Shells hit near the presidency building and a structure housing the offices of several international relief agencies. Red and white tracer rounds were sighted on streets near the main telephone microwave facility amid exploding shells and gunfire. 141/

129. Shrapnel from the shelling reportedly damaged one of the oldest of the city's 100-plus mosques, a 450 year-old library, an Islamic theological school and an unnamed Serbian landmark. 142/

130. Robert Colliers, a Zimbabwean-born cameraman from the London-based Visnews television agency, was wounded in the arm while covering fighting around the Bosna Hotel. 143/

(b) Local reported events

131. Government and EC officials said there were no indications that the JNA was involved as a cohesive force in the fighting. But senior government officials charged that JNA tanks joined Serbian guerrillas in barrages and

that the Yugoslav military also was providing the guerillas with logistical support and protection. "The army gives all logistics to the Serbs and steps in at crucial moments", said Ejup Ganić, a Muslim member of the Republic's collective Presidency. 144/

132. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić reportedly claimed that he did not seek a union with Serbia, but rather a separate state. 145/

19. 23/4/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy fighting was reported on the outskirts of the city. After 10:00 p.m., the Old Town area was bombarded and artillery and machinegun fire was reported near the airport. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Olympic Museum; Old Baščaršija Section of Sarajevo. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Olympic Museum on fire. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

133. Tanks, armoured personnel carriers and snipers in flak jackets ringed Sarajevo's otherwise closed airport as Lord Carrington, chairman of the EC Conference on Yugoslavia, and EC President Joao de Deus Pinheiro arrived. 146/ The warring sides agreed to abide by a cease-fire after talks with the EC officials. 147/

134. Within hours after the accord was signed, there were reports of heavy fighting in the outskirts of Sarajevo and along the fringes of the Republic. In a suburb of Sarajevo, small-arms and mortar fire erupted between local Serbs and Muslims. News services reported that a number of stray rounds whizzed by the hotel in central Sarajevo where the EC delegation was staying. 148/

135. Sarajevo radio reported fighting in Dobrinja, the journalists' village at the 1984 Winter Olympic games, and said the Olympic Museum was set on fire. The old Baščaršija region in the city centre was also damaged according to witnesses. 149/

136. After the 10:00 p.m. nightly curfew, reporters in the city said that Serb gunners in the mountains overlooking the city resumed artillery bombardment of the old Muslim quarter and that sustained bursts of artillery and machinegun fire could be heard from the area of the airport. 150/

(b) Local reported events

137. Lord Carrington and Portuguese Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro reportedly negotiated a cease-fire signed by BiH President Izetbegović, Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić, and Bosnian Croat representative Franjo Boras. 151/

20. 24/4/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Overnight shelling was reported. At 7:00 a.m. there was a halt to the machinegun, artillery and mortar fire in Ilidža and on the edge of the airport. The rest of the day was relatively peaceful. Source(s): United Press International

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: A paramedic was shot dead in Ilidža while trying to retrieve a wounded person. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

138. Sarajevo enjoyed a relatively peaceful day after all-night battles that erupted on the fringes of the city only hours after Muslims, Croats and Serbs signed an EC-brokered declaration reaffirming their support for a 12 April cease-fire accord. 152/

139. There was a 7:00 a.m. halt to the machinegun, artillery and mortar clashes that occurred between Muslim and Serbian-held neighbourhoods in the western suburb of Ilidža and at the edge of the nearby JNA-controlled city airport. 153/

140. A JNA officer confirmed that two tanks joined in shelling Muslim positions, saying that "artillery fire was opened on us". 154/

141. A police official reported that a paramedic was shot dead when his ambulance rushed to the area to retrieve a wounded person. 155/

142. Tensions remained high in Ilidža's Muslim dominated Butmir, Sokolovići and Gornji Kotorac areas after they were cordoned off by Serbian "guerrillas" who demanded that the Muslims surrender arms, Sarajevo Television reported. 156/

143. A Yugoslav armoured personnel carrier guarded the main approach to the Serb-controlled centre of Ilidža, and several tanks and armoured cars were deployed around a hotel housing EC monitors and foreign correspondents. 157/

(b) Local reported events

144. An EC official said that the Serbians denied an EC observer team access to Gornji Kotorac, and that several Muslim residents were seen leaving the area, apparently having been forced to abandon their homes. 158/

21. 25/4/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as being quiet throughout the day, despite the previous night of shooting. Shelling resumed in the evening. Source(s): Washington Post, Government of BiH.

Targets Hit: Museum of the XIV Winter Olympics. Source(s): Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Fire destroyed the entire interior of the Museum of the XIV Winter Olympics. Source(s): Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

145. Sarajevo was reported quiet throughout the day after a night of shooting between the warring factions. The Belgrade-based Tanjug news agency said that Serb militiamen had taken over a Muslim suburb without a fight. Although journalists were prevented from viewing the area, it was reported that a stream of Muslim refugees were seen heading away from the area. 159/

146. Sarajevo radio announced at 7:00 p.m. that the day had passed without any shooting in the city. 160/

147. However, at 8:30 p.m., according to a report, the Museum of the XIV Winter Olympics was hit by shelling. The ensuing flames destroyed the entire interior, the roof construction and the majority of displays. No one was injured. 161/

(b) Local reported events

148. The cantonization of the city appeared to be gaining momentum as several hundred residents, most of them women and children, took advantage of the lull in the fighting by getting on buses and leaving the capital. Many apartment buildings were reported empty. There were reported estimates that 20 to 30 per cent of the city's population had fled in the past two weeks. There were also thousands who moved to new neighbourhoods. Serbs had claimed the north side of the city for themselves and had asserted pressure on Muslims and Croats who lived there to move elsewhere. 162/

149. Road transport south from Sarajevo remained blocked. 163/

22. 26/4/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as mostly peaceful except for occasional sniper fire. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Two people were reportedly killed by sniper fire. Source(s): Sarajevo Radio, United Press International.

Casualties: Four killed. Source(s): Sarajevo Radio, United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

150. The situation in Sarajevo was mostly peaceful except for occasional

sniper fire that killed two people, according to Sarajevo Radio. 164/

151. At least two people were killed at night in a shooting incident outside the headquarters of the JNA's Second Military District, officials said. The incident began when gunmen fired on the building from a passing car. JNA officials said the car came by a second time and sentries opened fire, killing the two occupants. But police said that the sentries mistakenly fired on a different automobile. 165/

23. 27/4/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After a three day truce, artillery and machinegun fire was reported in suburbs on the edge of the city. The city centre was reported to be quiet. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: "Three Muslim suburbs on the edge of the city" (shells originated from Ilidža district); Centre for Social Work. Source(s): The New York Times; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Not specified. Source(s): The New York Times; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One report estimated that 500 people had been injured in the Muslim suburbs of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

152. Shelling began after BiH ordered federal Yugoslav troops off its territory. Serb forces in Sarajevo opened up with artillery and heavy machineguns, shattering a three-day truce. Serbian irregulars shelled three Muslim suburbs on the edge of the city. The Serbs said that they had been fired on first, but witnesses saw only outgoing fire from the Serb-held south-western Ilidža district. The centre of Sarajevo remained quiet. 166/

153. The Centre for Social Work Sarajevo was shelled on this day, according to a report from the Government of BiH. 167/

154. Reuters reported that an estimated 500 people in the Muslim suburbs of Sarajevo, had been injured in the two days of fighting. Journalists were prevented from viewing the area. Refugees from Donji Kotorac said that more than half of the area's homes had been destroyed in heavy shelling. 168/

(b) Local reported events

155. Serbia and Montenegro proclaimed the establishment of a new truncated Yugoslav nation. In an accompanying declaration to their Constitution, leaders said the new nation, to be called the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "has no territorial claims" on neighbouring republics. 169/

156. The BiH Presidency formally demanded the withdrawal of the JNA, but Serb generals claimed that they were entitiled to remain in BiH's Serb-dominated areas. 170/

157. Heavily armed Serbs were reported to have manned roadblocks on the

outskirts of the city, stopping nearly all deliveries of food, according to Fabrizio Hochschild of UNHCR. 171/

24. 28/4/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

158. No reported incidents.

25. 29/4/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Old Town area was hit in the evening by repeated mortar and machinegun fire. Intense artillery and mortar fire began in the evening and continued until near midnight. Neighbourhoods were reportedly shelled from dusk to dawn. Source(s): Washington Post; Helsinki Watch; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Baščaršija area and other parts of the Old Town. Source(s): The Washington Post; United Press International; Radio Sarajevo.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least two killed and 15 wounded. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; The Washington Post; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

159. After several days of respite from attacks, Sarajevo's historic Muslim dominated old city was hit in the evening by repeated mortar and machinegun fire from Serbian guerilla positions on surrounding hills. 172/ Intense artillery and mortar fire began in the evening and reportedly continued near midnight. 173/

160. Muslim neighbourhoods were reportedly bombarded from dusk to dawn by "local Serb insurgents and paramilitary units operating from Serbia". According to Mirsad Tokaca, a Sarajevo police spokesman, the bombardment began at 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday and continued until about 2:00 a.m. Thursday. It was reported that these forces were equipped with heavy mortars and field guns supplied by the JNA. Local officials said that at least two persons were killed and 15 were injured. 174/

161. According to Radio Sarajevo, shells hit the streets of the Baščaršija,

the centuries-old Turkish-built centre of the city, and other parts of the old town. JNA tanks deployed at the suburban Butmir airport reportedly participated in the shelling. A JNA spokesman said troops at the airport were first attacked by the city's security forces. 175/

(b) Local reported events

162. The shelling of Sarajevo and Mostar followed what "appeared to be a false report by state-run media in Serbia" that BiH defence forces had been ordered to launch "combat actions" against army bases in the Republic. BiH officials denied issuing such an order. 176/

(c) International reported events

163. All three delegations at the peace conference in Lisbon showed their support for the arrival of UNPROFOR in the republic, saying that this would be of considerable importance for the preservation of peace. 177/

164. The UN and EC announced that it would dispatch a senior official to BiH to examine the feasibility of peacekeeper deployment. 178/

26. 30/4/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

165. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

166. The city's electric tram services were restored after workmen repaired overhead power cables destroyed by shelling. 179/

(c) International reported events

167. The CSCE granted membership to BiH. 180/

B. May 1992

1. 1/5/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Overnight shelling of the city was reported. Tank fire was reported in suburbs near the airport. Gun battles were reported near the city centre. Shelling was also reported in the Old Town area. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Old Town area; "Suburbs near the airport". Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least 13 people were killed. Source(s): Helsinki Watch.

Narrative of Events:

168. Sarajevo and Croatian radio reported an overnight artillery attack on Sarajevo. Radovan Karadžić denied charges of Serbian shelling and said that the Muslims had been shelling their own people in Sarajevo. 181/

169. News reports said JNA tanks had fired on several heavily populated suburbs near the airport after reportedly coming under fire. Later, gun battles erupted in the city centre around an unidentified neighbourhood controlled by Serbs. Shells were also reported to be falling on the city's predominantly Muslim old quarter. 182/

170. At least 13 people were reported killed in Sarajevo. 183/

(b) International reported events

171. The European Community announced that it was suspending peace talks between the factions in BiH because Serbia had failed to withdraw artillery blockades around Sarajevo. 184/

2. 2/5/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Old Town was shelled in the morning, a major artillery attack began at 1:00 p.m., and fighting continued well into the night. Source(s): New York Times; Government of BiH.

Targets Hit: Area near Old Town; "Main business and shopping district"; Maršal Tito Street; Sarajevo Radio-Television building; Public transportation network (main location and other locations throughout the city); Centre for Social Work; "Skenderija" Olympic Centre. Source(s): New York Times; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Maršal Tito Street was filled with broken glass, roof tiles and concrete. Government buildings were reported ablaze. The Centre for Social Work suffered serious damage. Source(s): New York Times; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Civilian numbers not reported; at least three JNA soldiers killed and six wounded. Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

172. Fighting erupted in the morning after Serb mortar shells began falling near the city's old Muslim quarter. A major artillery attack began soon after 1:00 P.M. and fighting continued well into the night. Mortar and tank shells were fired for hours directly into the main business and shopping district. The city's main thoroughfare, Maršal Tito Street, was filled with broken glass, roof tiles and concrete. Street battles raged around the sports hall used for the figure skating competition in the 1984 Olympic Games. Hundreds of people walking in the downtown area were caught in the streets when the attack began. They ran for shelter into bars, basements and entrance halls. The shelling subsided somewhat after two officials of the BiH Presidency, engaged in a live televised debate with JNA officials (on Sarajevo television), and agreed to a cease-fire and allowed UN peace-keeping forces to collect the dead and wounded. 185/

173. The fighting pitted army tanks and armoured personnel carriers backing the Serbs against heavily armed militiamen fighting for the Muslim and Croat populations. At dusk, with the fighting continuing, reporters on the scene described blazing government buildings, bodies of fighters and civilians lying on the street for hours after the fighting began, artillery and mortar shells coming from the hills, and of close-range fighting in the narrow alleys of the Baščaršija district in the heart of the old Muslim city. 186/

174. According to a report from the Government of BiH the Radio-Television Sarajevo building was shelled. 187/ The Sarajevo public transportation network was also shelled at its main location and at others throughout the city. 188/ The Centre for Social Work Sarajevo, and the Olympic centre "Skenderija" were also shelled on this day. The Centre for Social Work Sarajevo has suffered serious damage and cannot be occupied without extensive repairs. 189/

175. The JNA's regional commander, General Milutin Kukanjac, said that BiH forces provoked the JNA attack by assaulting an army installation in the downtown area and later firing on a convoy, killing at least three soldiers and wounding six others. General Kukanjac stated that "the Yugoslav National Army in no way provoked this attack, it was clearly planned in advance". BiH officials, however, said that JNA troops inside the downtown installation opened fire without provocation on a city bus full of civilians. Neither of the two stories were confirmed. The JNA said that all of its installations in the Sarajevo area came under attack. 190/

(b) Local reported events

176. The JNA reportedly held BiH President Alija Izetbegović at the Lukavica barracks outside Sarajevo after capturing him when he arrived at Sarajevo airport from the EC-mediated peace talks in Lisbon. 191/

3. 3/5/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting continued until early into the day.

Fighting was said to have subsided in the early hours. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Main Post Office; the Baščaršija area; the Gazi Husref Begova Mosque; Maršal Tito Street. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Main Post Office was reported in flames; All of the windows in the Baščaršija area were reportedly broken; The Gazi Husref Begova Mosque was hit twice by cannon fire--a chunk was blown out of the base of its minaret, and gravestones in the nearby cemetery were chipped by shrapnel; buildings along Maršal Tito Street had huge holes blown in them. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Snipers reportedly prevented ambulances from reaching large numbers of dead and wounded in the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: Ten reported killed as of the morning; At least 15 JNA soldiers were reportedly killed in weekend street warfare; two JNA soldiers and two colonels were reportedly killed in an ambush. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

177. Fighting between Serbian forces and BiH fighters continued into early Sunday despite an attempt at a cease-fire by the European Community. Serb forces were said to have launched mortar shells into Sarajevo from nearby hills despite a truce agreed to on Saturday night by the Serb-led JNA and Muslim and Croat forces. Sarajevo radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, reported that artillery fire had died down by early Sunday. At least 10 people were known to have been killed in Sarajevo. 192/

178. A reported tank and artillery battle in the centre of the city lasted from Saturday afternoon to early Monday. Damaged and destroyed buildings included the main post office, a structure dating from the Austro-Hungarian empire, which was in flames. All of the windows were reportedly broken in the Baščaršija, the medieval part of the city. The Gazi Husref Begova Mosque, the oldest in the Balkans, built in 1531, was hit twice by cannon fire and a chunk was blown out of the base of its minaret. Gravestones in the nearby cemetery were chipped by shrapnel. Buildings all along Maršal Tito Street had huge holes blown into them. 193/

179. Witnesses said that at least 15 JNA soldiers were killed in weekend street warfare between the factions in the centre of the city. 194/ The charred bodies of 10 JNA soldiers and several civilians lay all day on a main street across the Miljacka River from the ice rink used for the 1984 Olympics. Sniper fire prevented ambulance crews from reaching large numbers of the dead and wounded. 195/

180. BiH forces reportedly ambushed a JNA convoy traveling in Sarajevo after the JNA released President Izetbegović, who had been detained on Saturday. European Community representative Colin Doyle, who negotiated the exchange of Izetbegović for 500 troops and their commander, General Milutin Kukanjac, said that he was told that several soldiers were killed in the ambush after some trucks in the convoy were seized after leaving a command post blockaded by the Bosnians. The victims were described as being "killed, stripped naked". At least two soldiers and two colonels were reported killed. 196/

(b) Local reported events

181. Fighting subsided in the early hours as the JNA prepared to release the

detained president of BiH, Alija Izetbegović. The Tanjug news agency quoted the Yugoslav Defence Ministry as saying that Izetbegović would be handed over during the morning to an official of the UN peace-keeping forces and an EC peace monitor. The army said it detained Izetbegović for his own safety at Sarajevo airport as fighting continued between federal forces and Muslim and Croat forces. Tanjug and Sarajevo radio said that the bombardment of the city died down in the early hours of Sunday and that the city centre was calm again by dawn. 197/

4. 4/5/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Artillery fire was reported throughout the city. Heavy shelling resumed in the city with tanks, artillery and mortar fire. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo Television transmission tower; Area of Trebević Mountain. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Shelling of Sarajevo Television transmission tower forced the station off the air. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Four JNA soldiers killed and 15 wounded in prior day's ambush. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

182. Artillery fire was heard throughout the city as the JNA demanded the release of soldiers captured in the prior day's ambush by BiH forces. European Community envoy Doyle said that the army was threatening to kill a detained bodyguard of BiH President Alija Izetbegović (Narudin Imamovic), if the soldiers were not freed. Over 100 men were believed to have been seized in Sunday's ambush. The ambush violated a safe conduct negotiated by Doyle and General John MacKenzie, a representative of the UN peacekeepers. The military hospital in Sarajevo said that it had received 15 wounded soldiers and the bodies of four others killed. 198/

183. Early in the day, the 156 Yugoslav soldiers captured by BiH defence forces were freed and led to safety by UN monitors. 199/

184. Shortly afterward, heavy shelling resumed in the city with tanks, artillery and mortars. Sarajevo television went briefly off the air after its transmission tower was hit by a shell. 200/ At the same time, pro-BiH militiamen with rifles and shoulder-launched rockets darted door to door through apartment blocks and fired into the Serb-occupied hills north and south of town. 201/

185. In the afternoon, JNA jet fighters made at least four sorties over the city. Radio reports said two MiG-29's rocketed targets on Trebević Mountain, overlooking Sarajevo's old quarter. 202/

186. Muslim and Croat territorial defence units surrounded the Viktor Bubanj army barracks, just hours before UN envoy Marrack Goulding was to arrive in Sarajevo on a peace mission. Fighting intensified in the evening. 203/

(b) Local reported events

187. Belgrade announced that it in 15 days it would pull federal soldiers who were citizens of FRY out of BiH. Reuters observed that most of the federal troops in BiH were Serbs of Bosnian nationality, thus making this act of little impact. 204/

188. BiH President Izetbegović formally requested foreign military intervention in an evening news conference due to unending and persistent aggression on BiH. 205/

5. 5/5/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy fighting was reported between Serb, Croat and Muslim militiamen in the city. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Washington Post.

Targets Hit: Entourage of EC envoy shelled. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Washington Post.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

189. Sarajevo Radio said that the city's streets were littered with corpses and that many buildings were ablaze after fierce overnight fighting between Muslims and Serbs. 206/

190. Heavy fighting in and around Sarajevo among Serb, Croat and Muslim militiamen delayed a meeting between UN envoy Marrack Goulding and BiH officials for six hours, and when he finally arrived, his entourage came under a mortar attack. No one was injured. 207/

(b) Local reported events

191. The British Broadcasting Corporation reported that EC peace monitors began a partial withdrawal of non-essential members at dawn. 208/

192. In the evening, the EC special envoy to BiH negotiated a 24 hour truce to allow for an exchange of prisoners, collection of dead, distribution of medicine and the establishment of a telephone hot-line between the army and the BiH leadership. Reports indicated that the cease-fire was widely violated. 209/

6. 6/5/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic explosions and sniper activity were reported but the cease-fire was for the most part, largely respected. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Snipers fired around UN envoy Marrack Goulding and BiH President Izetbegović as they inspected damage to the medieval sector of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Western photographers counted 70 bodies, including those of 14 soldiers at a hospital morgue. Two unidentified morgues reported that they had at least 115 bodies, the product of shelling that started on Saturday. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

193. A cease-fire called to halt heavy fighting, held in the city during the night, as political leaders prepared for more peace talks. Only sporadic firing was reported in the centre of the city. 210/

194. Snipers fired bullets around UN envoy Marrack Goulding and BiH President Alija Izetbegović as they inspected damage to the medieval sector of Sarajevo. The two men drove off quickly to safety as UN soldiers took cover behind their vehicles. Commenting on the city's damage, Goulding stated, "I could understand if military targets were being attacked but this does seem to be random shelling of a largely civilian area". 211/

195. Despite sporadic explosions and sniper activity, the cease-fire was largely respected. Both sides used the lull to recover bodies of the dead lying in the streets. Western photographers counted 70 bodies, including those of 14 soldiers at a hospital morgue. Two unidentified morgues reported that they had at least 115 bodies, the product of intense shelling by Serb forces that started Saturday 212/

7. 7/5/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: An artillery barrage in Ilidža was reported. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Ilidža. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

196. Fighting broke out in the evening, ending a lull in clashes between Serb and BiH forces. The fighting continued after midnight and into Friday morning but witnesses contacted by telephone said that the centre of the city was relatively quiet. 213/

197. Antonio Santos, head of the EC delegation in Sarajevo reported a serious artillery barrage in the Ilidža suburb. 214/

(b) Local reported events

198. Negotiations were reportedly held on the peaceful withdrawal of the JNA. 215/

8. 8/5/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported across the city and a large number of casualties were reported in Hrasnica. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Unspecified large number of casualties. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

199. Fighting between Muslims and Serbs was reported across the city. Local radio reports stated that many people had been killed or wounded. Sarajevo radio appealed to ambulance teams to go to the suburb of Hrasnica to treat a large number of casualties. 216/

(b) Local reported events

200. Serbian President Slobodan Milošević carried out a massive and unprecedented purge of the JNA, firing the defence minister and 37 other senior generals and admirals. The New York Times reported that command had been turned over to officers who were known to be hard-line Serbian nationalists and firm supporters of Milošević. 217/ The forced retirement was announced of Colonel General Blagoje Adžić, the 56 year-old officer who was the Acting Defence Minister and Chief of the Army's general staff in overall operational control of the army throughout the fighting in the three republics. The announcement from the Yugoslav Federal Presidency also said that Colonel General Milutin Kukanjac, the commander of the Second Army District, and his deputy, Major General Milan Aksentijević, headquartered in Sarajevo, had been relieved of their duties. 218/

9. 9/5/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling resumed in the Ilidža area. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Ilidža area. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

201. Shelling reportedly resumed in the Ilidža area south-west of Sarajevo following reports of widespread fighting across the Republic. 219/

10. 10/5/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported to have died down in the city as Serb forces were said to have seized the western suburbs. Source(s): Washington Post; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Serbian forces sere reported to be shooting into cars from high-rise buildings overlooking a highway. Source(s): The Washington Post.

Casualties: Seventeen corpses were reported at the morgue at the emergency medical centre. Source(s): The Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

202. Serbian forces were reported to have seized the western suburbs, periodically shooting into cars from high-rise buildings overlooking a highway. 220/

203. Fighting was reported to have died down in the city. 221/

204. The Washington Post reported 17 corpses at the morgue at the emergency medical centre. 222/

(b) Local reported events

205. General Ratko Mladic was named the commander of the federal army forces at Sarajevo. 223/

206. The New York Times reported that weeks of fighting and the halting of regular food deliveries had emptied shops in Sarajevo, and that throughout the city, people line up on street corners to buy bread from delivery trucks. 224/ Serbian forces were reported to have prevented relief deliveries. 225/

207. The Muslim high school was reported closed for the first time in 453 years and was being used as a centre for 400 elderly people and families with young children. 226/

11. 11/5/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Attacks were reported on the city overnight and a heavy Serb artillery and mortar barrage was reported during the day. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Presidency Building; unidentified mosque in Butmir. Source(s):

Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least four killed overnight; at least 28 killed during the day. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

208. Sarajevo officials said that at least four people were killed in attacks on the city overnight. Several shells landed near the presidency building and a new attack began after dawn. 227/

209. Serb forces used heavy mortars, field guns and rocket launchers from the grounds of an unidentified Ilidža hotel used by EC monitors in an attack on besieged Butmir. Colm Doyle, special envoy of EC peace negotiator Lord Carrington, stated that this was the first time that he had heard "such rockets" used around Sarajevo. The shelling was reportedly directed at a mosque in the Muslim village of Butmir which had been cut off for three weeks. The EC said it planned to try to get food to Butmir and nearby Sokolovići and Hrasnica, both which were isolated by heavy fighting. 228/

210. It was reported that at least 28 more people were killed in a JNA artillery and mortar barrage on Sarajevo during the day. 229/

(b) Local reported events

211. The Washington Post reported that international agencies based in Sarajevo were on the verge of pulling out of the city. "The risks are almost intolerable", said a UN spokesman. He added that "criminality and anarchy" were increasing daily. 230/ Unidentified Serbian militiamen reportedly stopped two UN jeeps carrying armed members of the UN peace-keeping mission at a roadblock and stole their weapons and their vehicles. Over the weekend, Serb forces seized two trucks belonging to the International Committee of the Red Cross which had announced tentative plans to leave the city. 231/

(c) International reported events

212. EC foreign ministers decided to recall their ambassadors from Belgrade for consultations and to seek the suspension of Yugoslavia from the CSCE. "The killings and expulsion of populations--the siege and the systematic shelling of Sarajevo, the holding of Sarajevo airport preventing safe passage of humanitarian relief from the ICRC, are actions deserving universal condemnation", a statement said. It also urged the reopening of Sarajevo airport under conditions of safety to allow the distribution of humanitarian aid. 232/

12. 12/5/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Dobrinja area and Sarajevo Television were hit by shellfire. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo Television building (two missiles); Sarajevo Television tower (hit seven times by tank fire); the Dobrinja District. Source(s): The New York Times; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Serious damage caused by two missiles striking the Sarajevo Television building. Source(s): The New York Times; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

213. Belgrade-based Tanjug reported that Sarajevo television said that two guided missiles slammed into its building causing serious damage but no casualties. Another report stated that the building's television tower was hit seven times by tank fire. 233/

214. Sarajevo Radio reported that Serb forces fired shells into the Dobrinja district of Sarajevo and that three people had been killed in the city. 234/

(b) Local reported events

215. European Commission headquarters in Zagreb announced that it was withdrawing the last 12 EC monitors from Sarajevo because the situation in the city had deteriorated. 235/

(c) International reported events

216. The European Community reportedly pulled its ambassadors out of Yugoslavia. The United States reportedly recalled Yugoslav Ambassador Zimmerman and the CSCE prohibited Yugoslavia's representative from participating in a discussion on the war. 236/

13. 13/5/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was mostly stilled after a cease-fire went into effect at 6:00 a.m.. There was sporadic gunfire reported from the surrounding hillsides. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: The Sarajevo public transportation network was shelled at its main location and at others throughout the city. Source(s): Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Reuters reported that doctors at Sarajevo's main casualty hospital estimated that they had received an average of five to 15 wounded sniper victims each day. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

217. A Serb self-imposed cease-fire brought relative peace to the city. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali urged the withdrawal of the UN command headquarters' staff in the city. 237/

218. Artillery, mortar and rocket fire in Sarajevo was mostly stilled after the cease-fire went into effect at 6:00 a.m.. The calm was broken only sporadically thereafter by gunfire from Serbian positions in the hills above the city. 238/

219. The Sarajevo public transportation network was shelled at its main location and at others throughout the city according to a report submitted by the Government of BiH. 239/

(b) Local reported events

220. Reuters reported that doctors at Sarajevo's main casualty hospital estimated that they had received an average of five to 15 wounded sniper victims each day. 240/

(c) International reported events

221. The United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 752, calling for Yugoslavia to cease its interference in BiH and to start demobilizing its troops stationed there. 241/

222. At the recommendation of United Nations Under-Secretary for Peace-keeping Goulding, Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali stated that a BiH peace effort was "not feasible", given the brutal pitch of the fighting. He warned that the peace plan was being jeopardized by the Croatian Serbs' refusal to demobilize and also ordered UN troops to withdraw from their base in Sarajevo. 242/

14. 14/5/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling of the city began just before 7:00 a.m.. Fighting spread across the city, affecting whole neighbourhoods with gun battles reported to be the heaviest since the siege began. Shelling was reported throughout the city and suburbs. Source(s): United Press International; Helsinki Watch; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Area close to the Presidency; the apartment blocks and town house settlements of Dobrinja, Mojmilo, Sokolović Kolonija, Donji Kotorac, Butmir and Hrasnica; the Bosna Hotel (Ilidža); the UN headquarters; the Rainbow Hotel (occupied by UN peacekeepers); the Sarajevo public transportation network at its main location and at others throughout the city. Source(s): United Press International; Helsinki Watch; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Columns of smoke were reported in Mojmilo; Several mortar rounds hit the Bosna Hotel, tearing chunks out of at least one balcony; the UN headquarters were hit by five mortar rounds and 12 UN trucks were destroyed. Source(s): United Press International; Helsinki Watch; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: One bullet was fired into the office of BiH President Izetbegović. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Forty Bosnian Muslims were reported wounded or killed during the day. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

223. Canadian Army General Lewis McKenzie, commander of the Sarajevo headquarters of the UN peace-keeping operation in Croatia said that it appeared that fighting began in Sarajevo when the city's security forces tried at about 5:00 a.m. to break through the Serbian encirclement at the Serb-held western suburb of Ilidža. 243/ "We saw an attack coming into Ilidža from the west. Our impression was that the Muslims were trying to move into that location", he said, adding that the security forces appeared to have captured half of the suburb. He said that in retaliation, Serb-dominated JNA forces began shelling Sarajevo just before 7:00 a.m.. 244/ Government officials had been warning for days that their security forces were becoming increasingly desperate with the Serbian siege, and that they planned to break out of Sarajevo to reach food and medical stockpiles in the Muslim-held town of Visoko. 245/

224. The fighting spread across the city, affecting whole neighbourhoods. Gun battles were reported to be the heaviest since the siege began. Interior Ministry officials said that Serbian guerrillas and JNA troops unleashed shellfire from hilltops into the capital and that mortar rounds landed close to the presidency building. They said the fighting and barrages were fiercest in the densely populated apartment block and town house settlements of Dobrinja, Mojmilo, Sokolović Kolonija, Donji Kotorac, Butmir and Hrasnica, all located near Ilidža and the JNA-controlled Sarajevo airport. 246/

225. Sarajevo television showed fires burning around the city and broadcasted footage of clashes for the control of Dobrinja, with security forces and Serbian guerrillas trading gunfire between apartment blocks. A Muslim Slav woman reached by the UPI by telephone in Dobrinja, which had been surrounded for almost two weeks by Serbian forces, reported similar clashes in nearby Mojmilo. "We can see columns of smoke pouring out of Mojmilo and shells are coming down in the apartment blocks around us. Several cars are burning in our parking lot", she said, adding that Serbian guerrillas cut electricity to the area in the morning. 247/

226. Fierce fighting trapped foreign journalists in the Bosna Hotel in the western suburb of Ilidža, which had been the headquarters of the European Community monitoring mission before it withdrew earlier in the week for security reasons. Several mortar rounds slammed into the hotel, tearing chunks out of the balcony of the room used as an editing studio by the British Broadcasting Corporation. No one was reported injured. The Bosna Hotel was reported as one of several hotels in a hot springs complex that had been used as bases by fighters of the JNA supported Serbian Democratic Party. Serbian fighters entrenched around the complex responded to incoming fire with mortar, artillery and heavy machinegun blasts into nearby Sokolovići Kolonija. A Serbian statement declared Ilidža "a war zone", banned foreign reporters from filming fighting or military equipment, and warned that travel into the city was risky. 248/

227. There was also heavy fighting around the JNA's Viktor Bubanj barracks in New Sarajevo near the UN headquarters about two miles from the city centre. The barracks were reported to be one of the several military bases in Sarajevo that the JNA had failed to abandon after agreeing to withdraw from the city. 249/

228. The Washington Post reported that "artillery fire from Serbian forces ringing the city rained down on nearly every neighborhood". The UN headquarters were hit by five mortar rounds and 12 UN trucks were destroyed by the Serb shelling. Mortar rounds slammed into the Rainbow Hotel occupied by UN peacekeepers, trapping 250 of them in a basement shelter. The UN said that it

would withdraw its 300 personnel for security reasons. Casualties were uncounted because ambulances could not travel across lines of fire. 250/

229. The Sarajevo public transportation network was shelled at its main location and at others throughout the city, according to a report submitted by the Government of BiH. 251/

230. Sarajevo radio reported that in the early evening a Serbian sniper bullet smashed through the window of BiH President Alija Izetbegović's downtown office while he was inside. No one was reported injured. 252/

231. Sarajevo Radio reported 40 Bosnian Muslims wounded or killed during Thursday's fighting which ended at about midnight. 253/

15. 15/5/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as calm early as the forces regrouped. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

232. Sarajevo was reported as calm early as Serb and Muslim forces regrouped after a day of tank and artillery battles. 254/

16. 16/5/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Street fighting, heavy artillery and tank shelling was reported in the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least seven killed, 84 wounded received at Koševo Hospital. Source(s): Reuters, New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

233. A convoy of 200 United Nations peacekeepers left Sarajevo amid reported shelling and street fighting in the city. About 150 soldiers and unarmed military observers were scheduled to remain behind. 255/

234. Street fighting, heavy artillery and tank shelling prompted Radio Belgrade to call Sarajevo "a city of fire". At least seven people were

reported killed. 256/ Mufid Lazić, Chief Surgeon at the Koševo Hospital, said that 84 wounded were received. 257/

17. 17/5/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Muslim-populated districts on the outskirts of the city were reportedly shelled. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja; Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings (suppliers of flour, bread, etc.); "Muslim-populated districts on the outskirts of the city". Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Government of BiH; Reuters.

Description of Damage: One journalist killed in shelling of Dobrinja. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Government of BiH; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One journalist killed, one journalist wounded; six killed. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

235. A second convoy of 80 UN peacekeepers pulled out of the city (leaving approximately 120 UN soldiers in Sarajevo), just hours before shoot-outs flared out around the Maršal Tito army barracks in the city's centre. One policeman was reported killed. 258/

236. Jordi Pujol Puente, a 25 year-old photographer for Spain's daily Avui was killed by an exploding mortar shell in the Sarajevo suburb of Dobrinja. David Brauchli, a photographer for the Associated Press was wounded by shrapnel in the head, arm and groin. 259/

237. The Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings were shelled on this day. Klas-Šarko and Velepekara were the only suppliers of essential foodstuffs (flour, bread, dough, and pastries) for the city after the siege began on 5 April 1992. 260/

238. Serbs were reported to have shelled Muslim-populated districts on the outskirts of the medieval city. Rival gunmen were also reported to have fought house-to-house battles. Witnesses said the dead lay in the streets but ambulances were unable to reach them. 261/ Six people were reported killed in the fighting. 262/

(b) Local reported events

239. Sarajevo journalists said that the weekend bombardment and street-to-street fighting appeared to have cut the capital in two, isolating its Muslim-held suburbs. 263/

18. 18/5/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The downtown area of the city was reported shelled. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: ICRC convoy; area near the Oslobodjenje building; Downtown Sarajevo. Source(s): Associated Press; United States Government; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Two ICRC workers wounded and one killed in shelling of convoy, 4.5 tons of medicine was destroyed. Source(s): Associated Press; United States Government; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Two ICRC workers wounded, one killed. Source(s): Associated Press; United States Government.

Narrative of Events:

240. Residents in the Dobrinja district west of Sarajevo said that Yugoslav fighter jets flew low over the area but had not attacked. 264/

241. Sarajevo journalists said Serb forces had ordered local people to evacuate the district of Grbavica, west of Sarajevo, in what appeared to be a consolidation of their positions near the centre of the city. 265/

242. At approximately 2:30 p.m., Serbian forces attacked an ICRC convoy carrying food and medical relief as it entered Sarajevo. Two ICRC staff members were wounded (Ivan Lalić and Roland Sidler) and one (Frederic Maurice), was killed (he died in Sarajevo Hospital the next day). The attack also reportedly destroyed 4.5 tons of medicine. 266/

243. Sarajevo radio reported shells and tracer bullets falling near the headquarters of Oslobodjenje, the main Bosnian newspaper publishing company. Downtown Sarajevo was also reported shelled. 267/

(b) Local reported events

244. Serb, Muslim and Croat leaders agreed to a UN brokered 21 day cease-fire in Sarajevo during which Yugoslav federal forces were to withdraw from BiH, but fresh shelling erupted in the evening shortly after the truce. 268/

19. 19/5/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Artillery, mortar and small-arms fire intensified in the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

245. The BiH presidency said that Yugoslav federal troops were pinned down in their two main city barracks by Muslim and Croat shooting, preventing phased evacuations agreed to in the latest cease-fire agreement reached on Monday. 269/

246. In the evening, Serbian gunmen halted a column of about 1,000 cars, 20 buses and 10 vans in the suburb of Ilidža as refugees attempted to leave Sarajevo for Split. Approximately 5,000 civilians were reportedly taken hostage. 270/

247. Artillery, mortar and small-arms fire intensified in the city. Sarajevo police said that Serb gunmen ordered residents of several Muslim districts to leave their apartments in order to solidify Serb emplacements in the city. 271/

(b) Local reported events

248. Representatives of Bosnian Muslims and Croats reportedly agreed to form a confederation with the neighbouring Republic of Croatia. 272/

249. Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev met with Slobodan Milošević on a four day peace mission in Yugoslavia, agreeing that the crisis must be resolved in a peaceful manner. 273/

250. The UNHCR reported that 1.2 million people (one quarter of BiH's pre-war population), had become refugees in the course of the war. 274/

20. 20/5/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Two UNPROFOR armoured vehicles came under attack. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

251. Late in the afternoon, two armoured vehicles belonging to the United Nations peace-keeping force in Sarajevo were turned back by Serbian gunmen at a roadblock when the peacekeepers tried to enter Ilidža. According to Sarajevo and UN officials, they came under artillery fire on their return to their headquarters a few miles away. 275/

(b) Local reported events

252. The President of the International Committee of the Red Cross said that Monday's attack on clearly marked Red Cross vehicles appeared to have been deliberate. The organization temporarily withdrew its eight staffers from Sarajevo. 276/

253. Serbian leaders said that they would not release the 5,000 women, children and elderly people being held until the BiH government lifted blockades of JNA barracks and met other conditions. 277/

(c) International reported events

254. Signalling a more active stance, the Bush Administration prohibited the Yugoslav National Airline from landing on US soil. 278/

21. 21/5/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic artillery and gunfire was reported around the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Olympic Complex "Zetra" (used by humanitarian organizations). Source(s): Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Three to four shells hit and set ablaze the Olympic Complex "Zetra". Source(s): Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Three killed overnight. Source(s): Red Cross; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

255. At 11:55 a.m., according to a report from the Government of BiH, three to four shells fell on the roof of the large auditorium of the Olympic complex "Zetra". The building was subject to infantry fire even as firefighters and volunteers tried to extinguish the blaze. The building was being used by humanitarian organizations (including Doctors Without Borders, UNHCR, and Caritas), and as a shelter for refugees. 279/

256. There was sporadic artillery and gunfire reported around Sarajevo and Red Cross sources in the city said that three people were killed overnight. 280/

(b) Local reported events

257. UN officials reported that the 5,000 Bosnian refugees held hostage for two days by Serb gunmen were released after a deal was made between BiH's Presidency and the JNA. The refugees then left Ilidža and set out for Split. Fabrizio Hochschild of the UNHCR said that the Serbs released the group in exchange for safe passage for the JNA out of its Sarajevo barracks. 281/

258. There was no indication when the JNA troops would be allowed to leave. 282/

22. 22/5/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was bombarded overnight and sniper and machinegun fire was reported in the morning. The main railway station was shelled. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: City bombarded overnight; the main railway station. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Two unidentified buildings were ablaze. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Sniping activity was reported in the morning. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

259. Sniper and machine gun fire reportedly filled the streets of the city in the morning. The violence followed a mobilization order for Bosnian Serbs issued by General Ratko Mladić, the JNA officer commanding the forces of Serbian Republic of BiH. Journalists at Sarajevo radio said that the city had been bombarded by mortar and artillery fire overnight and that two buildings were ablaze. 283/

260. The Tanjug news agency reported that the JNA would leave its four barracks in Sarajevo over the weekend. Federal soldiers and cadets pinned down in their bases would be guaranteed safe passage out of the city under the accord reached with BiH's Presidency. 284/

261. Sarajevo police said that shortly after the accord was signed, artillery batteries in the army's huge Maršal Tito Barracks shelled the city's main railway station. 285/

(b) International reported events

262. The United Nations General Assembly formally admitted BiH, Croatia and Slovenia. 286/

263. US Secretary of State Baker announced that Yugoslavia's consulates in New York and San Francisco would be closed and its military attaches expelled from Washington. He described the situation in the Balkans as a "humanitarian nightmare". 287/

23. 23/5/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was described as quiet until the afternoon when machinegun fire hit the suburbs. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

264. The city was quiet until the afternoon when machinegun fire raked the suburbs. 288/

(b) Local reported events

265. BiH military commander Colonel Vehbija Karić accused the JNA of ignoring a promise to start evacuating its remaining troops from four barracks in the city. The army's withdrawal was scheduled to have started at 8:00 a.m. and was to have been completed by Sunday evening under the agreement between the BiH government and senior officers. 289/

24. 24/5/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Overnight artillery fire and street fighting was reported. The city was described as relatively calm during the day. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Several buildings in the centre and old part of the city were reportedly on fire after Saturday's shelling. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

266. A relatively calm Sarajevo was poised for withdrawal of JNA troops after overnight artillery fire and street fighting. Tanjug reported that several buildings in the centre and the old part of the city were on fire after Saturday night's shelling. Bosnian Serb authorities accused the Muslims and Croats of shelling buildings and then cutting off water in those parts of town to keep fire fighters from putting them out. 290/

(b) Local reported events

267. The JNA evacuated one of the garrisons in the city without incident. About 300 soldiers and Serb irregulars withdrew in a column of trucks and armoured vehicles, including one tank, to a town two and a half miles outside of Sarajevo. Bosnian Muslim and Croat forces entrenched along the route fired their weapons skyward, but did not shoot at the soldiers. An army official said that the troops had begun leaving a second garrison and that the operation would be continued on Monday. 291/

(c) International reported events

268. At the "Lisbon Conference", US Secretary of State Baker reprimanded his European cohorts for not forcefully confronting the war in the former Yugoslavia. He said that "anyone who is looking for reasons not to act, or arguing somehow that action in the face of this kind of nightmare is not warranted at this time . . . is on the wrong wave-length". He recommended Chapter Seven sanctions, saying "before we consider force, we ought to exhaust all of the political, diplomatic, and economic remedies that might be at hand". 292/

25. 25/5/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There was only sporadic shooting reported in the districts of Hrasno and Grbavica in what was described as one of the quietest days since the hostilities broke out. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One killed. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

269. There was only occasional shooting in the Sarajevo districts of Grbavica and Hrasno on one of the quietest days since the hostilities broke out. One person was reported killed in the city over the last 24 hours. 293/

(b) Local reported events

270. Sarajevo authorities refused to allow the blockaded JNA troops to leave their barracks because they said that the army reneged on a deal to surrender weapons. BiH Presidency officials and army commanders met to try to solve the dispute, and set a timetable for the men and their families to leave the three remaining garrisons. The talks bogged down in the evening but the city remained quiet. 294/

271. Sarajevo authorities decided to ration food and to issue coupons for scarce milk, flour, salt, rice and sugar. 295/

(c) International reported events

272. Russia established diplomatic relations with Croatia and Slovenia. 296/

26. 26/5/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic shelling of the city was reported. Source(s): Reuters

Targets Hit: Main maternity ward. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: One explosion smashed into the upper stories of the city's main maternity ward. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

273. Sporadic shelling was reported. One explosion smashed into the upper

stories of the city's main maternity ward. No injuries were reported as patients, 130 mothers and 70 infants, were evacuated to the basement before the building took its worst hits. 297/

(b) Local reported events

274. Serb militia forces agreed to reopen the city's airport to aeroplanes bringing humanitarian aid to the city's remaining citizens. The agreement was brokered by Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev. Terms of the agreement called for the airport to reopen at 6:00 a.m. Wednesday during a cease-fire between Serb forces and BiH-government units. 298/

27. 27/5/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Three shells struck near a bread line on Vase Miškina Street. Thereafter, BiH forces ambushed an army convoy. Shooting broke out late in the day in many parts of the city, including the airport area. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters; Save the Humanity; World Serbian Community.

Targets Hit: Three shells hit a bread line near the covered market on Vase Miškina Street (a block from the Catholic cathedral). Source(s): New York Times; Save the Humanity.

Description of Damage: Sixteen people were killed in the Vase Miskina bread line shelling and the estimates of wounded ranged from 70 to 160. Source(s): New York Times; Save the Humanity.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Sixteen people were killed in the Vase Miskina bread line shelling and the estimates of wounded ranged from 70 to 160; one unidentified soldier was killed in a later ambush. Source(s): New York Times; Save the Humanity; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

275. In the worst single attack on civilians since the fighting began, at approximately 10:00 a.m., at least 16 people waiting in a line to buy bread were killed, and more than 100 others were wounded when mortar shells struck a crowded market in the city. It appeared that the attack in which three mortar shells fell near a group of Serbs, Croats and Muslims waiting in line at a market to buy bread, was launched by Serbian units in the hills south of Sarajevo. 299/ About 12 hours before this mortar attack, artillery shells were also apparently fired from the same southern hills where Serbian gunners had set up batteries, hitting the main maternity hospital near Sarajevo's centre. Last week, Serbian gunners in the same hills (which were the site for the sledding events in the 1984 Olympics), launched rockets at a convoy of Red Cross vehicles, killing the organizations chief representative in BiH and an employee. 300/

276. The evening television reports showed bodies lying near the covered market on Vase Miskina Street, a block from the city's Catholic cathedral. The television showed severely wounded people, some with severed limbs, waiting for assistance that was delayed when ambulance crews attempting to reach the scene came under sniper fire.' 301/

277. Boška Milutinović, Vlatko Tanasković (a math teacher), Srećko Siklić, and Ramiz Alić were among the people waiting in the bread line on Vase Miškina Street, near the shoe shop "Planika" when a mortar shell hit the street. Milutinović's leg was broken and he suffered two wounds from shell fragments. Tanasković and Siklić were killed. Milutinović stated that he saw Alić's leg in a pool of blood but that there was no indication of whether he survived. Milutinović stated that there were no troops or military facilities on the street--only the bread line and other civilians in the street. 302/

278. According to Dr. Faris Goran-Kapetanović, a Sarajevo surgeon: from 9:50 to 12:00, 80 heavily wounded people, all unarmed civilians, came into the hospital from Vase Miškina Street. Included among these injuries were limb, head, neck and organ wounds. That day the hospital saw 107 patients, 95 per cent of whom were civilians. 303/

279. Colonel Jovan Divjak, the Serbian officer and deputy commander of BiH's defence force, said that 16 people were killed and 70 wounded. Sarajevo Radio said local officials put the number of wounded at 160. 304/

280. Serbian sources acknowledged that the bread line was shelled but claimed that the attack was caused by Muslim Croatian forces. 305/

281. After the bread line attack, Muslims ambushed an army convoy vacating a garrison, killing one soldier and commandeering 82 trucks. 306/

282. Shooting broke out late in the day, continuing through the night in many parts of the city including the airport and army barracks. "There are many dead. There are explosions everywhere", Sarajevo radio editor Zoran Pirović said as battles raged earlier in the night. 307/

(b) Local reported events

283. The BiH Government allegedly taped a conversation between a JNA general and two Serbian colonels over Serbian radio frequencies. It was reported that General Ratko Mladić instructed two Serbian colonels (identified only by the Muslim code names "Mustafa" and "Zijo") to attack residential areas of Sarajevo with heavy artillery. The report stated that Mladić was probably speaking from the Lukavica military barracks, in the south-west suburbs of Sarajevo, to "Zijo" in Vraca, a hilly suburb to the south of Sarajevo, and to "Mustafa" on Borje Mountain to the north-east of the city. Specifically, it is alleged that in the recording Colonel "Zijo" argued that artillery attacks should be directed towards areas with fewer Serbian residents. Mladić allegedly disregarded the colonel's comment and ordered his troops to bomb the Velešići and Pofalići residential areas of Sarajevo. With regard to Velešići, Mladić ordered his troops to "burn it all". Mladić also ordered his troops to attack civilian targets with the heaviest shells in the Serbian forces' armory, namely 155 millimetre howitzer shells instead of the lighter 82-millimetre and 120 millimetre shells. 308/

(c) International reported events

284. The European Community imposed a trade embargo against Yugoslavia. EC representatives encouraged the UN Security Council to launch its own financial and oil embargo. 309/

285. At a NATO meeting, US Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney stated that military intervention was not being considered "at present". 310/

28. 28/5/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fierce fighting was reported in the city during the morning. An artillery barrage was reported in the city at 10:30 p.m.. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

286. Fierce fighting was reported in the city during the morning. 311/

287. Sarajevo radio reported that Serb forces fired surface to surface missiles at Sarajevo. Explosions of artillery shells were also reported in the city. The barrage reportedly began at 10:30 p.m.. 312/

(b) Local reported events

288. The Serbian Orthodox Church announced that it had split with the Serbian Government over "communist tyranny" and the "fratricidal" war in BiH. 313/

(c) International reported events

289. The White House stated that the United States planned to provide $9 million in aid to BiH's refugees. 314/

29. 29/5/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A night-long artillery barrage was reported on the city which included the reported use of multiple rocket launchers. Street battles were reported until just before dawn. A day long barrage was also reported in the city. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Targets Hit: The Old Town area; the Presidency building; two unidentified mosques; dozens of houses, stores and office buildings; a tobacco factory, the 1984 Olympic Skating Arena; the main radio and television broadcast centre. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Three workers were wounded in the shelling of the Presidency Building; Fires ignited by the shelling damaged several unidentified office towers, a tobacco factory and the skating arena used during the 1984 Olympics; 10 shells were reported to have hit the main television broadcast centre. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Nine people killed overnight. Source(s): Croatia Radio; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

290. Serb irregulars unleashed a night-long barrage of fire on the city. BiH officials said Serb forces used multiple rocket launchers for the first time. Sarajevo radio quoted a Serb officer, and former JNA member as saying that Serbs had also fired surface-to-surface missiles. This could not be confirmed. Serb combatants fought in street battles with Muslim and Croat fighters until just before dawn. 315/

291. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported that early Friday, "fierce bursts of fire and shell explosions [were] everywhere", especially in the medieval quarter. Street fighting between Serb and BiH defence forces also erupted in Dobrinja, and near the airport according to Tanjug. Shells also struck the Presidential Building, wounding three workers. 316/

292. Croatia radio said that nine people were killed overnight, but there was no independent confirmation. 317/

293. The main attack began at midnight Thursday and lasted about four hours. Bombardment damage also included two mosques, dozens of houses, stores and office buildings, including the Presidency building. Fires ignited by the shells damaged several office towers, a tobacco factory and the skating arena used during the 1984 Olympics. Ten shells were also reported to have hit the main radio and television broadcast centre, which had been hit many times before. Officials linked the bombardment with the continuing blockade of the Maršal Tito Barracks by pro-Government forces. 318/

294. A day long barrage left several parts of the city in flames, knocked out electricity and water supplies and was described by both Serbian and Bosnian media as the fiercest of the two-month battle of Sarajevo. 319/

295. City residents received a warning to return to shelters at about 3:30 p.m.. The warning came after the commander of the army of the Bosnian Serbs, General Ratko Mladić, told the Sarajevo Government that his forces would level the capital if militiamen did not allow the JNA troops to leave their barracks in Sarajevo with their weapons. 320/

(b) International reported events

296. Turkish President Turgut Ozal pledged Turkish troops to any NATO or UN force that would intervene on behalf of BiH. 321/

30. 30/5/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city came under renewed shelling attacks and street fighting was reported in Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo shelled. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Smoke could be seen rising from several apartment buildings in the Dobrinja area. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least two killed. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

297. Sarajevo came under renewed attack as Serb forces shelled the city with mortars. At least two people were believed killed and street fighting broke out in Dobrinja, an outlying part of the city. 322/ Street battles were also reported. Smoke could be seen rising from several apartment buildings in the Dobrinja area. 323/

298. It was reported by the Tanjug new agency that commanders of Serb irregulars ordered a halt to attacks late in the day. 324/

(b) International reported events

299. The UN Security Council voted for trade sanctions against Yugoslavia. 325/ UN Security Council Resolution 757 for sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro passed by a vote of 13 to zero. Russian President Yeltsin gave the sanctions his support. Like its predecessor, Resolution 752, this resolution demanded that "outside" forces stop interfering in the conflict in BiH. It ordered Croat troops out of BiH; it required Serbs to stop forcing non-Serbs out of their homes; it called for all "irregular forces" in BiH to be disbanded; it placed a ban on exports (except for food and medicine) to and foreign investment in Yugoslavia; it froze Yugoslavia's foreign assets; it reduced the number of diplomatic personnel in Yugoslavia; and it restricted Yugoslavia's participation in international sporting, science, and cultural activities. Shipments of goods through Yugoslavia were still permitted.

300. German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel downplayed talks of military action, saying "we should expect the sanctions to have an effect". 326/

301. US President George Bush implemented a freeze on Yugoslav assets in the United States. 327/

31. 31/5/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces reportedly shelled the city early, but the shelling and other fighting subsided just before daybreak. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: There was heavy shelling in the city overnight in unidentified parts of the city. The shelling continued early in the day. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

302. Serb forces shelled the city early Sunday, but the shelling and other fighting subsided just before daybreak according to Sarajevo radio. "There was mortar and heavy canon shelling overnight on parts of the city from Serb batteries in the hills, for a short time heavy, and at least 10 people were wounded", radio editor Zoran Pirović said. He said that territorial defence forces had exchanged fire with 800 JNA troops holed up in the Maršal Tito

barracks in the centre of town. Isolated street fighting was reported as well before the lull. 328/

(b) Local reported events

303. The United Nations brokered a cease-fire between the warring sides in Sarajevo. UN and BiH officials said that Serb and Muslim-Croat forces agreed to the cease-fire, to take place on Monday at 6:00 p.m.. The cease-fire agreement provided for evacuation of the JNA barracks in the city centre. 329/

304. Slobodan Milošević dismissed the prior day's UN resolution as the price worth paying for "supporting Serbs outside of Serbia". He also dismissed as "ridiculous", allegations that his country had been the aggressor in BiH. 330/

C. June 1992

1. 1/6/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Apartment building in Dobrinja. Source(s): Washington Post.

Description of Damage: First floor of apartment building in Dobrinja gutted by a tank shell. Source(s): Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: Snipers fired at people trying to leave and enter apartment building in Dobrinja. Source(s): Washington Post.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

305. Mario Susko, a Professor of American literature in Dobrinja, stated that there were two JNA tanks outside his building, that the first floor of his building was gutted by a tank shell, and that snipers shot at anyone trying to leave or enter the building. 331/

(b) Local reported events

306. The UN brokered cease-fire was reportedly broken after two hours. UN-imposed sanctions took effect. 332/

307. The Washington Post reported that since 1 May no food had been allowed into the suburb of Dobrinja (a cluster of buildings constructed for the 1984 Olympic games) which had been sealed off by Serb militia forces as part of their effort to partition Sarajevo. 333/

2. 2/6/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: A UN escorted convoy carrying dried milk, baby formula and other foods towards Dobrinja was attacked by machine gun fire. Source(s): Washington Post; Helsinki Watch.

Description of Damage: Driver of relief convoy killed, between two and three people wounded. Supplies and vehicles of convoy were stolen. Source(s): Washington Post; Helsinki Watch.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Driver of relief convoy killed and two to three others wounded. Source(s): Washington Post; Helsinki Watch.

Narrative of Events:

308. An unidentified Yugoslav broadcast appealed to all Serbs fighting in BiH to reopen Sarajevo airport to humanitarian flights (an apparent concession to mounting UN pressure), and to stop shelling Sarajevo and other cities. 334/

309. Just hours later, a UN escorted convoy carrying dried milk, baby formula and other foods toward Dobrinja was reportedly attacked by machine gun fire from Serb militiamen who subsequently took the food. The driver of one of two buses in the convoy was killed and a passenger was seriously wounded. UN officials reported that Serbian forces later drove off with the two wounded people, the supplies and the convoy's vehicles. The convoy had been organized by a Sarajevo charity (Children's Embassy), and all forces in the area had been notified and had guaranteed the convoy's safe passage. 335/

(b) Local reported events

310. The New York Times reported that a key to the battle for Sarajevo was the newly cut Serb-controlled "war road" connecting Ilidža to the main Serbian military barracks at Lukavica, five miles to the south, and beyond and up through the mountains ringing Sarajevo to the south. On the spurs off this road, on the heights that overlook the city, were numerous Serbian mortar and recoilless cannon positions that had been used to shell the old Muslim quarter in the heart of Sarajevo, causing heavy casualties and destroying many of the city's historic landmarks, including several ancient mosques. The New York Times reported that because Ilidža was at the end of the Serbian supply line running all the way to Belgrade 250 miles away, and because it abutted Sarajevo's Butmir airport, also under Serbian control, the battle to keep the Muslim forces from overrunning Ilidža had become, in effect, the battle to keep a Serbian foothold in the city. In that, the airport was seen as crucial. Although closed and under constant Muslim sniper fire, it had become a key bargaining chip for the Serbs, who were under United Nations pressure to allow its reopening to international relief flights that would carry a needed supply of food and medicine to the civilians trapped in the city by fighting. 336/

(c) International reported events

311. British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said that Britain would be "very reluctant" to send soldiers to BiH to force peace upon warring parties. 337/

3. 3/6/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

312. No reported incidents.

4. 4/6/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Dobrinja was reportedly shelled early in the day by Serb forces. Butmir was similarly shelled overnight. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja and Butmir Districts. Source(s):Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified. Source(s):Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

313. Serb tanks and artillery early in the day bombed the Dobrinja district where 40,000 civilians were reported to have been trapped with little food or medicine for weeks. According to Sarajevo radio, Serb shelling of the city from positions in surrounding forested hills was intense for about three hours and then became sporadic before stopping at dawn. Batteries at Sarajevo's Serb-held airport unleashed barrages overnight at the mainly Muslim District of Butmir where it was reported that the situation resembled Dobrinja. 338/

(b) International reported events

314. NATO foreign ministers decided to broaden the scope of its mandate with peace-keeping duties. 339/

5. 5/6/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

315. No reported incidents.

(b) International reported events

316. United States President George Bush signed an Executive Order to block trade with Serbia and Montenegro. 340/

6. 6/6/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sustained bombardment was reported. Shelling came from Trebević Mountain and included 120 millimetre artillery shells, 82 millimetre mortars and volleys from multiple rocket launchers. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: A UN supply truck carrying blankets; JNA Maršal Tito barracks; the Main Telephone Building; "nearly all sections of the city". Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Reuters; Washington Post.

Description of Damage: Three killed and two wounded in area near the shelled Maršal Tito barracks; Telephone lines were knocked out over night after the shelling of the main telephone building. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Reuters; Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

317. A UN supply truck carrying blankets was struck by mortar fire outside a Sarajevo warehouse. There were no deaths or injuries. 341/

318. It was reported that the 734 Yugoslav officers, cadets and dependents confined in the Maršal Tito barracks were permitted to evacuate in an 80-vehicle convoy. After they left, Serbian gunners shelled the barracks, killing two men and a boy in a passing car and severely wounding two women.

319. The most sustained bombardment since the siege began was reported. The New York Times reported that for more than 24 hours, "every few minutes, 120 millimetre artillery shells, 82 millimetre mortars and volleys from multiple rocket launchers poured down from the slopes of the 5,345 foot Trebević Mountain overlooking the city", and that "nobody appears to have any estimate of the number killed and wounded. But the figure must be high". 342/

320. Serb tanks and artillery in the hills were reported to have fired shells into nearly all sections of the city as street fighting broke out in some neighbourhoods. Many of the last telephone lines were knocked out overnight when shells hit the main telephone building. 343/

(b) Local reported events

321. The Washington Post reported that starvation was beginning to become a concern in Sarajevo. 344/ The severity of food shortages in Sarajevo varied by neighbourhood. In the Old Town centre, there were still warehouse reserves of flour for bread and pasta. But several suburban neighbourhoods surrounded by Serb forces had not received food deliveries for up to six weeks. 345/

7. 7/6/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city had been shelled continuously for 48 hours, reportedly with 155 millimetre howitzers, 120 millimetre mortars, 104 millimetre tank cannons and 132 millimetre multiple-rocket launchers. It was reported that a total of 4,000 tons of high explosives had been fired into the city. Source(s): New York Times; Oslobodjenie.

Targets Hit: Central District and Baščaršija; 50 of the city's 80 mosques including Tabački Mesdjid (dating back to 1450); The Morića Han (15th century Turkish inn stop); the Islamic Theological Faculty (15th century structure); the main synagogue and Roman Catholic cathedral; the main broadcasting centre; the National Library (formerly City Hall); the main Serbian Orthodox Centre; the sites of the 1984 Olympics, including the Olympic Museum. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: In the Central District and Baščaršija, apartment buildings and remnants of commercial districts were hit and fires could be seen blazing in all directions; 50 of the city's 80 mosques had been damaged or destroyed, including the oldest in the Balkans, Tabački Mesdjid, dating back to 1450; the Morića Han, a 15th century Turkish inn stop for caravans, and the Islamic Theological Faculty, also from the 15th century were damaged; the main synagogue and the Roman Catholic cathedral had also been hit, though lightly damaged; the main broadcasting centre and its transmitter had been repeatedly shelled but repairs kept the radio and television on the air; the National Library, formerly the City Hall, was extensively damaged by a shell that pierced its glass dome; the main Serbian Orthodox Centre was extensively damaged; the sites linked to the 1984 Olympics came under fire and two cupolas on the former US Consulate building which served as the Olympic museum were destroyed. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

322. The city to date had been shelled continuously for 48 hours. The New York Times reported that although some of the gunnery appeared to be aimed at military targets, most of the rounds landed in densely populated parts of the city. The sections of the city which suffered the most included the central district and Baščaršija, an old quarter of mosques, narrow alleyways and wooden-font workshops and boutiques. The casualty toll had risen sharply, particularly during this weekend when Serbian gunners began their barrage. Every minute or two, shells slammed into apartment buildings and the remnants of commercial districts. From a vantage point in the old town, fires blazed in all directions. 346/

323. The Sarajevo newspaper Oslobodjenie quoted JNA officers who had defected

to the BiH side as saying that weapons being used in the weekend barrage included 155 millimetre howitzers, 120 millimetre mortars, 104 millimetre tank cannon and 132 millimetre multiple-rocket launchers. The paper said that a total of 4,000 tons of high explosives had been fired into the city, some coming from a former JNA barracks at Han Pijesak, 20 miles east of Sarajevo. 347/

324. The New York Times reported that destruction had reached every quarter of the city, and almost every landmark. Fifty of the city's 80 mosques had been damaged or destroyed, including the oldest in the Balkans, Tabački Mesdjid, dating back to 1450. The Morića Han, a 15th century Turkish inn stop for caravans, and the Islamic Theological Faculty, also from the 15th century were damaged. The main synagogue and the Roman Catholic cathedral had also been hit, though only lightly damaged. The main broadcasting centre and its transmitter had been repeatedly shelled but repairs kept the radio and television on the air. 348/

325. The National Library, formerly the City Hall, was extensively damaged by a shell that pierced its glass dome. The main Serbian Orthodox Centre had also been extensively damaged. 349/

326. The sites linked to the 1984 Olympics had also come under fire. Two cupolas were destroyed atop the former US Consulate building, a neo-classical structure on a rise above the city centre which served as the Olympic museum. 350/

8. 8/6/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Seventy hours of shelling continued with an intensity reportedly exceeding the weekend attacks. As many as 30 shells a minute were reported hitting the central district. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: "Residential buildings, government complexes and historical landmarks in the heart of the city"; an unidentified medical supply plant. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The city medical director reported 20 killed and 344 wounded but reporters counted at least 25 dead and 200 wounded in a single hospital. "Many dead and wounded" were reported in combat in the Vraca district. Heavy casualties were reported in combat near Butmir airport. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

327. Seventy-two hours of bombing continued in Sarajevo. The shelling resumed after a brief lull before dawn and hospitals were reported overwhelmed with dead and wounded. For more than 12 hours, heavy guns in the hills overlooking Sarajevo attacked densely populated areas with an intensity reportedly exceeding the weekend attacks. In many areas water supplies had run out or were critically low, apparently because Serbs had switched off the pumps over the weekend that fed most of Sarajevo's water from Serb-controlled suburban areas such as Ilidža, west of the city. Shells blasted residential buildings, government complexes and historical landmarks in the heart of the

city in what appeared to be random fashion, with volleys consisting of as many as 30 shells a minute hitting the central district. 351/

328. It was reported that a medical supply plant was hit, dealing a major blow to a medical system already suffering from critically low reserves of anesthetics and medicines. 352/

329. The city's medical director, Dr. Bakir Nakaš, said the casualty toll at hospitals, not including areas too dangerous for ambulances to reach, showed that at least 20 had died and 344 were wounded in the day's shelling. 353/ Reporters counted at least 25 dead and 200 wounded in a single hospital". 354/

330. Word filtered through the city that heavy close-range fighting had broken out in Vraca, a hillside suburb on the south bank of the river running through the city. Apparently seeking to drive down into the city and then north across central Sarajevo, Serbs clashed at close quarters with BiH forces. 355/

331. "The territorial defence forces have managed to gain several positions in the hills of Vraca district, a very important Serb stronghold", Sarajevo radio editor Zoran Pirolić said. Serb artillery and rocket batteries on Vraca's wooded slopes had played a pivotal role in the prolonged bombardment of Sarajevo. Monday's advance into Vraca left many dead and wounded, reported BiH radio and television, quoting a witness. It also reported that territorial defenders dislodged Serb artillery units in the Žuč hill district and in the outlying suburb of Mojmilo. The BiH flag, was raised on Vraca and Mojmilo. 356/

332. SRNA, the Serb news agency, denied losing Vraca or Mojmilo. "Muslim forces, after carrying out the frontal attacks, had enormous losses in manpower and Serbian fighters successfully defended their positions", SRNA said. 357/

333. In Dobrinja, near Butmir airport in the south-west part of the city, BiH forces that had been surrounded by Serbian fighters for three weeks tried to break free in clashes that brought heavy casualties. The outcome of both battles remained unclear at dusk. 358/

334. Serb irregulars acknowledged a major Muslim-Croat counter-attack but said that they had beaten it back. It was impossible to independently confirm the outcome of the clashes, but Muslim and Croat resistance stiffened with the use of heavy weaponry apparently abandoned by evacuating Yugoslav forces. 359/

(b) International reported events

335. The UN Security Council directed the Secretary-General under Security Council Resolution 758, to expand the 14,000 member UN peace-keeping force in Yugoslavia by at least 1,100 to reopen the airport in Sarajevo to permit aid shipments. 360/

9. 9/6/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serbian artillery reportedly continued to hit the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: An unidentified Muslim-controlled hill near the city centre;

unidentified apartment buildings; the Holiday Inn; the railway station; an unidentified mosque and two unidentified churches; hundreds of unidentified houses and shops; the Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings (the only suppliers of essential foodstuffs such as flour and bread). Source(s): New York Times; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

336. Serbian artillery continued to pound Sarajevo, hitting still more apartment buildings, the Holiday Inn, the railway station, a mosque and two churches, as well as hundreds of houses and shops. 361/ The Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings (the city's only suppliers of essential foodstuffs such as flour and bread) were also shelled, according to a report submitted by the Government of BiH. 362/

337. According to Lieutenant Colonel Richard Gray, a UN military observer from New Zealand, a JNA jet dropped a cluster bomb on a Muslim-controlled hill near the city centre. It was reported that Serb forces in BiH had no aircraft capable of such an attack. 363/

(b) Local reported events

338. Radovan Karadžić informed UNPROFOR representative Colonel John Wilson in a letter that the Serb side was ready to negotiate in the presence of UNPROFOR. 364/

339. The New York Times reported that seized documents published in Sarajevo's two surviving newspapers suggested that as early as last September Serbian leaders had a detailed plan for the ethnic partition of the city. 365/

10. 10/6/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces reportedly resumed the shelling of residential areas of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Oslobodjenje building; University residence halls; unidentified residential districts; United Nations convoy (near Mojmilo). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: One person was injured in the UN convoy attack; Oslobodjenje and the University residence halls took massive hits. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: A car carrying a Spanish and French reporter was hit by sniper fire. The car swerved and crashed, injuring both reporters. Source(s): Washington Post.

Casualties: One person injured in UN convoy attack; two reporters injured in sniping attack on car. Source(s): Reuters; Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

340. Serb military forces commanding the heights overlooking the city resumed bombarding residential districts. Sarajevo radio said that buildings housing Sarajevo's main daily newspaper and university residence halls took massive hits. 366/

341. A United Nations convoy was attacked on the outskirts of the city as other UN peace-keeping officers arrived to determine how to open the city's airport. Sarajevo radio reported that the UN convoy was attacked after it left central Sarajevo to meet another UN convoy with arriving peacekeepers and that one person was injured. Sarajevo radio said the UN vehicles were attacked as the incoming UN convoy led by senior peacekeeper General Lewis Mackenzie neared the city limits in the late afternoon. The radio reported that the convoy, lead by Colonel John Wilson, set out to receive Mackenzie and his 41 vehicle convoy, but did not get far. The radio said that the convoy was attacked near the south-western suburb of Mojmilo, which was contested territory. 367/

342. A car carrying Alfonso Rojo of the Spanish daily El Mundo and George Gobet of Agence France-Presse came under heavy sniper fire. It swerved and crashed. Rojo broke his arm and Gobet broke a vertebra in his neck. 368/

(b) Local reported events

343. UNPROFOR Chief of Staff Brigadier General Lewis MacKenzie left for Sarajevo to oversee the operation of deadlocking the city's airport at Butmir. 369/

11. 11/6/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Continued shelling of the city was reported. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Unidentified apartment buildings, churches and mosques. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

344. The New York Times reported: "The gunners today were hitting targets seemingly at random, blasting apartment buildings, churches and mosques". 370/

(b) Local reported events

345. It was reported that "for a week, there had been no fresh supplies of bread, and Serbian forces moved earlier in the week to cut off the pumps that supply water to much of the city. . . . Almost all districts in the city, excepting those on the periphery that are Serbian-held, lost electrical power". 371/

12. 12/6/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A major firefight was reported near the Holiday Inn. Defence forces reportedly mounted a counter-offensive. The Old Town was reported shelled. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Civilian districts in the older part of the city closest to the guns on the Vraca slopes; the area near the Presidency Building. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: At least 12 people were killed by barrages against civilian districts in the older part of the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least 12 killed. Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

346. A major fire fight erupted in the afternoon near the Holiday Inn. 372/

347. Defenders mounted a counter-offensive, using one of two captured 1960's vintage tanks to fire across the Miljacka River from a park beside the Presidency, the site of the Government headquarters, and following up with an infantry assault across the river and into Serbian held territory in the districts of Grbavica and Vraca. At nightfall they had advanced several hundred yards into the Serbian strongholds and were threatening the last Serbian dugouts in the Vraca heights, around the burnt-out shell of a hotel built for the Olympic Games. 373/

348. It was reported that at least 12 people were killed by Serbian artillery barrages against civilian districts in the older part of the city, closest to the guns on the Vraca slopes. Shells were reported to have exploded less than 100 yards from the Government headquarters in central Sarajevo. 374/

13. 13/6/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Continued shelling was reported, rising in intensity towards dusk in response to faltering efforts by BiH fighters to break through siege line on the hillside of Vraca to the south. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

349. The shelling continued, rising in intensity towards dusk in response to faltering efforts by BiH fighters to break through the Serbian siege lines on the hillside of Vraca, on the southern side of the city about a mile from the

centre. A counter-attack launched by BiH defence forces on Friday to try to break through a strategic Serbian artillery post in the Vraca hills stalled and Colonel Stjepan Šiber, a deputy commander of the defence forces said that predictions the Serbian position would be taken had proven false. 375/

(b) Local reported events

350. The Washington Post reported that US Government analysts commenting on the threat of relief flights said that Sarajevo's airfield, about one-half mile south-west of the city centre, sat in a topographical bowl at 1,708 feet above sea level, encircled by 3,000 to 4,000 foot hills. Commanding the valley from those hills were an estimated 50 to 100 pieces of heavy artillery, including 105 millimetre and 155 millimetre howitzers and 122 millimetre multiple-rocket launchers, along with 100 to 200 lighter mortars. Because the airfield had only a single 8,530-foot runway and unloading facilities were limited, cargo aeroplanes would sit vulnerably on the tarmac for substantial periods of time. Before they could land, incoming aircraft potentially would face a gauntlet of SA-6 and shoulder-fired SA-7 surface-to-air missiles believed to be in the hands of nearby Serb forces. The Serbs also controlled numerous antiaircraft guns of 20 millimetres to 30 millimetres. 376/

351. About five tons of relief food and medicine arrived in Sarajevo by road in the evening, with another 95 tons of French aid waiting 30 miles outside for Serbian clearance. 377/

14. 14/6/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic shelling was reported early with firing resuming by mid-afternoon. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Nine reported killed over the weekend. Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

352. After a night of rocket attacks and street fighting, Sarajevo was relatively quiet although Serb fighters shelled the city sporadically and street battles flared in the Grbavica area. After 10 days of continuous fighting, people returned to the streets of Sarajevo, but by mid-afternoon, the firing had resumed. Sarajevo radio said that nine people had been killed in the city over the weekend. 378/

(b) Local reported events

353. UN officers held meetings with Serb commanders on the removal of antiaircraft guns and missile systems to a distance of at least six miles from the airport. Serb and BiH leaders signed a deal nine days prior committing themselves to giving the UN sole control of Sarajevo airport. 379/

354. The warring sides signed a new cease-fire agreement to silence their guns at 6:00 a.m. Monday. The new cease-fire was intended to help end a Serb blockade of Sarajevo airport and to hand it over to the UN forces to enable emergency aid to be delivered to civilians trapped in the city with little food, water, or electricity. 380/

355. A Sarajevo newspaper published a detailed article listing 74 locations in the city where Serbian forces had positioned three-man commando teams allegedly trained in the use of snipers' weapons. The report, said to be based on interrogations of captured snipers, said the units had been given a month's training by the Serbian-controlled JNA and a base at Glasinačko Polje, in the mountains east of Sarajevo. 381/

15. 15/6/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Despite a cease-fire, scattered shellfire was reported from the hills into the city. By mid-afternoon, the volume of Serbian fire was reported to have returned almost to the level of recent weeks. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: At least six people across Sarajevo were hit by sniper fire in the first hours of the cease-fire. Three of those were killed. One of the victims, Djemal Velić, was killed at the intersection of Radomira Putnika and Branimira Ćosića streets. Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: Six people hit by sniper fire (three killed) Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events: Despite the cease-fire, there was scattered shellfire from the hills into Sarajevo. At least six people across Sarajevo were hit by sniper bullets in the first hours of the cease-fire, three of them fatally. One of the victims, Djemal Velić, was killed at the intersection of Radomira Putnika and Branimira Ćosića streets, within the sightlines of the hillsides on the city's southern side. By mid-afternoon, the volume of Serbian fire was reported to have returned almost to the level of recent weeks. 382/

(b) Local reported events

356. Dobrica Ćosić assumed the Yugoslav Presidency. 383/

357. The Croatian and BiH Presidencies released a joint statement calling for cooperation and coordination "against the common enemy". 384/

16. 16/6/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The cease-fire reportedly held and the city was described as quiet during the evening. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: One reporter was killed and one was wounded by shrapnel from a Serbian tank shell. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Two people were reported killed and at least 10 wounded by persistent sniper fire after the truce took effect at 6:00 a.m. on Monday. Source(s):Reuters, Sarajevo Radio.

Casualties: Two people were reported killed and at least 10 wounded by persistent sniper fire after the truce took effect at 6:00 a.m. on Monday; one reporter killed, one wounded in Dobrinja; 48 Bosnian Muslims were reportedly kidnapped from the Dobroševići and Ahatovići suburbs by Serbian militia members and subsequently killed in Ilidža. Source(s): Reuters; Sarajevo Radio; United Press International; ISHR British Section.

Narrative of Events:

358. The cease-fire stabilized early in the day, boosting UN preparations for an aid-airlift to civilians. "The truce is really holding. This was the quietest night we've had since the war began", Sarajevo radio editor Zoran Pirolić said 24 hours after the cease-fire came into effect. 385/

359. Sarajevo radio said that two people were killed and at least 10 wounded by persistent sniper fire after the truce took effect at 6:00 a.m. Monday. 386/

360. Forty-eight Bosnian Muslims were reportedly kidnapped from the Dobroševići and Ahatovići suburbs of Sarajevo by Serbian militia members. They were reportedly taken to the Serb-held suburb of Ilidža where they were killed. 387/

361. At 2:00 p.m., Ivo Standeker and Jana Schneider, both journalists, were hit by shrapnel from a Serbian tank shell in the Dobrinja suburb of Sarajevo. Adnan Abdul Razak, a spokesman for UNPROFOR in Sarajevo stated that the two wounded journalists were then kidnapped by unidentified Serbian paramilitaries as they were rushed to a hospital 10 kilometres away. The two wounded journalists were ultimately taken to Pale, about 35 kilometres away for medical treatment where Standeker died. The kidnapping caused an eight hour delay in treatment. 388/

(b) Local reported events

362. The BiH Government announced a formal military alliance with Croatia as a means of fighting back against Serbian forces that had seized two-thirds of the country. 389/

17. 17/6/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Tank and artillery fire was reported in Dobrinja for more than 12 hours in what was described as one of the biggest Serb offensives against the town. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

363. At 3:30 a.m., Serb forces mounted one of their biggest offensives against Dobrinja. According to residents, Serbian forces attacked the suburb from all sides and then entered in tanks and armoured personnel carriers and seized about 150 men before withdrawing under defenders' fire. Reports said that the tanks and artillery fired for more than 12 hours. Witnesses reported that the captured men were unarmed civilians, who were taken to detention camps behind Serbian lines. 390/

(b) International reported events

364. At an Islamic Conference Organization session, BiH Foreign Minister Haris Silajdžić appealed for military intervention. 391/

18. 18/6/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

365. No reported events.

(b) Local reported events

366. The Washington Post reported that in the western suburb of Dobrinja, sealed off residents were eating grass to avoid starvation. 392/

367. The Washington Post also reported that in the last two weeks up to 50 people a day had been buried in city parks, as the few inner-city cemeteries were already filled with the newly dead. 393/

19. 19/6/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Serb offensive continued on Dobrinja. There was a resumption of artillery and mortar attacks on the city with shelling continuing into the evening. Source(s): Washington Post; Government of BiH; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Civilian districts throughout the city; the Sarajevo public transportation network at its main location and others throughout the city; the BiH Presidency; the area near the military headquarters of the city's defence forces; the Old Town section. Source(s): New York Times; The Government of BiH; Washington Post.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Six people killed and 58 wounded by mid-afternoon. Source(s): Washington Post; BiH Health Ministry.

Narrative of Events:

368. Serb forces controlling the hills around the city were reported to have advanced and planted their flag in a corner of the fiercely contested western suburb of Dobrinja, where thousands of residents had been sealed off for two months and where many were reported to be starving. Control of Dobrinja had become the strategic key to a Serb plan to take control of a long slice of Sarajevo, south of the Miljacka River cutting through the heart of the city. "The attack is very big. It is a total attack from every side", said Major Dervo Harbinja, a deputy commander of the BiH forces. The commander said Serb forces used tanks and four types of heavy artillery to assault Dobrinja where about 35,000 people lived in a complex of apartment buildings built for the 1984 Olympics. The suburb lies near the city's airport, which the UN was attempting to open for emergency relief flights. Both the Serb and BiH sides had agreed to demilitarize the airport area over the coming days. Western military analysts said that Serb forces were rushing to take control of Dobrinja before they had to pull back their guns and place them under UN supervision. 394/

369. The Serbian attack was part of a broader offensive that blasted away the last remnants of the cease-fire declared on Monday. There was a resumption of Serbian artillery and mortar attacks on civilian districts throughout Sarajevo. 395/

370. The Sarajevo public transportation network was shelled at its main location and at others throughout the city, according to a report submitted by the Government of BiH. 396/

371. Serb gunners attacked the city with an artillery barrage. A BiH commander reported that the city was under "total attack" from every side. Residents hid in shelters, the BiH President's office was hit by mortar shells, and heavy artillery crashed around the military headquarters of the city's defence forces. Civilian neighbourhoods in the Old Town section were subjected to the heaviest shelling in a week. Six people were confirmed killed and 58 wounded in the city by mid-afternoon, according to the BiH Health Ministry. Heavy shelling continued into the evening. 397/

(b) Local reported events

372. The Serb offensive in Dobrinja came a day after Serbian and BiH sides signed an agreement to move antiaircraft guns at least 1.9 miles from the airport and to cluster all the artillery in the Sarajevo area in locations where they could be monitored by UN observers. 398/

20. 20/6/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The BiH Presidency issued a formal declaration of war. The western end of the city and the area near the Presidency were shelled. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Convoy of UN peacekeepers less than a quarter mile from UNPROFOR headquarters; UNPROFOR vehicles near the main airport terminal; Western end of the city; BiH Presidency building; the Oslobodjenje building. Source(s): Washington Post; Helsinki Watch.

Description of Damage: Three Canadian UN reconnaissance officers were injured when their jeep was hit by a mortar shell while traveling in an 18 vehicle convoy; a number of UN vehicles were damaged near the main airport terminal; three shells hit the BiH Presidency Building, injuring seven people; the Oslobodjenje building caught fire after shelling. Source(s): Washington Post; Helsinki Watch.

Sniping Activity: Serbian forces fired on fire crews who arrived to extinguish the blaze at the Oslobodjenje building, killing one fireman and wounding 11. Source(s): Helsinki Watch.

Casualties: Three Canadian UN reconnaissance officers were injured by a mortar shell; seven people were injured in the shelling of the BiH Presidency Building; one fireman was killed and 11 others were injured by Serbian gunfire while trying to extinguish the blaze at the Oslobodjenje building; 23 people were reported killed and 97 wounded in Sarajevo since Friday. Source(s): Washington Post; Helsinki Watch; United Press International; BiH Crisis Committee.

Narrative of Events:

373. A convoy of UN peacekeepers that included the commander of UN forces in the city took a direct hit from a mortar shell during intense fighting in the western suburbs. Three Canadian UN reconnaissance officers were injured, one seriously, when their jeep was struck by a mortar shell less than a quarter mile from the headquarters of the UN peace-keeping forces. They were traveling in a convoy of 18 vehicles that was withdrawing at midday from the closed Sarajevo airport, which the UN had been trying unsuccessfully to reopen to fly aid into the city. There was also reported large-calibre machine-gun fire outside the UN headquarters. 399/

374. General Lewis MacKenzie said that BiH militiamen had fired on Serbian infantry and tanks dug in on either side of the main airport terminal and around the runway, and that "a number of our vehicles had been struck". "The Serbs have fired their tanks from positions directly in front of the airport terminal, thereby giving the impression that we are shielding them from retaliation", he said. "We have witnessed both sides initiating exchanges of fire. This is clearly unacceptable". 400/

375. While the western end of Sarajevo was being shelled, the BiH President's office in the centre came under heavy fire. At least three shells hit the building in the afternoon, injuring seven people. 401/

376. Serbian forces reportedly also fired incendiary shells at a 12 story building of the Sarajevo-based daily newspaper Oslobodjenje. The building caught fire and when fire crews arrived to extinguish the blaze, the Serbian forces fired on them, killing one fireman and wounding 11. 402/

377. The Republic's crisis committee announced that at least 23 people were killed and 97 others were wounded in Sarajevo since Friday. 403/

(b) Local reported events

378. The BiH Presidency issued a formal declaration of war. The move had little effect on the fighting but gave the government constitutional power to mobilize all men between the ages of 18 and 60 for military service. 404/

21. 21/6/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Kovači Park gravesites. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

379. In the morning, eight new burials at Kovači park were under way when Serbian gunners, less than 2,000 yards away, opened fire on the mourners with anti-aircraft guns. The burial parties scattered into a nearby tunnel. When the guns fell silent, the burials continued. 405/

(b) Local reported events

380. Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban established what he called the "Croatian Union of Herzeg-Bosna". It was unclear whether his actions were sponsored by Zagreb. 406/

381. The Washington Post reported that two weeks before this date, reporters visiting the Kovači park on a hillside above Sarajevo's old Muslim quarter counted 185 new graves, all dug since the Sarajevo battle began on 5 April. On 21 June there were 155 more graves, stretching 80 yards up the hill. A man who helped oversee the burials, Mehmed Numanović, said that the graves were for men killed "with honour" in the Sarajevo fighting and that other fighters judged to be less distinguished were buried elsewhere. Since many of the cemeteries are located on the hillsides, within sniper range, residents had buried their dead in the grassy fore-courts of apartment blocks, or in scrub ground beside city streets. One of the largest sites was the Koševo soccer stadium, about a mile north of the city centre, where there were hundreds of new graves, mostly of civilians killed in the fighting. 407/

22. 22/6/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: At 11:00 a.m. Serb forces reportedly launched an artillery attack on the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: People's Bank; Maršal Tito Street; City centre; narrow streets. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; New York Times.

Description of Damage: One mortar fell in front of the People's Bank and in quick succession, five others fell in a broad ring around the first target; one mortar exploded in front of a bus on Maršal Tito street and others exploded in narrow streets, none more than 300 yards from the others; at least six shells hit in the city centre; according to hospital officials, specialized mortars killed three persons and wounded 40, with the rest of the day's casualty toll resulting from shelling throughout mainly civilian districts. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Nineteen civilians killed, 87 wounded. Source(s): Helsinki Watch.

Narrative of Events:

382. At 11:00, Serbs reportedly launched a mortar attack on the city, killing 19 civilians and wounding 87. 408/ The New York Times reported that Radovan Karadžić was shown on Serbian television peering at Sarajevo through field glasses and congratulating the gunners. 409/

383. The first mortar shell fell in front of the People's Bank and, in quick succession, five other mortar shells fell in a broad ring around the first target. A mortar exploded in front of a bus on Maršal Tito street, and others exploded in narrow streets, none more than 300 yards from the others. At least six shells hit in the city centre which was full of civilians who had emerged from their shelters to take advantage of a lull in the fighting. According to hospital officials, the shells, said to have come from specialized mortars designed for use against enemy infantry, killed three persons and wounded 40, with the rest of the day's toll resulting from shelling throughout mainly civilian districts. 410/

(b) International reported events

384. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), suspended Yugoslavia's membership. 411/

23. 23/6/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: The public transportation network, including its main location and others throughout the city. Source(s): Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

385. The Sarajevo public transportation network reported shelling of its main location and others throughout the city, according to a report from the

Government of BiH. 412/

(b) Local reported events

386. The Washington Post reported that according to BiH officials, Croat forces had moved German-made artillery within range of Serb tanks and heavy guns that had been shelling the city. The Croats began sporadic shelling of the Serb militia command centre in the mountains outside Sarajevo several days ago according to a government official. One official stated that the Croats were equipped with self-propelled 205 millimetre Messerschmitt field guns. He said that 150 of the howitzers, mounted on tracked vehicles and aimed by computerized targeting systems, were purchased in Germany four months prior and had made their way to BiH. 413/

24. 24/6/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serbian artillery, tank and mortar fire was reported in the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Ambulance hit my multiple rounds of machine gun fire. Source(s): Washington Post.

Description of Damage: Ambulance hit 172 times by unidentified Serbian machine gun machine fire, wounding its three occupants. The ambulance attack was witnessed by a Norwegian journalist, Morten Hvaal. Source(s): Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: A UN convoy and representatives from the relief group Medicins Sans Frontiers came under repeated sniper fire on the outskirts of the city. One bullet shattered the windows of the Jeep in which four doctors were traveling and two doctors were wounded. Source(s): Tanjug Yugoslav News Agency.

Casualties: Two doctors wounded in attack on Medicins Sans Frontiers' convoy. Source(s): Tanjug Yugoslav News Agency.

Narrative of Events:

387. The day was marked by volleys of Serbian artillery, tank and mortar fire. 414/

388. A UN convoy and representatives of the relief group Medecins Sans Frontiers came under repeated unidentified sniper fire on the outskirts of Sarajevo. One bullet shattered the windows of the Jeep in which four doctors were traveling and two doctors were wounded. 415/

389. An ambulance was hit 172 times by unidentified Serbian machine gun fire. The driver was shot in the thigh, a severely wounded man on a stretcher was hit several times and a medic was wounded. Morten Hvaal, a Norwegian journalist was inside of the ambulance at the time of the attack. 416/

(b) International reported events

390. Speaking before the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Baker recommended that the Yugoslav consulate in Chicago be closed, Serbs and Montenegrins be banned from international organizations, and

Belgrade's ambassadorial recognition be rejected. 417/

25. 25/6/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Unidentified vehicle. Source(s): Washington Post.

Description of Damage: One doctor killed and two nurses wounded from anti-aircraft fire on unidentified medical vehicle. Source(s): Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One doctor killed and two nurses wounded. Source(s): Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

391. A doctor was killed and two nurses were seriously injured after troops opened fire with anti-aircraft weapons on a medical vehicle. 418/

26. 26/6/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported in Dobrinja, followed by the shelling of residential buildings. After midnight the city centre was hit by shellfire. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Apartment buildings in Dobrinja; Centre of Sarajevo; the Children's Ward of Jezero Hospital. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Unidentified apartment buildings were destroyed in Dobrinja. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that to date 1,320 people had been killed in Sarajevo, 70 per cent of whom were civilians. 419/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

392. The latest effort by United Nations commanders to start relief flights to Sarajevo airport broke down as Serbian forces used tanks and artillery to attack civilian buildings in Dobrinja. The BiH Government admitted that the fighting began when a Government commando force mounted a predawn raid on Serbian positions on the edge of Dobrinja. In the battle that followed, the Serbian forces opened fire on several apartment buildings with artillery and tanks, destroying some of them with repeated bombardments. 420/

393. Shortly after midnight, Serbian shells began to hit the centre of the city. 421/

394. The children's ward of Jezero Hospital was reported bombarded by artillery fire and rockets. 422/

(b) International reported events

395. The United Nations Security Council gave Serbian forces 48 hours to stop fighting in Sarajevo and put their heavy weapons under United Nations control. Diplomats said failure to comply could lead to some kind of military action. 423/

396. According to Radio Free Europe, US national security leaders convened for the first major policy meeting on the conflict. 424/

27. 27/6/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb shellfire continued with sporadic artillery fire, with the intensity levels diminishing. The attacks on Dobrinja continued but at a lower intensity level. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja District. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

397. Serbian forces continued to shell Sarajevo with sporadic artillery fire a day after the UN Security Council issued an ultimatum to halt the fighting and place Serbian heavy guns under UN control within 48 hours. But the intensity of the firing reportedly diminished. The Serbian attacks on the Dobrinja continued, but at a lower intensity level. 425/

(b) International reported events

398. EC foreign ministers declared that force may be used if necessary to deliver relief. They also decided to recognize Macedonia if it changed its name. 426/

28. 28/6/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported near the airport. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: BiH sniping activity reported against Serb troops in the airport area. Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

399. BiH government officials said that most of the Serbian combatants had pulled out of Dobrinja. 427/

400. French President Francois Mitterand visited Sarajevo for six hours. Before he could board his helicopter, he had to wait for a 20 minute gun battle to end between Serbian militiamen and BiH government forces. Three Serbs were wounded in the fighting before Mitterand's departure. 428/ Serbian tanks moved into the airport territory and started firing at BiH snipers who had wounded the Serbs at the terminal. 429/

401. Gunfire was heard from various parts of the city after Mitterand left. 430/

(b) Local reported events

402. French President Francois Mitterand visited Sarajevo for six hours. During the visit, BiH President Izetbegović informed him of the existence of detention camps. 431/

403. In Belgrade, 100,000 people reportedly gathered to call for the removal of Serbian President Milošević. The Serbian Orthodox Church Patriarch was said to be a participant. 432/

29. 29/6/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serbian bombardments continued throughout the day, with artillery, mortar and anti-aircraft fire hitting civilian targets. Small-arms fire from BiH troops defending Dobrinja prompted Serbian forces near the airport to begin firing at Dobrinja apartment buildings. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja apartment buildings; Western reporters close to the airport; two ambulances. Source(s): New York Times; Washington Post.

Description of Damage: five reporters were wounded by Serbian fire near the airport; two ambulances came under Serbian machine-gun fire that killed all six occupants. Source(s): New York Times; Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Five reporters wounded; six people killed in attack on ambulance; In a cumulative report, it was reported that at least five people were killed and 40 wounded. Source(s): New York Times; Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

404. United Nations troops took control of Sarajevo airport in a development described by UN officials as a major move towards ending the 12 week siege. Within two hours a French military transport aircraft landed at the airfield with 10 tons of relief supplies. The transition to UN control of the airport began when Serbian units, facing a deadline from the Security Council, withdrew from the airport. Acting on the news that the pullout was underway, the Security Council voted unanimously to send 850 UN peace-keeping troops to the airport. 433/

405. The fragility of the situation remained. Small-arms fire from BiH troops defending Dobrinja prompted Serbian armoured carriers to move into positions near the airport terminal and to begin firing once again at the Dobrinja apartment buildings. The Serbian attacks lasted for several hours in full view of UN personnel waiting to take control of the airport. Close to the airport, other Serbian forces opened fire several times on Western reporters, inflicting serious leg wounds to Jean Hatzfield of Liberation of Paris and causing lesser wounds to four other journalists. 434/

406. Two ambulances came under Serbian machine-gun fire that killed all six occupants. 435/

407. Serbian bombardment continued throughout the day, with artillery, mortar and anti-aircraft fire continuing to hit civilian targets. At least five people were killed and 40 wounded. 436/

(b) Local reported events

408. Thirty-four UN peacekeepers seized control of the Sarajevo airport. Relief arrived at the airport for the first time in nearly three months. 437/

(c) International reported events

409. The United Nations Security Council voted unanimously to send 850 UN peace-keeping troops to the Sarajevo airport. 438/

30. 30/6/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported to have declined sharply since the weekend, but sniper fire was reported as worsening. Sporadic but highly destructive bombardment was reported from artillery, mortar and anti-aircraft fire striking civilian buildings throughout the centre of the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: One UN armoured personnel carrier was hit by gunfire at the airport; numerous civilian buildings throughout the centre of the city. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Four military observers were slightly wounded by shell fragments and broken glass when UN armoured personnel carrier was hit by gunfire at the airport. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: A UN three-man group monitoring Serbian gunnery positions, came under sniper fire from territory held by the BiH Government in Dobrinja; Sniper fire was reported as worsening since the weekend. Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: Four military observers wounded. Source(s): Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

410. A French government effort to utilize transport aircraft to deliver aid was suspended as gunfire erupted at Sarajevo airport. A machine-gun and mortar shootout across the airport runway between withdrawing Serb militiamen and BiH government forces stranded half of the more than 30 tons of food,

medicine and water that arrived aboard at least four French military aircraft. Three UN trucks loaded with food were trapped by the firefight, a UN armoured personnel carrier was hit by gunfire, and four military observers were sightly wounded by shell fragments and broken glass. Major General MacKenzie said that most of the firing was coming from BiH government positions as Serb militia forces had nearly completed a withdrawal of their anti-aircraft and artillery batteries from the airport. 439/

411. In a move that ran parallel to the opening of the airport, the UN force continued with the deployment of 30 officers to serve as monitors at Serbian gunnery positions within the range of the airport. But this effort was stalled when one of the three-man groups, riding in an armoured personnel carrier, came under sniper fire from territory held by the BiH Government in Dobrinja. 440/

412. Shelling of Sarajevo was reported to have declined sharply since the weekend, but sniper fire was reported as worsening. 441/ Sporadic but highly destructive bombardment was reported from artillery, mortar and anti-aircraft fire striking numerous civilian buildings throughout the centre of the city. 442/

(b) Local reported events

413. A convoy of trucks belonging to UNHCR drove from the airport into the city with the first 15 tons of food, water, milk and medicine delivered by air as part of the humanitarian airlift to the city. The supplies were taken to a warehouse in the Skenderija district in the south-central area of the city. 443/

(c) International reported events

414. UN Security Council Resolution 761 called for the dispatch of "additional elements" of peacekeepers to Sarajevo. One thousand Canadian UNPROFOR troops were to be sent from Croatia to Sarajevo to assist in humanitarian aid deliveries and to help secure Sarajevo airport. 444/

415. Secretary of Defense Cheney said that if the UN authorized it, the United States was prepared to use air force and navy combat aeroplanes to protect relief missions in BiH. He ruled out the use of US ground forces in the conflict. 445/

D. July 1992

1. 1/7/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces were reported to have withdrawn from the airport area which was to be placed under UN control. The situation in Sarajevo itself was reported as volatile as sporadic fighting continued throughout the city. Source(s): Washington Post.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

416. Despite Monday's dispatch of UN troops from Croatia to take control of the Sarajevo airport, Sarajevo itself remained volatile as sporadic fighting continued throughout the city. Serbian forces were reported to have withdrawn from the Sarajevo airfield, and they were also reported to have taken their large artillery weapons with them. Muslim forces had likewise been persuaded to reduce their fire in the airport area. 446/

417. One hundred twenty-five French marines arrived at the airport and 1,000 members of the Canadian Mechanized Infantry and 80 armoured vehicles were scheduled to arrive on 2 July. These Canadian infantry forces were scheduled to be replaced within three weeks by combined UN peace-keeping forces from France, the Ukraine and Egypt. 447/

(b) Local reported events

418. The first UN relief supplies reached Sarajevo airport and local relief workers distributed 15 tons of food to 1,500 Muslim refugees and food and medical supplies also reached Koševo Hospital. 448/

(c) International reported events

419. US Defense Secretary, Richard B. Cheney, stated that the Bush administration was prepared to commit air and naval combat forces to escort and protect relief convoys into Sarajevo. 449/

2. 2/7/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military Activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: BiH and Serbian forces continued to exchange artillery fire around the airport. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

420. Following a series of delays that kept a Canadian mechanized infantry battalion stranded for three days on its 250 mile journey from Croatia, the Canadian battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Michel Jones, fought its way through a Serb roadblock 74 miles north-west of Sarajevo and deployed 40 of its 80 armoured vehicles around the perimeter of the Sarajevo airport. The airport was then declared ready for up to eight incoming relief flights a day. "The airport is now transformed. This is a military operation now", said Captain Raymond Hauben, commander of the United Nations peace-keeping forces at the airport. Asked what would happen if the warring sides opened fire on them, he said: "Anybody who shoots at us now won't live long. The time for these games is over". 450/

421. An UNPROFOR spokesman said that BiH and Serbians continued to exchange artillery fire around the airport as 60 UN observers awaited the Canadians. 451/

(b) Local reported events

422. Yugoslavia Prime Minister elect, Milan Panić, left the US to assume his leadership role and carry out his self-proclaimed "peace mission". 452/

423. Two flights arrived on this day for a total of 12 flights in the last three days and in total 60 tons of relief supplies had arrived so far. 453/

424. The first food supplies reached Sarajevo. The BiH Government called for Western military intervention to prevent Serbia from carving out "ethnically pure" areas in the republic. 454/

(c) International reported events

425. Four British Hercules relief aeroplanes left England for Zagreb to participate in the UN relief effort in Sarajevo. 455/

3. 3/7/92 (Friday)

(a) Military Activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Continued fighting was reported in the city, particularly in the area of Grbavica. Heavy machine-gun fire was reported in the western suburbs and sniper fire and occasional tank shells were reported in and around the city. Source(s): Washington Post, Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Vicinity of the town hall, to the rear of the Presidency; Sarajevo Zoo. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Three to four shells fell in the vicinity of the town hall, immediately to the rear of the Presidency; three tank shells struck near the Sarajevo Zoo, killing seven Muslims picnicking nearby, including three children. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Seven Bosnian Muslims picnicking near the Sarajevo Zoo (including three children) were killed when a tank opened fire from a distance of 1200 yards; The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 1359 people had been killed in Sarajevo to date. 456/ Source(s): Reuters; The BiH Health Ministry.

Narrative of Events:

426. UN military monitors had been permitted at about 10 sites where Serb guns were within firing range of the airport, but Serb officials stated that they would continue to shell the city itself while sparing the airport. 457/

427. Despite the arrival in Sarajevo of Europe's chief peace broker, Lord Carrington, no progress towards a political settlement was made. This stalemate was blamed in part by the BiH President's refusal to negotiate until all Serb heavy artillery and tanks were put under UN control and a republic-

wide cease-fire held for at least seven days. 458/ Shortly before Lord Carrington's arrival in an armoured convoy, three to four mortar shells fell in the vicinity of the town hall, immediately to the rear of the Presidential Building. There were no reports of any injuries. 459/

428. Continued fighting was reported in the city, particularly in the area of Grbavica. According to Slovenia tourist Milo Zdravić, age 39 non-Serb residents of the area had been forced at gun point into labour gangs. 460/

429. Heavy machine-gun fire was reported in the western suburbs bordering the Sarajevo airport. 461/

430. Sarajevo TV reported Serb sniper fire and occasional tank shells. Three tank shells were reported to have struck near the Sarajevo Zoo. This shelling killed seven Muslims picnicking nearby, including three children who had been climbing a cherry tree. 462/ The news agency of BiH said that the children were killed at the village of Kobilja Glava on the outskirts of Sarajevo when a tank opened fire from a distance of 1,200 yards. 463/

(b) Local reported events

431. EC chief negotiator Lord Carrington visited Sarajevo. 464/

432. Ten cargo aeroplanes, including the first US and British aeroplanes, brought 100 tons of food, medical supplies and warehouse equipment to Sarajevo. 465/

433. UN peacekeepers in Croatia identified at least four "reported concentration camps" in northern BiH. The International Committee of the Red Cross was assigned to investigate. 466/

4. 4/7/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The heaviest fighting for many days erupted in the city overnight, shortly before midnight as heavy artillery rounds hit Dobrinja. The firing appeared to hit closer to the city after midnight. The fighting was reportedly confined to Dobrinja until about 3:00 a.m., and then spread in intensity to Grbavica. Sounds of heavy shells were heard until 8:00 a.m.. Serb forces reportedly exchanged mortar and small-arms fire with BiH forces in the evening and the Old Town came under heavy mortar fire overnight. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: UN relief distribution site in the downtown area; Dobrinja area; area near the Holiday Inn; a house located 100 yards from an aircraft hangar at the airport; the Old Town area. Source(s): Washington Post; Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: A rocket smashed into a house approximately 100 yards from an aircraft hangar at the airport. Source(s): Washington Post; Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Four children killed and four others injured in "general assault" by Serb fighters in the western suburbs near the city airport; two Canadian UN soldiers were slightly injured by ricocheting bullets in Dobrinja. Source(s):

Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

434. Another 10 relief flights reached the Sarajevo airport while the city itself continued to be subjected to sniper fire and artillery and rocket attacks, including one on a UN relief distribution site in the downtown area. 467/

435. The heaviest fighting for many days erupted in the city, shortly before midnight, as heavy artillery rounds crashed into the western suburb of Dobrinja and red tracer fire was seen coming form Serbian positions in the hills surrounding the city. The firing appeared to come closer to the centre of the city shortly after midnight with heavy firing close to the Holiday Inn Hotel where the UN forces were lodged. The fighting erupted after Lord Carrington of Britain, the chief European Community negotiator, left the city saying he was dispirited by the lack of progress in talks with the leaders of the warring factions. 468/

436. Explosions could be seen and constant firing could be heard from the western suburb of the city near the airport which had recently been secured by Canadian peace-keeping troops. The fighting then moved closer to the city's downtown as gunners opened fire from the hills and the city's defenders fired back. 469/

437. The heavy overnight fighting in the city died down in the morning, raising hopes that UN relief flights into Sarajevo would continue as scheduled. The fighting ofthe prior evening, confined until 3:00 a.m. to the Dobrinja district, later spread towards the centre of the city, gaining in intensity in the suburb of Grbavica as dawn broke. The sounds of heavy shells and anti-aircraft fire were reportedly heard until 8:00 a.m.. It was reported by the United Nations that the city centre seemed to have escaped heavy damage and the headquarters of the UN peacekeepers in the central post office was not threatened at any point. 470/ UN officials decided that relief flights into the city would continue after the fierce overnight fighting died down. 471/

438. Artillery exchanges were reported to have intensified early in the western suburbs near the city airport. BiH radio said that a "general assault" by Serb fighters had been repulsed, leaving four children dead and four others wounded. BiH radio also said that Serb militiamen had forced Muslims from their homes in the Grbavica district, located near the airport. 472/

439. At the airport, a rocket smashed into a house approximately 100 yards from an aircraft hanger just minutes before a British relief flight landed. 473/

440. UN spokesman Fred Eckhard reported that two Canadian UN soldiers were slightly injured by ricocheting bullets in Dobrinja. 474/

441. Serb forces reportedly exchanged mortar and small-arms fire with the city's defenders in the evening. "The night was definitely quieter than Friday but that only means that heavy artillery was not used", Sarajevo radio editor Zoran Pirolič said. Small-arms fire was heard throughout the city from late evening into the morning, but no heavy shells were reported. The old part of the city came under mortar fire for several hours overnight, and fires could be seen in Dobrinja. Anti-aircraft fire and heavy machine-guns were also heard in the districts of Marijin Dvor, Hrasno and Mojmilo. 475/

5. 5/7/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Automatic weapons and occasional mortar blasts were reported early in the day but the firing was not as intense as the previous night. Source(s): Washington Post.

Targets Hit: Area near the airport where UN peace-keeping forces were unloading relief supplies; unspecified areas in the city. Source(s): Washington Post; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Three people were injured by Serbian sniper fire while driving on the road into the city centre. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Three people were injured by sniper fire; BiH's Crisis Committee reported that 1,359 people had been killed in Sarajevo alone since the fighting started. The committee put the toll in the Republic as a whole at 7,561 dead and more than 27,000 wounded. 476/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

442. Another 14 relief flights arrived in Sarajevo airport carrying 110 tons of supplies, but as UN peace-keeping forces were unloading these supplies they were occasionally subjected to bursts of automatic weapon fire and nearby shelling. 477/

443. Automatic weapons and occasional mortar blasts were reported early in the day but the firing was not as intense as the previous night. 478/ Sporadic artillery, mortar and small-arms fire hit the city as the Commander of UNPROFOR, General Satish Nambiar, visited the city. 479/

444. Three people were reportedly injured by Serbian sniper fire while driving on the road into the city centre. 480/

(b) Local reported events

445. According to Radio Sarajevo, Croats proclaimed a state of their own in BiH. The radio said that nationalists proclaimed a separate "Croatian State of Herceg-Bosna" in south-western BiH, with Mostar as its capital. 481/

446. UNPROFOR General Satish Nambiar, visited the city on his first tour of inspection since the airport was reopened. During his visit Nambiar met BiH President Alija Izetbegović, Serbian leader Radovan Karadžić and Serbian General Ratko Mladić. Speaking afterwards he told UNPROFOR commander General Lewis MacKenzie that the situation was "fragile" and "precarious". 482/

6. 6/7/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic mortar blasts and automatic gunfire were reported in the city through the night and shooting was heard in the Dobrinja district near the airfield. Mortar, light artillery and sniper attacks continued from the suburbs west of the airport, especially the

Dobrinja district. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Holiday Inn; Old Town area; the Parliament building. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Serb snipers were reported to be firing on the city from buildings and hillside vantage points. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

447. Sporadic mortar blasts and automatic gunfire was reported in the city through the night and shooting was heard in the Dobrinja district near the airfield. 483/

448. Mortar, light artillery and sniper attacks continued from the suburbs west of the airport, especially the Dobrinja district. Serb snipers, from buildings and hillside vantage points, maintained fire on the city itself and witnesses reported heavy fighting in the morning. A nurse at the main hospital stated that there had been "casualties, as there are every day", but did not reveal the numbers of killed and wounded. 484/ Mortar fire was reported as hitting the old Muslim quarter, and the Parliament Building. 485/ Several rooms of the Holiday Inn were reportedly struck by mortar fire. 486/

(b) Local reported events

449. Russia became the latest country to join the airlift on Sunday. It sent two Antonov-124 cargo aeroplanes with fire fighting equipment for the city. UNHCR official Peter Kessler said that some 50,000 people were being provided with food in Sarajevo, "and the number is going up steadily". 487/

450. Reuters reported that the Holiday Inn management was only renting rooms on the east and west side of the building due to mortar and shell destruction on the other sides. 488/

(c) International reported events

451. US National Security advisor Brent Scowcroft stated that land relief convoys were likely to be needed given the volume of supplies needed, and that the US was willing to provide air cover if needed. 489/

7. 7/7/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fifteen tank rounds hit the area around the Holiday Inn. Firing extended east toward the city centre. The fighting eased later. Heavy artillery and light weapon fire was heard late in the evening in and around the city. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: American C-130 cargo jet; the area near the Holiday Inn; the area extending east toward the city centre and the Presidency building. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: American C-130 cargo jet hit by small-arms fire, slightly injuring one serviceman; 15 tank rounds hit the area around the Holiday Inn. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: It was reported that sniper fire had doubled in intensity in the city centre since Monday. Agence France Presse noted that snipers' single shots were sometimes followed by bursts of machine-gun fire from BiH police or militiamen shooting at targets. 490/ According to UN sources, French UNPROFOR soldiers twice returned fire in the past few days when their armoured personnel carriers became the targets of snipers on the road from the airport to the city centre. 491/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Casualties: One American serviceman was slightly injured. Source(s):Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

452. A Pentagon spokesman said that a US serviceman aboard an American C-130 cargo jet was slightly injured by debris projected by small-arms fire at Sarajevo airport during the day. 492/

453. It was reported that 15 tank rounds hit the area around the Holiday Inn Hotel, home of most of the international press corps, and that firing extended east toward the city centre and the Presidency building. Fighting eased later and UNPROFOR armoured personnel carriers began patrolling the city centre.

454. The battle erupted after BiH President Alija Izetbegović assured the UNPROFOR commander, General Lewis MacKenzie, that BiH forces had no intent of breaking out of the city to link up with Croatian troops to the west. The combat was reported to be the worst since the warring parties agreed to a partial cease-fire last month to allow an international airlift of emergency aid to begin. 493/

455. Heavy artillery fire and light weapon fire was heard late in the evening in and around the city. The fighting was reported only hours after the G-7 leaders expressed support for possible military action. There was speculation that a heavy barrage of mortar fire originated from BiH forces seeking to break out of the city's siege. The night sky was lit up by flares fired to help BiH troops in their attack. 494/

(b) Local reported events

456. Amid heavy mortar fire, BiH President Alija Izetbegović left for his scheduled meeting with President Bush in Helsinki where he was planning on seeking arms and ammunition for the continued defence of Sarajevo. 495/

457. UN observers oversaw an exchange of 36 Serbian prisoners for the same number of Muslims in the city. Ten Serbs, however, refused to return to the zone held by their militia, demanding instead to stay in the city centre where many Serbs still lived among Bosnian Muslims. Their request was granted. 496/

458. The UN airlift delivered 145 tons of food and medical supplies but officials stated that at least 200 tons were needed on a daily basis. 497/

459. The International Committee of the Red Cross returned to Sarajevo to resume its attempts to gain access to alleged detention centres. 498/

460. The Macedonian Government under Nikola Kljusev resigned over its failure to win unconditional recognition of independence. 499/

(c) International reported events

461. The Group of Seven world leaders issued a strong warning that would back military intervention if needed to insure that aid reached Sarajevo. 500/

8. 8/7/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Some of the fiercest fighting was reported overnight and throughout the day and night. The overnight fighting died down in the city as dawn broke. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Oslobodjenje building; a number of unidentified buildings in the city centre. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: The Oslobodjenje building and a number of other buildings in the city centre were reported ablaze. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Sarajevo radio reported that in the last 24 hours, 11 people had been killed in Sarajevo, and 41 were wounded. 501/ Source(s): Reuters; Sarajevo Radio.

Narrative of Events:

462. Some of the fiercest fighting was reported to have occurred late Tuesday night and throughout the day and night on Wednesday, just hours after the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, completed her tour of Sarajevo. 502/

463. The overnight fighting in Sarajevo died down in the centre of the city as dawn broke, but a number of buildings were ablaze, including the headquarters of the newspaper, Oslobodjenje. 503/

(b) Local reported events

464. BiH President Alija Izetbegović said in an interview with the New York Times that he would ask US President George Bush for arms and ammunition to prevent mass killing of civilians if Serb forces overran the city. "I'm afraid the population would be subjected to a terrible slaughter as a revenge for their 100 or 200 days of resistance", he said. 504/

465. Sadako Ogata, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, after meeting with representatives of the warring factions stated: "The airlift is not the solution, far from the solution. So far, there have been 84 flights and more than 900 tons of supplies, . . . but the main emphasis must be on land convoys. Sarajevo is not the only place that needs assistance". 505/

(c) International reported events

466. The CSCE suspended Yugoslavia for three months, accusing the rump state of aggression against its neighbours. 506/

9. 9/7/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: At 10:00 p.m. on Wednesday, Serbian forces advanced under heavy mortar and rocket fire to several points along the Miljacka River, but at 1:00 a.m., the offensive had been beaten back (though shelling continued overnight). Heavy fighting continued in the afternoon and resumed at approximately 4:00 p.m. between the UN headquarters and the airport. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: UN armoured personnel carrier, 200 metres from the UNPROFOR headquarters; an unidentified large building between UN headquarters and the airport. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: A UN armoured personnel carrier was reportedly hit by carbine or assault rifle bullets; an unidentified large building between UN headquarters and the airport was reportedly ablaze. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Constant sniping, small-arms fire and occasional mortar rounds were reported in the morning. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

467. At 10:00 p.m. on Wednesday night, Serbian infantry forces advanced under heavy mortar and rocket fire to several points along the Miljacka River, which runs through the city centre. By 1:00 a.m. Thursday, the offensive had been beaten back but the shelling continued throughout the night. 507/

468. Fighting in Sarajevo eased in the morning to comparative normality, which included constant sniping, small-arms fire and occasional mortar rounds. 508/

469. Heavy fighting erupted again in the afternoon after a three-hour lull and two UN convoys came under fire. The convoys came under fire around midday less than 200 metres from the UN peace-keeping forces headquarters. One armoured car was hit, apparently by carbine or assault rifle bullets. 509/

470. Armed clashes between Serbs and BiH forces resumed at approximately 4:00 p.m. between the UN headquarters and Sarajevo airport. Within minutes of the resumption, the fighting appeared to be very heavy. A large building was reported to be ablaze. Fighting was also reported further east near the city centre with shelling, mortar, and small-arms fire reported. 510/

(b) International reported events

471. US President Bush rejected BiH President Izetbegović's plea for direct military intervention, but he did repeat a call for a combined international effort to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid. Both Italy and France promised to increase their participation. France announced that it had sent an additional 700 troops and a squadron of helicopter gun-ships to protect the relief corridors within Sarajevo. But UN Commander Major General MacKenzie recommended delaying their immediate use because of heavy ground fighting. 511/

472. BiH President Izetbegović urged for Western military action at the CSCE

summit in Helsinki. He recommended that the West place troops on the BiH-Serbia border in order to prevent Serbia from supplying arms to its "brothers" in BiH. 512/

473. There were reports of a gathering international momentum for a naval blockade of Serbia and Montenegro and for the opening of a land corridor, by force if necessary. 513/

10. 10/7/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Occasional gunfire was reported in the city as the sides exchanged artillery and machine-gun fire overnight. Fighting was also reported in Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Canadian UNPROFOR barracks (former Yugoslav army's Halilovići barracks located in Vitkovac, 400 metres north of the UNPROFOR Sarajevo headquarters); the Holiday Inn; the city centre. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: The Canadian UNPROFOR barracks was hit by three mortar rounds at around 7:40 p.m.. One mortar round exploded in a building used as a quartermaster's store, while the two others fell on the car park, causing damage but no injuries; three mortars hit the Holiday Inn. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Sarajevo Radio reported that one person died in street battles in the Dobrinja district and one other was killed in the shelling of the city centre. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

474. Only occasional gunfire was reported in the city after Serbs and Muslim and Croat fighters exchanged artillery and machine-gun fire during the night. 514/

475. Two Canadian members of the UN peace-keeping force were wounded early Saturday as fighting flared around the airport. The two UN "blue berets" stationed at Sarajevo airport were hit by small-arms fire around 2:00 a.m.. They were not seriously injured and there were no plans to evacuate them. The attack came after three mortar rounds hit a barracks used by the Canadian members of UNPROFOR. The bombardment of the former Yugoslav army's Halilovići barracks occurred at around 7:30 p.m. One mortar round exploded in a building used as a quartermaster's store, while the two others fell on the car park, causing damage but no injuries. The barracks were located in Vitkovac, 400 metres north of the UN force's headquarters in Sarajevo. 515/

476. Three mortars hit the Holiday Inn. Radio Sarajevo reported that one person died in street battles in the Dobrinja district and another person was killed in the shelling of the city centre. 516/

(b) Local reported events

477. Relief flights increased to up to 18 flights a day, bringing in more than 200 tons of supplies per day. 517/

(c) International reported events

478. International pressure on Serbia to end the fighting was stepped up at the CSCE. The 51 member countries condemned Serbia and demanded an immediate end to the fighting. 518/

479. In Helsinki, the Western European Union defence alliance agreed to send a naval flotilla with air support to patrol the Otranto Strait off the Yugoslav coast and said that experts would study ways to open a land corridor to get aid to Sarajevo. 519/

11. 11/7/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo came under renewed heavy bombardment after three days of relative calm. Dobrinja reportedly was hit by more than 100 shells overnight. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The city and the hospital; Dobrinja area; the Parliament building; a UN armoured personnel carrier at a point halfway between the UN headquarters and the BiH Presidency Building. Source(s): Reuters; Sarajevo Radio; New York Times.

Description of Damage: The Parliament building was hit and set afire, but was quickly extinguished; a rocket propelled grenade fired from the Serb occupied hillside position narrowly missed a UN armoured personnel carrier halfway between the UN headquarters and the BiH Presidency Building. When the UN soldiers emerged from the damaged vehicle they came under fire from machine-gun and anti-aircraft weapons which killed two to three civilians and wounded three others. Source(s): Reuters; Sarajevo Radio; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Despite the relative calm in the city, snipers reportedly killed at least three people looking for food. 520/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: The Muslim and Croat crisis headquarters reported two people killed and numerous others wounded in the overnight fighting 521/; two to three civilians were killed and three others were wounded after an attack on a UN armoured personnel carrier at a point halfway between the UN headquarters and the BiH Presidency Building; three people were killed by snipers while looking for food; the BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 1420 people had been killed and 8040 people had been wounded in Sarajevo to date. 522/ Source(s): New York Times; Reuters; BiH Public Health Ministry.

Narrative of Events:

480. Overnight, Serb forces on the Trebević mountain overlooking Sarajevo shelled the city and hit the hospital, Zoran Pirolić, Sarajevo radio director said. He also said that "the brunt of the artillery attack was sustained, as usual, by Dobrinja, where more than 100 shells fell until dawn". The BiH parliament building was also hit and set afire but the fire was quickly extinguished, Pirolić said. 523/

481. As dawn broke, the fighting and shelling reportedly eased. 524/

482. Sarajevo came under renewed heavy bombardment after three days of relative quiet. 525/

483. A rocket propelled grenade fired from the Serb occupied hillside

position narrowly missed a United Nations' armoured personnel carrier at a point half way between the UN headquarters and the BiH Presidency building. When the UN soldiers emerged from the damaged vehicle they came under fire from machine-gun and anti-aircraft weapons. Two or three civilians were killed and three more were wounded. President Izetbegović had been expected to arrive in the city at the same time in a similar UN vehicle. 526/

(b) Local reported events

484. BiH President Izetbegović returned to Sarajevo in the afternoon aboard a Western relief flight following his Thursday meeting in Helsinki with President Bush. Upon his arrival he was greeted by angry demands from Muslim fighters that he release scarce stocks of ammunition for an attempt to break through to Goražde. 527/

485. Nineteen aeroplanes, the most in one day, brought 179 tons of emergency supplies to the airport and an agreement was signed to let UN peace-keeping troops guard a road corridor from the airport to the city, UN officials said. The agreement allowed UN peace-keeping forces to guard the corridor to protect trucks entering the city with aid. 528/

486. UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said that the warring sides agreed to a three-hour cease-fire beginning at 8:00 a.m. Sunday in the Dobrinja district to allow the first big delivery of aid to the area where 30,000 people were reportedly trapped. 529/

12. 12/7/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic shelling was reported, but there were no fierce battles. Sniping was said to be a major problem. Source(s): Reuters; Sarajevo Radio.

Targets Hit: Some central areas; Hrasnica area. Source(s):Reuters; Sarajevo Radio; BiH Crisis Headquarters.

Description of Damage: In Hrasnica, four children were reported killed and two seriously wounded in a mortar attack. Source(s):Reuters; Sarajevo Radio; BiH Crisis Headquarters.

Sniping Activity: Constant sniper and small-arms fire was reported in Dobrinja; a French relief aeroplane suffered minor damage to its engine and fuselage from small-arms fire, probably from a sniper rifle. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Casualties: In Hrasnica, four children were killed and two seriously wounded in a mortar attack. Source(s): Reuters; BiH Crisis Headquarters.

Narrative of Events:

487. UN relief trucks crossed a no-man's land to the cut-off Muslim suburb of Dobrinja where 35,000 civilians were under siege. The UN trucks were allowed a five hour truce during which they delivered 108 tons of food and medical supplies. When the truce expired the suburb was once again isolated by constant sniper and small-arms fire. 530/

488. A French relief aeroplane suffered minor damage from small-arms fire. A

UN official stated that someone had been shooting at incoming aircraft and the French aeroplane took three small-arms shots, probably from a sniper rifle. The damage was not reported as serious, with one bullet striking behind the engine and two going through the fuselage. 531/

489. Sarajevo radio reported sporadic shelling of some central areas but said that there were no fierce battles. "It was a quieter night. The main problem is now snipers", a Sarajevo journalist said. 532/

490. Radio Sarajevo reporters said that heavy shelling by Serb forces was preventing ambulances from reaching dead and wounded in the streets. 533/

491. The BiH crisis headquarters reported that in Hrasnica, a Sarajevo suburb, four children were reported killed and two seriously wounded in a mortar attack. 534/

(b) Local reported events

492. Over 150 flights had reached Sarajevo over the last 10 days bringing in a total of 1,700 tons of aid. 535/

(c) International reported events

493. The United Nations Security Council authorized 500 more peacekeepers to speed up the relief effort. 536/ UN Security Council Resolution 764 authorized the dispatch of 500 more peacekeepers to Sarajevo (from 1,100 to 1,600) to help keep the airport open for the influx of relief supplies. 537/

13. 13/7/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The outskirts of the city including Dobrinja was shelled on Sunday evening and died down after midnight. A mortar bombardment was reported near the UN headquarters in the city. Sporadic automatic weapons and mortar fire continued throughout the day. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Four power transmission lines reportedly dynamited by Serbian forces; area outside the UNPROFOR Headquarters hit by 13 mortars; the outskirts of the city, including the Dobrinja District; the Serb-held Lukavica barracks. Source(s): New York Times, Helsinki Watch; Reuters; SRNA.

Description of Damage: The dynamiting of four power transmission lines idled the pumps providing the city with water; the mortar attack of UNPROFOR Headquarters killed a teenager and wounded at least four in the street outside. Source(s): New York Times, Helsinki Watch; Reuters; SRNA.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One killed, and at least four wounded in the mortar attack on UNPRPOFOR Headquarters; reports estimated that between eight to 10 people were killed and 32 wounded in attacks; it was also estimated that at least 25 people had been killed since Saturday with dozens more severely wounded. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

494. Serbian forces marked the 100th day of the Sarajevo siege by dynamiting four power transmission lines and knocking out power to the city, idling the pumps providing the city with its water. Morale was described as being at its lowest point. 538/ Emergency power was restored to some public buildings by generators, but fuel for these generators was reported to be in short supply. 539/

495. A mortar bombardment shook the headquarters of the UN force in Sarajevo and the UN said that the blasts killed a teenager and wounded at least four in the street outside. Thirteen mortars reportedly landed outside the headquarters within four minutes. According to UN spokesman Mik Magnusson, "[m]ortars have landed in the street and the parking lot adjacent to the building before . . . but never anything like this". 540/

496. Calm returned to the city after heavy artillery shelling killed eight people. According to Sarajevo radio, the outskirts of the city, including the district of Dobrinja, were shelled on Sunday evening and everything died down after midnight. The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said that the large Serb-held Lukavica barracks outside the city came under artillery attack at 6:00 a.m.. 541/

497. It was reported that sporadic automatic weapons exchanges and mortar fire continued throughout the day and authorities said that 10 people had been killed and 32 wounded. 542/

498. The recent increase in artillery, mortar and rocket bombardments reportedly killed at least 25 people since Saturday and severely wounded dozens more. 543/

(b) Local reported events

499. Many city residents were reported to be living on a diet consisting only of bread, pasta and a thin gruel made of water and wild greens from the hillsides. 544/

500. The relay station on Trebević Mountain that carried telephone connections beyond Sarajevo was reportedly switched off by Serbian forces. 545/

501. Henrik Nordentoft, an official of the UNHCR, coordinating the airlift stated that "[t]he main problem now is getting food out from four warehouses at Sarajevo to the people on the ground. We have identified 102 communities which need help and 70 to 80 have been covered. We have been unable to reach the others so far because of the danger from snipers". 546/

14. 14/7/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported calm most of the day following heavy bombardments on Monday. As night fell, the bombardment began again with heavy artillery, mortar and rocket attacks. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Area near the UN headquarters; the Baščaršija area. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Nearly continuous sniper fire was reported around the airport with a Canadian sharpshooter fatally shooting a Serb sniper who had slightly wounded another Canadian soldier. Source(s): Washington Post.

Casualties: One Serb sniper was killed and one Canadian soldier was wounded in exchanges between snipers and Canadian forces near the airport. Source(s): Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

502. Croat forces appeared to be advancing on the city. UN spokesman Mik Magnusson said that for the first time, Croat forces had moved up from the coast. "It is a fair assumption that they [Croats] are firing within six miles of Sarajevo", he said. 547/

503. Serbian forces reportedly were reinforced with new 155 millimetre howitzers from Serbia. 548/

504. UN officials expressed concern about the nearly continuous sniper fire around the airport. They revealed that a Canadian sharpshooter fatally shot a Serb sniper who had slightly wounded another Canadian soldier. 549/

505. Sarajevo was reported calm most of the day following heavy bombardments on Monday and 48 hours without electricity. 550/ Mortar bombs were reported to have fallen near the UN headquarters early in the day, but nobody was reported hurt. 551/

506. As night fell, the bombardment began again with heavy artillery, mortar and rocket attacks on the city centre area and on Baščaršija, the old Muslim Quarter along the Miljacka River. 552/

(b) Local reported events

507. Yugoslav Prime Minister Panić was confirmed and he promised to do all that he could to get the JNA's weapons out of BiH and to "bring order to Belgrade, Serbia, and Yugoslavia". 553/

508. A record 20 UN sponsored flights arrived at Sarajevo airport.

509. Electricity was restored to a few key buildings, but the majority of the population was without electricity and water. The State electric utility managed to restore 3 per cent of the city's normal electric use, but this was directed to army headquarters, hospitals and telephone switching centres. Water pumps were also turned on to these key buildings for at least few hours each day. 554/

510. It was also reported that many of the Serbian telephone lines had been knocked out by the power outage since they shared a common Sarajevo switching centre. 555/

511. All attempts to reach the four damaged power lines at Vogošća failed when repair crews, accompanied by UN officials, were turned back by Serbian commanders. 556/

15. 15/7/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces reportedly shelled the city centre and suburbs early in the morning and again in the afternoon. Sniper fire was described as intense. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniping activity was described as intense: A French aid worker was shot and wounded by a sniper; an eight year-old boy was hit by sniper fire while crossing a bridge by the River Miljacka, and efforts to rescue him resulted in additional sniper fire. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Casualties: One French aid worker was wounded by sniper fire; an eight year-old boy was hit by sniper fire (condition not specified); the Sarajevo Crisis Centre reported 13 dead and 72 wounded in the city as sniper fire and shelling hit Sarajevo's streets on Wednesday; 557/ an incomplete toll on the fighting in the city said that 32 people had been killed and 130 wounded between midday Tuesday and the same time Wednesday. 558/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

512. Serb forces shelled the city centre and suburbs early in the morning and again in the afternoon. A French aid worker was shot and wounded by a sniper. Residents described the sniper fire in the city as intense. 559/

513. In one reported sniping incident, an eight year-old boy was found on the embankment near one of the bridges crossing the River Miljacka. Attempts by passers-by to drag the boy behind a low wall failed as snipers opened fire on them too. It was reported at one hospital that some 15 people were shot by snipers on Sunday alone. 560/

(b) International reported events

514. A new round of peace talks began in London under Lord Carrington. 561/

515. President Bush and other world leaders conferred at two separate summit meetings. 562/

516. Western military experts stated that air attacks on Serbian artillery positions in the hills around Sarajevo would be severely limited without an accompanying ground force. 563/

16. 16/7/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bombardment of the city continued until the late evening. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Unidentified market. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: One person was killed, and seven others were wounded in a mortar attack on an unidentified market. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One person killed, seven wounded in a mortar bomb attack on a busy market. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

517. A mortar bomb reportedly hit a busy market, killing one person and wounding seven others. Police originally reported two deaths in the latest of several mortar attacks on the market during the week. 564/

518. Sarajevo radio reported that Serbian forces kept up the bombardment of the city until late in the evening. 565/

(b) Local reported events

519. UN relief trucks once again managed to get through to Muslims trapped in the Sarajevo suburb of Dobrinja. 566/

520. The NATO Standing Naval Force Mediterranean, stationed in the Adriatic, began patrolling the region to ensure compliance with UN economic sanctions against Yugoslavia. 567/

(c) International reported events

521. Leaders of BiH's warring factions held a second day of European Community-sponsored peace talks, still failing to sit down face to face. Portuguese diplomat Jose Cutileiro began a second round of talks in the afternoon with BiH Foreign Minister Haris Silajdžić, who said Wednesday that he rejected any direct talks with "war criminal" Radovan Karadžić unless Serb heavy guns in Sarajevo were placed under UN control. 568/

17. 17/7/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sources reported a three-hour bombardment of the city's old quarter and an area near the televison station. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Maršal Tito Street (a few hundred yards from the BiH Presidency); city's old quarter; the area near the television station. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: At least four people were seriously wounded by a shell which landed on Maršal Tito Street; houses were reported afire after a three hour bombardment of the city's old quarter and an area near the television station. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported around the main cross roads in the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: At least four people were seriously wounded by a shell which landed on Maršal Tito Street. Source(s):Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

522. An artillery shell slammed into a Sarajevo street, just a few hundred yards from where British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd was conferring with BiH President Alija Izetbegović. At least four people were seriously hurt in the blast. The shell, believed to have been fired by Serb forces, landed on Maršal Tito Street a few hundred yards from the BiH Presidency building. Sniper fire was also reported around the main cross roads in the city as Hurd arrived with 17 tons of relief supplies. 569/

523. Serb shelling and mortar fire set houses afire early in the day during a three hour bombardment of the city's old quarter and an area near the television station. 570/

(b) Local reported events

524. Major General Lewis Mackenzie asked to be relieved of his UN command of the peace-keeping forces in Sarajevo because of a series of death threats against him. His efforts to keep in touch with all of the warring factions had reportedly cost him the confidence of some groups. 571/ Major General MacKenzie also accused all sides of cheating, saying that they had heavy guns that they had not declared. 572/

(c) International reported events

525. In London, after three days of talks, the three sides to the conflict signed a two week cease-fire agreement which was to take effect at 6:00 p.m. on Sunday, 19 July. The agreement included a promise to place all heavy weapons including artillery guns, mortars and rocket-launchers under United Nations supervision throughout BiH. 573/

526. UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was reportedly opposed to this agreement as it placed too much responsibility on UN forces and would take three months and 1100 men to enforce. He later stated that such actions would draw UN forces into a "new Vietnam". 574/

527. In speaking to reporters in Sarajevo, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd ruled out any direct Western military action to save the city and he specifically singled out the United States as one of the countries that had decided not to take military action. 575/

18. 18/7/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The evening shelling was quieter than most during the week. Sporadic small-arms and automatic weapons fire were heard in the centre of New Sarajevo, with the last shots heard at about 7:00 a.m.. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Central Old Town and Dobrinja fell under several mortar attacks. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

528. Gunfire gradually fell silent during Friday night and through Saturday, 24 hours before the deadline for a two-week cease-fire at 6:00 p.m. Sunday. 576/

529. "The night was quieter than most this week. There were mortar exchanges and small-arms fire, but nothing as heavy as we were getting used to", said Zoran Babić, a Sarajevo radio editor. "There has been a letdown in fighting, but it nevertheless persists. So it's too early to talk about a cease-fire, in which all want to believe in, but few really do". Describing the overnight exchanges of fire, UN spokesman Mik Magnusson said: "A little noisy, but not too bad". The central Old Town and the Dobrinja district fell under several mortar attacks, Babić said. There was sporadic small-arms and automatic weapons fire in the centre of new Sarajevo (a modern residential complex, most of which was completed for the 1984 Winter Olympics Games). The last shots were heard at 7:00 a.m. in the city centre near the line separating the warring factions. 577/

(b) Local reported events

530. A convoy of 183 sick and handicapped children was evacuated from the city by a French humanitarian agency. The children, mainly 10 to 14 year-olds, were accompanied by their mothers to hospitals in Split, Croatia and Milan, Italy. 578/

(c) International reported events

531. US Pentagon officials announced that any attack on Serbian troops to rescue Sarajevo would only toughen the Serb resolve. 579/

19. 19/7/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The warring factions exchanged fire overnight, but shelling tapered off in the morning, just hours before a cease-fire was to come into force. Twenty minutes before the cease-fire, 29 mortar shells struck near the UN Headquarters where negotiations were taking place. Sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire continued several hours after the cease-fire was to begin. Heavy fighting was reported in the evening. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; New York Times.

Targets Hit: A French C-130 Hercules was struck by two bullets as it landed; the radio and televison building; the Koševsko Brdo district (in the north of the city); 29 mortar shells exploded 250 yards from the UN Headquarters (cutting short a meeting there between Panić and Izetbegović). Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Snipers were reported as active in the morning. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 1,467 people had been killed and 8,355 had been wounded in Sarajevo to date. 580/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health Bulletin.

Narrative of Events:

532. Sources close to BiH territorial defence forces said that fighting had broken out in the past few nights between armed paramilitary groups, most notably those of Juka Prazina, or Robin Hood as he is known to locals. 581/

533. A French C-130 Hercules was hit by two bullets as it landed, but the UN reported that nobody was hurt. 582/

534. The warring factions exchanged fire overnight, but shelling tapered off in the morning, hours before a cease-fire was to come into force. Sarajevo radio journalist Jasna Dučić said that Dobrinja was hardest hit in the fighting. The television and radio building a few miles from the city centre was attacked in the shelling which started at around midnight and eased at around dawn. Artillery shelling and shooting were reported particularly in the district of Koševsko Brdo in the north of the city. Snipers were reported as still active in the morning. There was no immediate word on casualties. 583/

535. Sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire continued several hours after the cease-fire was to begin. Some reports were received suggesting that the truce had failed to take hold immediately in the places where the fighting had been most intense. 584/

536. The meeting between Yugoslav Prime Minister, Milan Panić and BiH President Izetbegović was cut short by a barrage of 29 mortars that exploded 250 yards from the UN Building where they were meeting. The meeting occurred just 20 minutes before the cease-fire was to take effect. 585/

537. Heavy fighting was reported in the evening. 586/

(b) Local reported events

538. New Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panić flew to Sarajevo and met BiH President Alija Izetbegović for almost three hours at UN military headquarters. Panić said that he offered to start peace talks immediately with BiH leaders to end the conflict, saying Yugoslavia and the Bosnian Serbs were ready to end "this stupid, unbelievable, unconscionable war". He said that Bosnian Serbs would put heavy weapons under control of the United Nations around both the besieged town of Goraždé and Sarajevo itself. 587/ Izetbegović told reporters that Panić appeared "insufficiently informed" on what was happening in BiH and that he doubted the Prime Minister could deliver on his promises to rein in the Serb irregulars. 588/

20. 20/7/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A heavy mortar barrage exploded near the airport just hours after a new cease-fire had begun. This bombardment coincided with reported Serb shelling elsewhere in the city. Source(s): Washington Post.

Targets Hit: The airport area, including an airport hangar; the Presidency Building; a narrow street near the old military hospital, near a bakery in the city centre; the Old Town area. Source(s): Washington Post; Reuters; New York Times.

Description of Damage: A heavy mortar barrage exploded around the airport, injuring two Canadian soldiers and destroying an airport hangar; three mortar rounds hit the Presidency Building, causing at least 10 casualties (local radio said that five people were killed); one mortar shell struck near a narrow street near the old military hospital, near a bakery in the city centre, killing two and wounding 12; four were killed by a mortar round in the Old Town; two people were killed near the military hospital. Source(s): Washington Post; Reuters; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: two Canadian soldiers were wounded by shrapnel from airport shelling; at least 10 unspecified casualties (local radio reported five dead) after the shelling of the Presidency Building; two people were killed and 12 were wounded from the shelling near the old military hospital; Sarajevo Hospital reported 15 killed and more than 100 others injured from the day's shelling; another report counted 12 people killed (including four killed by a mortar round in the Old Town, two near the military hospital and five women in a mini-van). Source(s): Washington Post; Reuters; New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

539. UN officials halted their two week relief airlift when a heavy mortar barrage exploded around the airport just hours after the new cease-fire had begun. Among the casualties were two Canadian soldiers who were struck by shrapnel. An airport hanger was also destroyed by mortar fire. The airport bombardment coincided with heavy Serb shelling elsewhere in the city. 589/

540. UN spokesman Francois Giuliani said that three mortar rounds landed on the Presidency Building, causing at least 10 casualties, but that it was not yet clear whether anyone was killed. 590/ Local radio said that five people were killed. 591/

541. According to figures compiled by Sarajevo hospitals, the most recent Serbian shelling killed 15 people and wounded more than 100 others. One mortar shell struck a narrow street near the old military hospital shortly before noon, killing two people and wounding 12. 592/ Another report stated that at least 12 people were killed in the city, among those were: four killed in the old town, two near a military hospital, and five women in a mini-van. 593/

(b) Local reported events

542. "Because of the proximity of the shelling to the airport and the fact that splinters from the shells are flying across the airfield, flights have been suspended", said Major Andrew Venus, a spokesman for the British UNPROFOR contingent. 594/

(c) International reported events

543. Opposing Yugoslav membership in international bodies, the EC Arbitration Commission said that the new Yugoslavia "cannot be accepted as the sole successor". 595/

21. 21/7/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported on UN targets. Sporadic artillery, machine-gun and small-arms fire preceded heavy fighting that broke out at 11:30 p.m. in several of the city's suburbs, with fighting and artillery duels continuing until 4:00 a.m.. Four hundred explosions hit west of the airport. Slight shelling and gunfire were reported in the city centre overnight. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo airport; relief vehicle at airport; UNHCR food storage site and vehicles at airport; UNPROFOR "Tall Mike" installation post; the area west of the airport; the Halilovići barracks ("Beaver Camp", housing Canadian UN forces north-east of the airport); the city centre. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Sarajevo airport was closed because of shelling; several UNHCR vehicles were damaged at the airport and the hangar where UNHCR stored its food supplies was hit between two and 12 times by mortar fire; shrapnel from mortar rounds damaged the antenna of a "Tall Mike" radar installation used by Ukrainian UN troops to determine the origin of artillery fire; 400 explosions, most notably from 155 millimetre cannons landed in points west of the airport; other 120 and 82 millimetre mortar shells hit the Halilovići barracks (a.k.a. "Beaver Camp"), where Canadian UN forces were housed three kilometres north-east of the airport. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

544. Sarajevo airport was closed amid mortar and machine-gun fire but reopened for humanitarian flights 80 minutes later. UNHCR spokesman Ron Redmond stated that the closure was ordered by Canadian General Lewis MacKenzie after a mortar round landed near a UN control post. Before the closure order, six flights bringing humanitarian aid had arrived in the city during the morning--one each from France, Britain, Canada, Germany, Belgium and Spain. 596/ Annick Roulet, a UNHCR spokeswoman, stated that the round of shelling began at 10:00 a.m. and damaged several vehicles involved in the unloading of relief supplies. The hangar where the UNHCR stored its food supplies and had its offices was hit twice by the mortar fire and 19 UNHCR staffers sought refuge in a bunker. Two cars belonging to UNHCR were also hit. 597/

545. Pilots continued to dodge bullets and shrapnel when the airlift was resumed. Some of the worst fighting in three weeks broke out west of the city late Tuesday night and early Wednesday. 598/

546. Shrapnel from mortar rounds reportedly damaged the antenna of a "Tall Mike" radar installation used by Ukrainian UN troops to determine the origin of artillery fire. UNPROFOR spokesman Mik Magnusson said that he believed the installation could have been the target. 12 mortar rounds fired at the same time hit the nearby airport hangar used by staff of the UNHCR. Magnusson stated that "blue berets" had pinpointed the path of the mortar rounds that damaged the "Tall Mike", but had been unable to determine which side fired them. 599/

547. Sporadic artillery, machine-gun and small-arms fire preceded heavy fighting that broke out at 11:30 p.m. in several of the city's suburbs, including Ilidža, Butmir, Hrasnica, Dobrinja and Stup among others, with fighting and artillery duels continuing until 4:00 a.m.. A UN source said that 400 explosions, most notably from 155 millimetre cannons, landed in points west of the airport. Other 120 and 82 millimetre mortar shells fell on the Halilovići barracks (a.k.a. "Beaver Camp"), where Canadian UN forces were housed. No casualties were reported. Only slight shelling and gunfire were reported in the city centre overnight, and a relative calm prevailed there early on Wednesday. 600/

(b) Local reported events

548. Major General Lewis MacKenzie, the outgoing commander of UNPROFOR, criticized all parties to the conflict. He accused them of mortaring their own positions in order to create the impression that they were being fired upon. He also stated that these same combatants were breaking the international rules of war by setting up mortars beside hospitals, artillery units beside schools, and by retaliating to military attacks by hitting civilian targets. 601/

22. 22/7/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: It was reported that overnight there was heavy fighting with artillery and mortars. At mid-afternoon the city was reported as "unusually calm". Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

549. Sporadic sniping and machine-gun fire persisted in the city after a night of heavy fighting with artillery and mortars. Fighting between Muslims and Serbs erupted near the airport after midnight. The battles lasted for more than two hours before tapering off into sporadic exchanges. 602/

550. Sarajevo radio reported at mid-afternoon that the city was "unusually calm". 603/

(b) Local reported events

551. UNPROFOR said that humanitarian aid flights were arriving normally at the airport. A total of 215 tons of food on 15 aircraft was delivered to Sarajevo as the airlift continued. 604/

552. UN officials made a last minute decision to cancel a flight scheduled to carry 27 BiH athletes to the Olympic games in Barcelona. They stated that the delegation must be cut to the two registered athletes, and eight others, before they would allow the aeroplane to leave. 605/

23. 23/7/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A police spokesman in the city said there was scattered mortar and machine-gun fire overnight, but overall, "it was the calmest night since Sunday". Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: CNN camera crew vehicle; unidentified public kitchen; a crowded suburban street in Hrasnica. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: A car carrying a CNN camera crew came under close range fire, seriously wounding a camera operator and slightly wounding a correspondant. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One report counted four people killed in the previous 24 hours ending at midday; another report counted at least five people killed in the city and 30 wounded, including two members of a CNN camera crew. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

553. A police spokesman in the city said that there was scattered mortar and machine-gun fire overnight, but overall, "it was the calmest night since Sunday". Despite the relative calm, four people were reported killed in the previous 24 hours reported shortly after midday. It was reported that on most previous days, about 20 people were reported killed in the city. 606/

554. Mortar attacks and exchanges of automatic weapons fire killed at least five people in the city and wounded more than 30, including members of a CNN camera crew. A car carrying a CNN crew from a local television station came under fire, apparently from close range. A camera operator, Margaret Moth was hit in the face and neck and CNN described her injuries as life-threatening. Correspondent Mark Dulmage was slightly wounded in the face and in one arm by bullet fragments. 607/

555. Mortar shells reportedly slammed into a public kitchen and a crowded suburban street in the south-western district of Hrasnica. 608/

(b) Local reported events

556. BiH President Alija Izetbegović, declared that if the international community did not come to their rescue, his country would join forces with neighbouring Croatia. But senior BiH officials conceded that they were not sure whether the Croats should be regarded as allies or enemies. 609/

557. A relative lull in the fighting allowed the UN to bring its humanitarian aid airlift to Sarajevo back to near-normal levels after interruptions Monday and Tuesday. UNHCR was attempting to fly in an average of 200 tons of food and medicine a day into Sarajevo. 610/

558. Fighting continued in Sarajevo as Major General MacKenzie again criticized the parties to the conflict, stating that the Muslims were breaking the cease-fire as much as anyone else, if not more. 611/

24. 24/7/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The worst fighting in several days was reported with intense battles between the warring factions in districts around the city. Exploding shells were heard at daybreak with battles resuming later in the morning and in the evening. Source(s): Reuters, Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Northern part of the city, mainly Koševo. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

559. In the worst fighting in several days, intense battles between the warring factions could be heard in districts around the city. The heaviest fighting, with the sky lit up with tracers and exploding shells was at daybreak. After tapering off, the battles resumed later in the morning. 612/

560. There was reported artillery fire and street fighting in the northern part of the city, mainly Koševo, site of the stadium and skating rink from the 1984 winter Olympic games. 613/

561. After a day of sporadic fighting, violent combat reportedly broke out in the districts near the Presidential building in the city just before 8:00 p.m.. 614/

(b) Local reported events

562. Two humanitarian aid flights reportedly landed at Sarajevo's airport early in the day. 615/

563. The entire 30 member BiH Olympic delegation, with the help of two aircraft chartered by the International Olympic Committee, circumvented the UN blockade and flew out of Sarajevo on its way to Barcelona. BiH won emergency recognition from the International Olympic Committee on Thursday. 616/

25. 25/7/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The UN reported that the day's activity included mostly small-arms fire, mainly from the west end of the city, but not much artillery activity. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja apartment settlement, Hrasno Hill and the central Grbavica neighbourhood; area close to the Presidency building. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: At least six people were wounded by a Serb-fired mortar round that exploded close to the Presidency building; several mortar shells hit Dobrinja. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least three killed and 23 wounded in fighting overnight; at least six people wounded during the day near the Presidency building. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

564. At least three people were killed and 23 wounded in artillery fire and fighting overnight in several areas of the city, including the western Dobrinja apartment settlement, Hrasno Hill and the central Grbavica neighbourhood. 617/

565. Sporadic shellfire and small-arms clashes hit Sarajevo during the day, with at least six people injured by a Serb-fired mortar round that exploded close to the downtown Presidency building. 618/

566. Residents reported sporadic exchanges of machine-gun fire in the centre of the city and several mortar bombs smashed into the district of Dobrinja. 619/

567. UN spokesman Mik Magnusson said that mostly infantry fighting broke out in the city late in the day and that the airport came under small-arms fire. "So far it's being relatively noisy, but mostly small-arms fire, mainly from the west end of the city. Artillery was not having a busy night", he said. 620/

(b) Local reported events

568. There were continued reports circulating that BiH President Izetbegović's talks in Zagreb with Croatian President Tudjman, suggested that the BiH army headquarters in Sarajevo might be moved closer to Croatia. Croatian officials were reported to have demanded that BiH hand over 17 senior officers who were accused of have having taken part (while still officers in the Yugoslav Army) in attacks that devastated Vukovar and several other populations centres in Croatia last year. 621/

569. A UN directed convoy from Sarajevo heading towards Goražde was stuck overnight in a mine field. Two of the convoy trucks were destroyed when they struck mines. A recovery team of 27 men was dispatched from UN headquarters in Sarajevo. 622/

26. 26/7/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting continued in the city and artillery shells and mortars hit buildings in Novo Sarajevo, the city centre, Butmir and Dobrinja. The fighting subsided shortly after daybreak in most places but sporadic sniper and machine-gun fire was reported. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Unidentified Catholic church and post office in the Novo Sarajevo area; central Sarajevo; the Dobrinja District. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: A spokesman for the BiH military said that a Catholic church and a post office were damaged by shell fire in the Novo Sarajevo area.

Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: After daybreak sporadic sniper and machine-gun fire could be still be heard in the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: It was reported that of those killed over the weekend, eight died while lining up for humanitarian aid. 623/ At least four people were killed and 18 wounded overnight. BiH officials said that 23 people had been killed in the past 24 hours in Sarajevo. 624/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 1,511 people had been killed and 8,622 had been wounded in Sarajevo to date. 625/ Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

570. At least four people were killed and 18 wounded in overnight clashes in the city. Serbian gunners positioned in the hills fired tank, mortar and anti-aircraft fire overnight, leaving dead and wounded and rendering considerable damage to structures in the city. A spokesman for the BiH military stated that a Catholic church and a post office were damaged by the shellfire in the Novo Sarajevo neighbourhood. Sporadic infantry battles were reported near the Butmir airport. 626/

571. Artillery shells and mortars reportedly hit buildings in central Sarajevo and the Muslim Dobrinja district. 627/ There were no immediate casualty figures. Fighting subsided shortly after daybreak in most places but sporadic sniper and machine-gun fire could still be heard in Sarajevo. 628/

(b) Local reported events

572. Fighting continued in Sarajevo as Major General MacKenzie prepared to enter his final week of command. He continued to criticize the difficulty of his mission and stated that it would take a 10 year tour of duty to complete his mandate. 629/

573. The United States flew in its 41st flight since the airlift began on 3 July 1992. The airlift included more than 400 flights, delivering 4500 tons of food, medicine and other relief supplies. 630/

27. 27/7/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The U.N described a "generally quiet night" with "some moderate action in the old part of the city north to the Olympic Stadium". Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja area. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Several mortar shells crashed into the Dobrinja district. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

574. Residents of Sarajevo reported sporadic overnight exchanges of machine-gun fire in the centre of the city. Several mortar shells crashed into the district of Dobrinja. 631/

575. UN spokesman Mik Magnusson described "a generally quiet night". "There was some moderate action in the old part of the city north to the Olympic Stadium", Magnuson said. 632/

(b) Local reported events

576. The Commander of UNPROFOR, Indian Army General Satish Nambiar, was in Sarajevo for talks with government officials on the status of the UN-supervised airlift of humanitarian aid. 633/

577. A 282-member unit of a French army battalion assigned to protect the airport arrived at about 1:30 a.m.. A total of 406 French soldiers had arrived in Sarajevo by Monday, along with 18 Egyptians and 38 Ukrainians. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 troops that were replacing a 1,100 soldier Canadian army detachment that was temporarily transferred to Sarajevo for the airlift protection operation from peace-keeping duties in Croatia. The new contingent at the airport was scheduled to consist of 400 soldiers from Egypt, 400 from the Ukraine and 700 from France. The Canadians were to begin returning to Croatia on Tuesday. 634/

578. Nineteen cargo aeroplanes carrying 229.7 tons of food and medicine arrived in Sarajevo. 635/

(c) International reported events

579. UN talks reopened under EC negotiator Cutilheiro. 636/

28. 28/7/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: An estimated 30 shells hit the city centre early in the day and an estimated 50 shells hit the Dobrinja area. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Areas in Hrasno; an estimated 50 shells hit Dobrinja which was shelled twice during the night; the Holiday Inn; an estimated 30 shells hit the city centre early in the day. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Three shells hit the upper floors of Holiday Inn. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least one person was killed and 23 others were wounded in fighting around the city since midnight Monday, according to police and news reports. 637/ Later local media reports said that five people had been killed during attacks with another 40 wounded. 638/ Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

580. Artillery and small-arms fire were exchanged overnight in the district of Hrasno and again on Tuesday morning, according to Sarajevo radio editor Zoran Pirolić. Dobrinja was also shelled twice during the night. "It was not such a bad night, nothing to be alarmed about, and certainly not as bad as we are used to", Pirolić said. 639/

581. Residents reported that an estimated 30 shells rocked Sarajevo's city centre early in the day, several hours after a two hour battle on the north side of the downtown area. An estimated 50 shells also fell on the Dobrinja suburb, near the airport. The police reported that about 20 people were wounded and some were killed, but no exact figures were provided. 640/

582. Three mortar shells were reported to have hit the upper floors of the Holiday Inn. 641/

(b) Local reported events

583. A UN truck convoy, designed to test the efficacy of land based operations, left the Croatian port of Split en-route to Sarajevo and was expected to reach Serb militia lines surrounding the city sometime Wednesday. The 21 truck convoy carried food and emergency medical supplies. It was accompanied by 370 Ukrainian UN peace-keeping troops. It stopped for the night about 50 miles from Sarajevo, near the town of Novi Travnik. 642/

(c) International reported events

584. The leaders of BiH's three warring factions met in London for EC-mediated talks (the 10th round), but the BiH Foreign Minister Silajdžić rejected the EC proposal for cantonization. 643/

585. BiH Foreign Minister Haris Silajdžić refused to negotiate a new constitution for BiH while the Republic's streets were "strewn with bodies". And he called for a Nuremberg-style trial for war crimes for Serb leaders who he said were responsible for atrocities in the war in the former Yugoslav republic. Speaking as the EC-brokered talks entered a second day in London, Silajdžić told a news conference that: "[w]e have refused to be shelled and starved into any kind of political agreement". Serb delegate member Nikola Koljević said after Serb leader Radovan Karadžić met the EC negotiator late Monday: "I am optimistic because it's a fresh approach and an approach which implies that we are going to meet the other parties, not just bilaterally, but face-to-face".

586. BiH President Izetbegović plead with UN officials to exclude BiH from the arms embargo to enable his country to defend itself. 644/

29. 29/7/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb gunners reportedly shelled the Old Town and Dobrinja during the night. The bombardment commenced after midnight and followed constant mortar attacks on Tuesday. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Old Town area; Dobrinja area. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: City residents faced sporadic sniper fire beginning at dawn. 645/ The BiH news agency warned the city's residents that Serbian snipers had fitted silencers to their guns and it urged anyone who ventured outdoors to be extremely cautious. 646/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Casualties: At least five people were reported killed and 84 wounded during the artillery battles. 647/ One Canadian UNPROFOR soldier was lightly wounded at the airport. Source(s): Agence France Presse; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

587. Serb gunners reportedly shelled the Old Town and the Suburb of Dobrinja during the night, a radio journalist said. The bombardment commenced after midnight. It followed constant mortar attacks on Tuesday. There were no immediate reports of casualties. 648/ Serbian and BiH forces reportedly engaged in infantry clashes overnight and into the day, firing occasional mortar and artillery rounds into the city, police said. 649/ A UN spokesman said that the fighting was not as heavy as it was on Tuesday. A Canadian soldier was lightly grazed by a bullet at the airport. 650/

(b) Local reported events

588. The largest convoy of humanitarian aid organized for the city's residents arrived in Sarajevo as intermittent fighting and shelling flared. 651/ An UNPROFOR detachment of Canadian troops, with seven armoured personnel carriers, was dispatched from Sarajevo to escort the convoy through Serbian-held territory back into the city from the Croat-controlled town of Kiseljak about 12 miles away. UN officials said that the convoy marked the beginning of efforts to establish a permanent corridor into the city and phase out the more expensive international humanitarian airlift that commenced a month before after Serbian forces relinquished control of Sarajevo airport to UN troops. 652/

589. An Italian aircraft evacuated to Vienna a 13 year-old, Enis Hasečić, suffering serious facial and chest injures following a mortar attack on 13 July. 653/

(c) International reported events

590. In London, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, Milan Panić, confirmed reports of Serbian concentration camps. Panić also met for about 45 minutes with British Prime Minister John Major. Panić said afterwards that they had produced new proposals for inclusion in a new federal constitution for BiH. 654/

591. UNHCR held an emergency conference to discuss the plight of refugees in the former Yugoslavia. There were reportedly 598,000 refugees in Croatia; 70,000 in Slovenia; 1.3 million in BiH; 382,500 in Serbia; 48,500 in Montenegro; and 69,000 in the UNPAs. UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogato warned that, without a prompt response",we may find ourselves stranded with an open-ended relief program and a massive permanent refugee problem in the heart of Europe". 655/

30. 30/7/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The airport was hit three times during shelling that lasted into the morning. A camp occupied by a battalion of Canadian troops was also hit. At least 115 mortar rounds hit the Serb-held suburb of Nedžarići. Stup was also heavily bombarded. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo airport; camp occupied by Canadian UNPROFOR troops; the suburb of Nedžarići; the suburb of Stup; the Old Town; Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sarajevo radio warned residents to be aware of snipers firing from high-rise buildings. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: At least one person was killed and six other people injured in fighting in and around the city according to a police spokesman. 656/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

592. In the early hours of the morning, Sarajevo was hit by some of the heaviest shelling in weeks. The bombardment followed the failure of the European Community to launch constitutional peace talks in London. The shelling's intensity caused many residents to seek shelter in basement bunkers. 657/ Serbian gunners entrenched in the hilltops shelled the city with tank, mortars and anti-aircraft machine-guns. The SDP (Serbian Democratic Party) military command, in a statement released over the Serbia-based Tanjug news agency, accused defence forces of launching an "all-out attack" with heavy artillery and infantry on Serbian positions in Sarajevo. The Serbs repulsed the assault, the statement said. The fighting eased after dawn. But Sarajevo radio said that intermittent shelling and sporadic fighting continued both in the downtown area and on the outskirts of town. The radio warned residents to be aware of snipers firing from high-rise buildings. 658/

593. UN spokesmen said that the airport was hit three times during shelling lasting into the morning. A camp occupied by a battalion of Canadian troops was also hit. At least 115 mortar rounds hit the Serb-held suburb of Nedžarići. Stup, which had a mixed population of Serbs and Croats was also heavily bombarded: (Stup had been used by Serbs and Croats as an escape route from the city). Artillery fire from Serb gun batteries positioned in the hills surrounding the city hit the Old Town and the Muslim district of Dobrinja. 659/

(b) Local reported events

594. It was reported that the new UN Ukrainian peacekeepers had established a position atop Hill 689. From this location they hoped to utilize new horizon-scanning equipment and techniques expected to pinpoint the source of mortar and artillery fire coming from the hillsides surrounding Sarajevo. 660/

595. UN sources said that hostile fire from BiH and Serbian positions had forced a United Nations radar battery in the city to abandon its monitoring mission four times in less than two weeks. 661/ The Soviet-made radar unit was intended to identify artillery and mortars fired in violation of the UN-

monitored Sarajevo cease-fire. The unit was dug in on a hilltop between BiH and Serbian lines north-west of the city. 662/

(c) International reported events

596. The United Nations was reportedly working on a plan to evacuate approximately 220 foreign nationals trapped in the city. These individuals included 20 Westerners, and a large contingent of medical students from the Middle East. "Strictly speaking, the evacuation might be outside our mandate", said an unnamed UN official. "But we have told the (Bosnian) Presidency and foreign embassies we would find it difficult to turn down a coordinated request", he said. The BiH government had used Sarajevo radio, television and local newspapers to advise foreign nationals to register for evacuation. 663/

31. 31/7/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo suffered its heaviest day of daylight mortar bombardments in several weeks. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Presidency building; Parliament; unidentified shopping areas; the airport; a water line at an unidentified refugee centre; a Sarajevo University campus residence for foreign students. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: A mortar which exploded outside the Presidency building killed two people; one person was killed while waiting in line for water at a refugee centre; several people reportedly were killed in blasts in the shopping district; among the wounded were two foreign medical students whose campus housing at Sarajevo University was hit by a shell. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: A mortar which exploded outside the Presidency killed two people; one person was killed while waiting in line for water at a refugee centre; several people reportedly were killed in blasts in the shopping district; among the wounded were two foreign medical students whose campus housing at Sarajevo University was hit by a shell; five Ukrainian UNPROFOR soldiers were wounded by Serbian gunfire directed towards BiH rifle positions set up 30 yards away. After two days of fighting, it was reported that at least 24 BiH soldiers had been killed and more than 100 had been wounded. The Sarajevo crisis centre stated that 11 people were killed in shelling during the 24 hours since noon Thursday. BiH medical sources said that at least eight people had been killed and 71 wounded over the past 24 hours. 664/ According to a report the following day, the day's shelling left up to 15 dead and 50 injured. 665/ Source(s): Reuters; New York Times; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

597. Sarajevo suffered its heaviest day of daylight mortar bombardments for several weeks as a chain of explosions shook the Presidency building, parliament and shopping streets. The fighting also forced UN peacekeepers to close the Sarajevo airport for several hours. 666/ The airport was closed at 9:20 a.m. Friday, after a shell exploded there, and reopened at 12:45. Twenty aircraft carrying humanitarian aid landed soon afterwards. 667/

598. A mortar which exploded without warning outside the Presidential offices killed two people. Another person was killed while waiting in line for water at a refugee centre. Several others were reported to have died in blasts in the shopping district where crowds were out in the sunshine after a second successive night of heavy shelling. 668/

599. Among the wounded were two medical students from Sarajevo University who were killed when a shell hit a campus residence for foreign students. 669/

600. It was reported that the recent shelling was due to a two pronged BiH government attack on Serbian lines which was made in hope of extending its control to the northern hills centring on the settlement of Hononj. Such a breakout would have put BiH forces in a position to drive further north towards Vogošća, where they hoped to join up with Croatian forces. 670/

601. Despite early signs of success, after two days of fighting, it appeared that the attack had failed. One senior officer stated that at least 24 BiH soldiers had been killed and more than 100 wounded. 671/

602. It was also reported by UN officials that five of its Ukrainian peace-keeping soldiers were wounded when they were attacked by a Serbian forces. The Serbian forces were reported to have been returning the fire of a BiH rifle platoon that had set up a firing position 30 yards from the UN radar position on a hill north of the city. This was the highest casualty toll for the United Nations forces to date. 672/

603. The UN force later protested to the BiH leadership because two recoilless rifles were firing 15 metres from the Ukrainian position attracting Serb attacks. UNPROFOR's spokesman Mik Magnusson said that "it is cowardly and it is against the rules" to set up heavy weapons within 500 metres of UN positions. Mortars were also pointed 200 metres from a UN observation post, he said. The BiH Defence Minister rejected these accusations, saying that the UN was taking the side of the Serbs. UNPROFOR also protested to the Serbians, saying that they returned fire knowing full well that they might hit UN positions, according to the UN spokesman. 673/

E. August 1992

1. 1/8/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After a relatively quiet day, intensive shelling began again at dusk. Source(s): New York Times; Washington Post.

Targets Hit: Bus carrying 50 children out of the city. Source(s): New York Times; Washington Post.

Description of Damage: A bus carrying 50 children out of the city was attacked by alleged Serbian machine-guns, within 500 yards of the UN headquarters in western Sarajevo, killing two children. Source(s): New York Times; Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: More recent reports from Koševo Hospital indicated that at least 40 people were killed in Friday's shelling (the highest single day total to date). 674/ A group of military officials who arrived at the Sarajevo morgue in the afternoon indicated that 100-150 BiH fighters had been killed in the recent offensive, and that many bodies were still lying in the hills. 675/ Two children (Vedrana Glavaš and Roki Sulejmanović) were killed in the machine-gun attack on a bus carrying them out of the city. Source(s): New York Times; Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

604. After the military offensive by the BiH Government failed to break the Serbian siege of Sarajevo, its troops fell back towards the city. The BiH troops were reported to have made only modest gains at a devastating cost to themselves. More recent reports from Koševo hospital indicated that at least 40 people were killed as the result of random Serbian shelling on Friday. This was reported to be the highest single day total to date. 676/

605. After a relatively quiet day, intensive shelling began again at dusk. According to Sarajevo television a bus carrying 50 children out of the city was attacked by Serbian machine-guns, reportedly within 500 yards of the UN headquarters in western Sarajevo. Two children, Vedrana Glavaš and Roki Sulejmanović, were reported killed. 677/

(b) Local reported events

606. General Lewis MacKenzie, the commander of the UN Protection Force in Sarajevo, ending his tour of duty, said as he departed that the situation in the city was worse than when he had arrived two months before. Colonel Armel Davout, was named as the interim head of the forces until the naming of MacKenzie's replacement. 678/

2. 2/8/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Journalists reported steady shelling for the fourth successive night. 679/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: UNPROFOR Headquarters (the former main telecommunications centre). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Shrapnel pierced the headquarters of the UNPROFOR forces (the former main telecommunications centre). Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Tanjug said that Muslim fighters had killed 150 Serb soldiers and civilians during the last three days. BiH officials said that 24 Muslim fighters had been killed Friday but the hospitals said that the morgues were filled with corpses and that the toll was much higher. 680/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that to date, 1569 people had been killed and 9,333 had been wounded in Sarajevo. 681/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

607. Muslim and Serb forces traded conflicting claims of military successes around the city Saturday. Each accused the other of launching offensives and each claimed to have beaten back attacks. The Serb military said it inflicted defeats on attacking BiH units, the most severe in the area of Ilidža, according to Tanjug. A Sarajevo newspaper and Tanjug quoted Muslim commanders

as saying that they had "liberated" the town of Trnovo 18 miles south of Sarajevo and made advances against Serb forces at other points around the city. Tanjug said Serb sources denied Trnovo had been captured. In Sarajevo, Bosnian Muslims said that the besieging Serbs had mounted a comprehensive attack on the city, using artillery as a prelude to infantry advances, but had been blocked and even beaten back at some points. Tanjug said that Muslim fighters had killed 150 Serb soldiers and civilians during the last three days. BiH officials said that 24 Muslim fighters had been killed Friday, but spokespersons for local hospitals reported that the morgues were filled with corpses and that the toll was much higher. 682/

608. Shrapnel from a mortar explosion pierced the headquarters of the UN peace-keeping forces in Sarajevo early in the day. The mortar exploded in the air over the UN compound in the headquarters of Sarajevo's former main telecommunications centre. No casualties were reported. 683/

(b) Local reported events

609. Croatia reelected Franjo Tudjman with 57 per cent of the vote. 684/

610. The 500th humanitarian airlift to Sarajevo was reported by the United Nations. 685/

611. Following Saturday's attack on the bus carrying 50 children, the surviving children continued their journey only to be stopped again by Serbian forces. Nine children were prevented from continuing because they had Serbian names. These nine children were taken off the bus and sent to the suburb of Ilidža, an area controlled by Serbs. A UN official, Mik Magnusson, placed a large share of the blame on the BiH government for allowing an unescorted and unmarked vehicle to proceed alone at a time of day, and along a route, where sniper fire was common. He went so far as to call such actions "criminal negligence". 686/

3. 3/8/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Gunfire subsided by daybreak in the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

612. In the city, gunfire had subsided by daybreak, the Tanjug news agency reported. The districts of Ilijaš, Rajlovac and Vogošća were worst hit, the agency added. According to Tanjug, Serbian radio in BiH claimed the fighting was due to a Muslim offensive in the city. 687/

(b) Local reported events

613. Radovan Karadžić said that it was "obvious that the Muslim side is leading a general offensive against Serbian positions in Sarajevo, but also in the north and centre of Bosnia and Hercegovina", the Tanjug Agency said. 688/

614. BiH President Izetbegović sent a letter of appeal to the UN Security Council to lift the arms embargo and allow BiH "to achieve the right to individual and collective self-defence" guaranteed in Article 51 of the UN Charter. 689/

(c) International reported events

615. The International Committee of the Red Cross pressed for access to Serb-run detention camps. 690/

616. US State Department Spokesman Richard Boucher confirmed that the US had evidence of camps in BiH. 691/

4. 4/8/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city centre was shelled with multiple rockets shortly after 8:00 a.m. from Mount Trebević to the east. Source(s): Reuters; *New York Times*; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: City centre; Sarajevo airport; the Lion Cemetery. Source(s): Reuters; *New York Times*; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Relief operations were suspended for 72 hours after the shelling of Sarajevo airport; two mortar bombs hit the Lion Cemetery within 100 yards of a funeral party mourning the deaths of the two children killed on Sunday. Shrapnel scattered throughout the cemetery, injuring Ruža Glavaš, the grandmother of one of the dead children. Source(s): Reuters; *New York Times*; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH authorities said that 18 people had been killed and 56 injured in fighting in Sarajevo in the previous 24 hours. 692/ Four persons were killed and at least 20 wounded in overnight artillery exchanges. 693/ Twenty-five persons were reported killed during the daytime as the bombardments continued unabated. 694/ Source(s): Reuters; *New York Times*; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

617. Four persons were killed and at least 20 wounded in overnight artillery exchanges. Shortly after 8:00 a.m., the city centre was shelled with multiple rockets from Mount Trebević to the east. 695/

618. Chief of Staff Sefer Halilović was quoted as saying that "conditions are right for a counter-offensive". According to the communique from Halilovic read over the radio, Croatian-Muslim forces in the morning repelled Serbian assaults in the suburbs of Hrasnica, Sokolović Kolonija, Dobrinja, Mojmilo and Alipašino Polje.

619. Shelling halted humanitarian flights three times during the day, and beginning at 6:00 p.m. local time, UN relief operations were suspended for 72 hours. The attacks jeopardized the safety of both UN personnel and aircraft, as well as the security of the humanitarian supplies being flown into the city. During the 72 hour suspension, the deputy commanders of UNPROFOR in Yugoslavia, Major General Phillipe Morillon of France, was scheduled to travel to Sarajevo to assess the situation. "After 72 hours, and in light of General Morillon's report, a decision will be taken with regard to the future of the operation", the UN said. A statement issued in New York in the name of UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali condemned the shelling of Sarajevo airport, which he said appeared to be deliberate. 696/

620. Mortars were reported to have hit a Sarajevo cemetery during funerals for the two children killed on Sunday. The grandmother of one of the dead children, Ruža Glavaš, was reported to have been seriously injured. Journalists said that two mortar bombs exploded within 100 yards of the graves in what appeared to be a deliberate attack to coincide with the funerals. Mourners, including staff and children from the orphanage of the dead children, scrambled for shelter between grave stones and shrapnel scattered around the Lion Cemetery. The first mortar bomb struck 100 yards away from the grave. Ruza Glavas was hit by a second blast only a few minutes later as the group attempted to escape the cemetery. A lump of shrapnel cut a fist-sized hole in the upper part of her right arm. Journalists took her to the nearby Koševo Hospital where doctors said her arm might have to be amputated. 697/

621. Biljana Plavšić, a former Serbian member of the BiH Presidency, denied that the cemetery was attacked by Serbs. "We condemn any such attacks", she said. "Each of our soldiers on the front lines is horrified and condemns such attacks". 698/

(b) Local reported events

622. Sarajevo UNPROFOR Commander MacKenzie said that too much attention was being paid to Sarajevo and not enough to the rest of the country. He listed UNPROFOR goals in Sarajevo: cease-fire; centralization of all weapons under UN observation; the creation of secure corridors; and the opening of Sarajevo airport. UNPROFOR had carried out the last step but not the first three. He said that BiH President Izetbegović would only speak with Belgrade and JNA representatives, not with Bosnian Serbs. 699/

623. Tanjug news agency quoted a Radio Sarajevo call for every armed group or individual still not enrolled to report to the armed forces command in order to "liberate definitively" the city. 700/

624. UN forces again accused BiH forces of setting up gun batteries near UN positions, putting the lives of the UN forces in danger. Bosnian Serbs accused the UN peacekeepers of favouring the defence forces by failing to supervise Muslim and Croat units' artillery while monitoring only Serbian gun emplacements. 701/

625. Most of Sarajevo was reportedly without water. BiH radio and television reported that Serb forces had cut off the water supply from a reservoir in the outlying district of Ilidža which was under Serb control. 702/

626. The 40 orphans evacuated from Sarajevo arrived at the Zerbst airport near Magdeburg, Germany. The BiH and German governments agreed that the orphans would return to Sarajevo when it was safe and that they would not be adopted by German families. But an official of the regional labour ministry of Sachsen-Anhalt who organized the evacuation said that the orphans could

"remain in German orphanages for several years", if the war continued. The two parliamentary deputies from Sachsen-Anhalt who organized the evacuation were heavily criticised in Germany for failing to properly plan the operation which was not protected by United Nations peacekeepers. 703/

627. A bus of Jews from Sarajevo left with 50 people aboard. They had reportedly been guaranteed passage through Serb-held territory. But in Stup, the last town before the Serbian lines, an old woman and a young woman were forced off the bus because they were Muslims. The woman was married to a Jew and the man was related to a Jewish family. 704/

(c) International reported events

628. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali condemned the shelling of Sarajevo airport and suspended relief deliveries. A US sponsored UN Security Council resolution also condemned the use of detention camps. 705/

629. The US State Department back-tracked its statement of the previous day, as Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Niles reported no "substantial information" on camps. 706/

630. The International Committee of the Red Cross visited 10 prison and detention camps and reported blatant human rights violations by all sides. 707/

631. Russia recognized Macedonia as an independent state. 708/

5. 5/8/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Intense fighting continued from dawn along a line which crossed Sarajevo from north to south. The centre of the city had come under heavy mortar fire. 709/ Journalists reported the heaviest bombardment in two weeks. 710/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo airport; an apartment complex next to the Holiday Inn; the lower slope and ridge of Trebević mountain; "Camp Beaver". Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Description of Damage: A mortar attack on an apartment complex next to the Holiday Inn killed one man and wounded four others; Egyptian UNPROFOR troops at "Camp Beaver" came under fire again and a fire broke out at their camp. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: UN officials also reported one of its soldiers killed and six badly injured during the fighting of the prior few days; 711/ one man was killed and four others wounded after a mortar attack on an apartment complex next to the Holiday Inn. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

632. The Sarajevo airport remained closed because of continued shelling from Serbian artillery and mortars, including a mortar attack on an apartment complex next to the Holiday Inn in which one man was killed and four others injured. It was also reported that UN troops had been caught in cross-fire as

one of the fiercest battles in Sarajevo continued. 712/

633. Journalists reported the heaviest bombardment in two weeks, saying that multiple rocket launchers fired in the morning continuously for about 20 minutes and mortar, rocket and artillery fire persisted for an hour. The fighting began after a lull of several hours due to a heavy thunderstorm. The worst fighting was on Trebević mountain, a forest-clad ridge high above the city. Rockets could be heard streaming into the ridge, with some mortar hits on the lower slope and an occasional burst of artillery shells. Part of the forest was reported on fire. 713/

634. Egyptian troops in the UN contingent at "Camp Beaver", who spent most of Tuesday in their bunkers because of the firing around the UN headquarters and airport, came under fire again. A fire broke out in their camp, but it was put out before midnight after UN officials negotiated a cease-fire. 714/

(b) Local reported events

635. UN forces threatened to leave Sarajevo if the fighting continued. 715/

636. The main water supply to Sarajevo had been cut when two pumping stations were damaged, according to a UN spokesman. People carrying cans and buckets were lined up in the morning, trying to stock up on water from buildings which still had a supply. 716/

6. 6/8/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Journalists reported a quiet night after heavy shelling. Later shelling was reported near the Presidency building and near UNPROFOR headquarters. Fighting was reported between the forces near the airport. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Area outside the Presidency building; UNPROFOR Headquarters; the Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Ten people were wounded when an artillery shell landed outside the BiH Presidency building; UNPROFOR Headquarters was hit by three 120 millimetre mortar shells in two hours, with one shell landing in a vacant shower stall at the ground level, another hitting the building's north facade (destroying a room and damaging two rooms, and four armoured personnel carriers). One French soldier and three others were wounded. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Ten people were wounded when an artillery shell landed outside the BiH Presidency; One French soldier and three others were wounded in the shelling of UNPROFOR Headquarters. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

637. Journalists reported a quiet night after several days of heavy fighting. 717/

638. Three people were critically wounded early in the day when an artillery

shell landed outside the BiH President's office. 718/ The three were among 10 people wounded in the shelling. 719/

639. According to a UN spokesman, Sarajevo airport was caught in a cross-fire, just hours after NATO members agreed to the possible use of force to ensure that relief aid reached trapped residents of Sarajevo. The fighting throughout the city was reported to be the heaviest since the UN suspended relief flights on Tuesday. 720/ Sarajevo's airport and the UN headquarters came under fire in an exchange between Muslim and Croat forces and Serbs. 721/

640. It was reported that UNPROFOR headquarters, not far from the airport, was hit later by mortar and sniper fire. 722/ One French soldier was seriously wounded. "It was a deliberate attack", UN spokesman Mik Magnusson said. The headquarters took three 120 millimetre mortar bomb hits in about two hours, he added. The first shot hit at 10:20 p.m.. "One shot was a ranging round, the other two direct hits on the building", he said. Apart from the French soldier, three persons were slightly hurt, Magnusson said. One shell landed in a vacant shower stall at the ground level of the UN headquarters, UN spokesman Mik Magnusson said. Another hit the north facade of the building, "devastating a room just vacated by Ukrainian police who had gone to the quarter to have a smoke". An adjacent room was badly damaged. A sleeping room for UNPROFOR civilian police and four armoured personnel carriers were also damaged. 723/

641. Also shelled today were the Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings (the city's only providers of essential foodstuffs such as flour and bread), according to a report from the Government of BiH. 724/

(b) Local reported events

642. UN peacekeepers threatened to pull out of Sarajevo. "There comes a time when we have to assess the situation. I guess that time comes now", said UN spokesman Mik Magnusson. "We cannot go on indefinitely. If the level of violence continues, it will seriously endanger us doing our mission". 725/

643. It was reported that French General, Philippe Morillon arrived in Sarajevo to talk to Serbian and BiH government officials about reestablishing a cease-fire to allow the relief airlift to continue. 726/

644. Water was gradually restored in some sectors of the city after a day of almost total shortage. But, Sarajevo was reportedly getting less than 50 per cent of the water it needed, according to Salem Kerović, the man in charge of the city's water system. Serbian technicians in Ilidža told UN officials that seven of the 16 pumps supplying 90 per cent of the city were not working. The UN inspected one pump which was out of service and found no evidence that it had been damaged by shelling. Sarajevo authorities accused Serbian forces of seeking to deprive the city of water. UN official, Major Brian Jackson noted that "it's in everybody's interest to repair [the water system]. It's a common resource". But using water as a weapon and then accusing the other side of doing the same was not a new development, according to Mik Magnusson, spokesman for UNPROFOR. 727/

645. In Sarajevo, government officials permitted correspondents into the former Viktor Bubanj detention centre, Sarajevo's main prison, where Serbs had charged that 250 prisoners were being tortured. Two detainees were questioned at random by Agence France Presse and did not complain of any ill-treatment. 728/

646. Radio Sarajevo reported that the thermal power station in Ugljević had

been turned into a concentration camp holding 7000 Bosnian Muslims, but an Agence France Presse correspondent found no sign of such a camp. It was reported that: "empty and silent in the blistering heat, with piles of scrap metal and wadding typical of any factory floor, the plant and its spruce lawns showed no evidence of the transit of crowds of prisoners". 729/

(c) International reported events

647. British Prime Minister John Major reaffirmed his opposition to any force to end the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, and rejected opposition criticism that Britain was "sitting on its hands". On Wednesday, Major's predecessor, Margaret Thatcher called for weapons and military assistance to be sent to BiH to prevent "an even greater catastrophe". Accusing the Serbs of waging "a communist war of aggression", Thatcher said that events in BiH were "reminiscent of the worst crimes of the Nazis". Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd spoke out against the military option, stating that "it is not clear to me that you can stop snipers, or people firing mortars of the kind we have seen in Sarajevo by air action". 730/

648. United States President George Bush urged the UN Security Council to authorize the use of all necessary measures to ensure relief delivery; to establish diplomatic ties with Slovenia, Croatia and BiH; to dispatch monitors to prevent spill-over into neighbouring territory; and to increase its coordination with NATO. He also demanded that humanitarian agencies be allowed entry into camps but ruled out using force to free prisoners. British and French officials called Bush's statement a hasty and ill-prepared reaction to political concerns in the US. 731/

649. The United States said that it would ask countries to collect "war crimes" data and to seek to tighten sanctions against Serbia, and called for an extraordinary session of the UN Human Rights Commission. 732/

650. The shelling of Sarajevo prompted the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee to urge adoption of a UN resolution authorizing the use of force, and it called on President Bush to seek an emergency Security Council meeting to consider that issue. 733/ President Bush said that the United States would establish full diplomatic relations with Slovenia, Croatia and BiH. Bush also said that he had urged Secretary of State James Baker to push for the UN Security Council to adopt a resolution to allow the use of military force if needed to make sure that humanitarian aid shipments got through to Sarajevo. 734/

651. The European Community issued a statement demanding "immediate and unconditional access" to all camps and detention centres in BiH. 735/

7. 7/8/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A mortar attack on a UN barracks was reported in the early evening shortly before an intense artillery bombardment of three Muslim-held suburbs. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Unidentified UNPROFOR barracks; three unidentifed Muslim-held suburbs; the Maršal Tito barracks. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Seven Ukrainian soldiers were wounded in an early evening mortar attack on their barracks; an intense artillery bombardment of three Muslim-held suburbs reportedly killed 10 people and wounded 30 others. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Seven Ukrainian soldiers were wounded in an early evening mortar attack on their barracks; an intense artillery bombardment of three Muslim-held suburbs reportedly killed 10 people and wounded 30 others. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

652. Seven Ukrainian soldiers were wounded in a mortar bomb attack on a barracks occupied by UN peace-keeping forces in Sarajevo. The attack was mounted in the early evening shortly before an intense artillery bombardment of three Muslim-held suburbs in which 10 people were reportedly killed and 30 were wounded. The Maršal Tito barracks in an exposed area of Sarajevo, was hit 15 minutes after General Morillon said that Muslim and Serb forces had agreed to the opening of Sarajevo airport to humanitarian flights. 736/

(b) Local reported events

653. General Philippe Morillon during a press conference, stated that he would not identify who fired the three artillery rounds which hit the UN headquarters on Thursday night. "I have the agreement from both sides that those responsible for this attack will be prosecuted in martial court", he said. Several officers at the UN headquarters reportedly believed that the attack was by BiH artillery from outside the range of the airport and for the reestablishment of water supplies to Sarajevo. 737/

654. UNHCR said that it was unlikely that the Sarajevo airport would reopen Saturday for relief flights. All relief flights were scheduled and coordinated from UNHCR's headquarters in Geneva by a group of senior military officers from a number of different countries, working in tandem with UN forces based at Sarajevo airport. UNHCR spokesman Ron Redmond said, "the chances of re-opening the airport Saturday looks pretty slim", But he added, "crews are still on standby--we are pleading with all the parties to put an end to this senseless violence so we can resume flights". 738/

655. General Phillipe Morillon said that Muslim and Serb forces had agreed to allow the reopening of the city's airport to humanitarian flights. The airport, closed earlier in the week because of fighting, was due to reopen Saturday for 23 relief flights. 739/

(c) International reported events

656. The EC added Slovenia to its list of aid-recipients in the former Yugoslavia. 740/

8. 8/8/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting reportedly began to lessen in the city. Source(s): Washington Post.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

657. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

658. As the fighting started to lessen in Sarajevo, the airport was reopened and more than 20 flights arrived without incident. 741/

(c) International reported events

659. In Brussels, EC and NATO countries showed mounting solidarity for a plan to provide armed cover for aid deliveries to BiH. Diplomatic sources at NATO headquarters said that the plan provided for armed support of aid to Sarajevo via an overland "humanitarian corridor" and by taking control of the airport. NATO countries were given until Monday to confirm the agreement. If confirmed, NATO military officials would then prepare the details. 742/

9. 9/8/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was described as "comparatively quiet", but there were reports that BiH forces shelled the airport and that three Muslim-held suburbs were lightly shelled. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: City airport; three unidentified Muslim suburbs. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least one person was killed and three others wounded in the evening shelling of three unidentified Muslim suburbs. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

660. Journalists in Sarajevo said that the city was comparatively quiet. But a Tanjug report claimed that Muslim fighters shelled the city's airport. Fighting was also reported between Croatian forces and Muslims at Kiseljak to the west of the city. 743/

661. Three Muslim suburbs were lightly shelled in the evening in attacks which left at least one dead and three wounded. 744/

(b) Local reported events

662. Bosnian Serb leaders promised to let the Red Cross enter and even help to run detention centres. But visitors to camps in the Serb-controlled

regions of BiH said that there was evidence that hundreds of Muslim and Croat prisoners were being hurriedly transferred from the most notorious sites before inspections could be made. 745/

663. Aleksa Buha, foreign minister of the "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", threatened Western Europe with terrorist attacks if it should intervene militarily in BiH. 746/

10. 10/8/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that, to date, 1682 people had been killed in Sarajevo (12 per cent of whom were children). 747/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

664. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

665. Local officials warned that the city was running out of bread and called upon Western leaders to speed up efforts to establish a protected land supply route. It was also reported that Sarajevo's sole operating bakery had only enough flour for two more weeks. 748/

(c) International reported events

666. The United States, Britain and France reached an agreement on a UN Security Council resolution authorizing military force if the Serb militia opposed the international delivery of aid to Sarajevo. 749/

11. 11/8/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Continued fighting was reported in the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Five residents were reported killed and 60 injured in continued fighting. 750/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

667. Five residents were reported killed and 60 injured in continued fighting. 751/

(b) Local reported events

668. While all sides waited for a UN vote on military intervention to insure safe delivery of relief aid, Serb and BiH officials signed a private agreement allowing 300 women and children to evacuate Sarajevo. 752/

669. Yugoslav Prime Minister Panić stated that Western military intervention could lead to a disastrous guerilla war. Bosnian Serb leader echoed this sentiment by warning that a "bloody big mess" would arise. He called instead for the three parties to "sit down and make peace" and said, "we now control 70 per cent of the land, but we claim only 64 per cent as ours. 753/

(c) International reported events

670. The United States Senate adopted a resolution, 74 to 22, endorsing the use of force to ensure that aid was delivered to the beleaguered people of BiH. In related testimony to the Senate, General Barry McCaffrey, senior aid to General Colin L. Powell, stated that a field army of 400,000 troops would be needed to impose a cease-fire in the disputed territory. 754/

12. 12/8/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Overnight shelling was reported in the city. The Old Town was reported to have been heavily bombarded before midnight. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The city's main pedestrian precinct (Old Town); the Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings. Source(s): Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Six people were wounded on the City's main pedestrian precinct during heavy bombardment of the Old Town before midnight. In the morning, the street was littered with tree branches, power lines and masonry. Source(s): Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Two people killed and at least 15 wounded in overnight shelling (including six wounded on the main pedestrian precinct). Source(s): Government of BiH.

Narrative of Events:

671. Two people were reported killed and at least 15 wounded in overnight shelling of the city, hours before the convoy of women and children was due to depart. Journalists said that six people were wounded on Sarajevo's main pedestrian precinct during heavy bombardment of the old town before midnight. By morning the street was reported littered with tree branches, power lines and masonry brought down by the shelling.

672. The Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings (the city's only providers of

essential foodstuffs such as flour and bread) were also shelled on this day, according to a report from the Government of BiH. 755/

(b) Local reported events

673. UN forces escorted more than 300 women and children out of Sarajevo. Two UN personnel carriers one ahead and one behind, escorted the group safely through Serbian checkpoints. A second evacuation was expected during the next few days. 756/ The evacuation, which was one of the largest transfers out of Sarajevo, was arranged by an agreement signed by a Serbian liaison officer to the UN mission, a representative of the BiH presidency and the Children's Embassy, a charity group. 757/

13. 13/8/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Vase Miškina (the main shopping street in Old Town); the Dobrinja District; Vogošća; Stup; Central Sarajevo. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Some houses were damaged in Stup but Radio Sarajevo gave no further details. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Snipers opened fire on a UN convoy taking Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panić into Sarajevo. The Prime Minister was unhurt, but an ABC televison producer, David Kaplan, was hit in the back and died at UN headquarters. Source(s): New York Times; Washington Post; Reuters.

Casualties: ABC television producer David Kaplan, was killed by sniper fire; press reports said that at least three people were killed by shells in central Sarajevo. 758/ Source(s): New York Times, Washington Post, Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

674. Overnight, several mortar shells fell on Vase Miškina, the main shopping street in the old town, but no casualties were reported. There was light shelling of the Dobrinja district, some infantry activity in Hrasno, and the Muslim section Vogošća was shelled by Serb forces from Polinja, Radio Sarajevo said. The mainly Croat populated district of Stup was hit by anti-aircraft guns and mortar bombs. Some houses were damaged, but Radio Sarajevo gave no further details. 759/

675. Snipers opened fire on a UN convoy taking Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panić into Sarajevo. The Prime Minister was unhurt, but an ABC television producer, David Kaplan (who was in an accompanying vehicle), was hit in the back by shrapnel and died at UN headquarters. It was reported that Kaplan had turned down the offer of a flak jacket for the drive from the airport along "sniper alley". He was believed to be the first American killed in Sarajevo, but the 30th journalist killed during the last year. Panić, clearly distressed, said: "Criminals killed him . . . Terrorists killed him . . . These are crippled people mentally". 760/

(b) Local reported events

676. The convoy of some 300 women and children evacuated from Sarajevo arrived in Split after a journey during which the buses were shelled, the Croatian news agency Hina reported. An official accompanying the convoy of four buses, Enver Šerko, said that it came under shelling after leaving the city on Wednesday. The convoy had a UN escort after an earlier attempt to evacuate a busload of children last month resulted in two children being killed by sniper fire. According to UN peace-keeping forces in Sarajevo, about 180 of the women and children were heading for Austria, and 80 others were going to Delnice, on the Slovenian coast. The remainder reportedly stayed in Split. 761/

(c) International reported events

677. The UN Security Council voted to allow the use of military force if necessary to insure that relief supplies reached civilians in Sarajevo and other parts of BiH. 762/ Security Council Resolution 770 allowed for "all necessary measures" to be taken to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid. The resolution also required that international humanitarian organizations gain unlimited access to camps and detention centres in BiH. BiH Ambassador to the UN Muhamed Sacirbey described the measure as "the minimum [required] to appease public opinion". 763/

678. Resolution 771 was also passed, pertaining to war crimes. The Security Council condemned "ethnic cleansing" and promised to punish war criminals. 764/

679. Yugoslavia recognized independent Slovenia. 765/

14. 14/8/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fresh artillery and mortar attacks hit the outskirts of the city overnight. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Outskirts of Sarajevo; Ilidža; Lukavica; Grbavica; Vraca. Source(s): Reuters (quoting Tanjug).

Description of Damage: One Serbian soldier wounded in a mortar attack in Ilidža. Source(s): Reuters (quoting Tanjug).

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One Serbian soldier was wounded in a mortar attack in Ilidža. Source(s): Reuters (quoting Tanjug).

Narrative of Events:

680. Fresh artillery and mortar attacks hit the outskirts of Sarajevo overnight. The Belgrade-based Tanjug news agency said that one Serb fighter was wounded in a mortar attack in Ilidža. It also reported artillery attacks against nearby Lukavica, Grbavica and Vraca, quoting Serb sources who blamed Muslim forces for the fighting. 766/

(b) Local reported events

681. UNPROFOR rejected suggestions in the BiH media that it was indirectly responsible for the death of US journalist David Kaplan. Sarajevo radio and television said that BiH authorities had not even been informed that this "illegal" visit was being organized and that this "negligence" caused the death of the ABC journalist. "Of course we know better. The Bosnian authorities were informed of the visit", said UNPROFOR spokesman Adnan Abd-Elrazek. 767/

682. Officials of the Children's Embassy, a Sarajevo relief agency, announced in the evening that they had secured agreement between the warring ethnic groups to evacuate 800 mostly Serb women and children from the city Tuesday. The director of the agency, Duško Tomić, stated that about 65 per cent of the next batch of evacuees would be children and that 85 per cent per cent of the total group would be Serbian. 768/

(c) International reported events

683. The UN Commission on Human Rights appointed Tadeusz Mazowiecki as Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in the former Yugoslavia. 769/

684. The EC welcomed the prior day's UN Security Council resolution to approve the use of force if necessary to deliver humanitarian aid. However, the resolution was criticized in some circles for its vague wording, and few countries appeared prepared to commit forces. 770/

15. 15/8/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

685. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

686. Radovan Karadžić told reporters that he could guarantee safe passage for humanitarian aid convoys from Belgrade to Sarajevo, but warned of possible attacks on other land routes. "We can guarantee a permanent convoy from Belgrade to Sarajevo . . . . This is all pro-Serbian territory, no checkpoints", Karadžić said. He said that the risk of shelling meant that security could be guaranteed for only the last 20 miles into Sarajevo on the route from Croatia's Adriatic port of Split. Karadžić said that it was risky to have sections of a supply route controlled by different factions because one side could shell a convoy once it had left its territory in order to discredit those in charge of security in the area of the attack. Karadžić was

speaking after discussions with Portuguese ambassador Jose Cutileiro, the European Community official in charge of peace talks between the leaders of BiH's warring factions. Karadžić said the talks were a failure because BiH President Alija Izetbegović had boycotted them. 771/

687. A convoy of UN relief trucks left Sarajevo for Goražde. The convoy was accompanied by three Ukrainian-manned armoured personnel carriers and carried 46 tons of supplies. After 10 hours it reached Goražde. On its return trip the convoy was forced to stop because of mined roads and bridges. 772/

16. 16/8/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was reported as relatively quiet over the past two days. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Radio Sarajevo reported that one person was killed and two were wounded in fighting. 773/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

688. Fighting was reported in many parts of BiH but local journalists reported that Sarajevo had been relatively quiet for the past two days. 774/

17. 17/8/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported after an overnight attempt by Serbian infantry to push into the Vogošća suburb. Serb artillery was reported to have hit the suburbs overnight. Mortar fire hit the city throughout the afternoon in a series of attacks. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Suburbs of Mojmilo, Butmir, Sokolović Kolonija and Dobrinja (shelled overnight); series of afternoon mortar attacks in the city; a single artillery shell hit a main street in the city centre, followed by two other shells (both resulting in injuries and deaths); the Hotel Europa. Source(s): Agence France Presse; New York Times; Reuters.

Description of Damage: A single artillery shell fired into a main street in the city centre killed one person and wounded 22 others. Several minutes later, two other shells left six people wounded. four mortar shells hit the six story Hotel Europa which housed an estimated 800 refugees, setting it ablaze and killing two to five people and injuring eight to 15 others. After three hours the hotel was still ablaze. Another mortar bomb exploded near the hotel one hour after the attack. Source(s): Agence France Presse; New York Times; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least eight people were reportedly killed during a series of afternoon mortar attacks in the city; a single artillery shell fired into a main street in the city centre killed one person and wounded 22 others. Several minutes later, two other shells left six people wounded; two to five people were killed and eight to 15 others wounded in the shelling of the Europa Hotel. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that seven people had been killed and 44 wounded on this day. 775/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

689. Radio Sarajevo said that fighting continued Monday after a failed attempt overnight by Serbian infantry to push into the Vogošća suburb, in which Serbs sustained "heavy losses". Serbian artillery overnight also pounded the suburbs of Mojmilo, Butmir, Sokolović Kolonija and Dobrinja, the radio said. 776/

690. Mortar fire hit the city throughout the afternoon in a series of attacks in which at least eight people were reportedly killed. 777/

691. A single artillery shell fired into a main street in the city centre killed one person and wounded 22 others, doctors and witnesses said. Several minutes later, two other shells left six people wounded. 778/

692. In another incident not included in the above casualty totals, four mortar shells crashed into the six-story Hotel Europa, which housed an estimated 800 refugees, setting it ablaze and killing at least two people and injuring 15 others. 779/ Later reports detailed five people killed and eight others injured, with four of the dead being refugees and one a policeman taking part in the rescue operations. 780/ Gunmen reportedly prevented people from returning to the building to save their belongings, according to witnesses. Police and firefighters said that they had evacuated everyone from the lower floors but did not know whether anyone might still be trapped on the upper floors. After three hours, the hotel was still ablaze. Another mortar bomb exploded near the hotel one hour after the attack, injuring one policeman and two British journalists, witnesses said. 781/

693. The Belgrade-based news agency Tanjug said that Serb sources carried out the attack on the Europa Hotel in retaliation for a Muslim artillery assault on the Bosnian Serbs' headquarters in Pale. Tanjug said that Muslims fired more than 100 shells on Pale, hitting a hospital and a nursery school, but Bosnian Serb deputy foreign minister Todor Dutina said the attack was not on such a large scale. "There was an attack, yes, but as far as I know it did not involve so many bombs", he said. Tanjug said that the Serbs gave the Muslims a warning to stop, then opened fire on the old town in Sarajevo when the warning went unheeded. 782/

694. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić denied that his forces were involved, stating: "I can categorically claim Bosnian Serbs had nothing to do with the attack on the hotel". "We have launched a swift investigation to determine who is behind this false report". 783/

(b) Local reported events

695. General Ratko Mladić threatened to shoot down UN relief-supply aeroplanes, which he said had dropped arms to BiH forces. Mladić's threat came amid reports of renewed heavy fighting between Serbs and BiH forces in and around Sarajevo and other parts of the country. Mladić said that on Sunday an unmarked Hercules cargo aeroplane dropped off arms at the Sarajevo

suburbs of Igman and Bjelašnica, which were held by Croatian and Muslim forces. The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said that Sunday's alleged arms air-drop was the third that UN relief aeroplanes had made. 784/

696. Incoming aid flights were still averaging 20 a day, each carrying 12 and a half tons of food and supplies. 785/

(c) International reported events

697. A senior UN official, Jose-Maria Mendiluce, warned that 200,000 to 300,000 people could die in the winter if relief agencies did not inoculate children and step up deliveries of food and clothing. He also stated that the Sarajevo airlift was meeting only a small fraction of total needs.

18. 18/8/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fierce fighting was reported in and around the city and BiH forces were reported to have attacked Serb positions around the airport during the evening. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The Sarajevo airport runway. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Radio Sarajevo reported that in the past 48 hours, about 20 people were reported killed and 100 wounded. 786/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 12 people were killed and 90 others were wounded on this day. 787/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

698. There were reports that Muslim forces attacked Serb positions around the airport during the evening and that several mortars fell on the runway. 788/ Fighting in Sarajevo, and its suburbs, and Goražde left "many dead", Radio Sarajevo said.

(b) Local reported events

699. The UNHCR suspended all aid flights into Sarajevo after a British relief aeroplane was threatened, but the airport remained open for non-aid flights, including one scheduled to bring in General Satish Nambiar, the head of the UN peace-keeping forces in Yugoslavia. From the reports received, an unknown force apparently twice "locked on" the aircraft with a type of radar equipment designed to target objects for attack. The crew also thought that they were fired upon by a 20 millimetre anti-aircraft cannon. 789/

700. Officials from the "Children's Embassy", a local charity, said that 960 persons were on a convoy of buses and cars which left the centre of the city just after 10:00 a.m.. United Nations armoured personnel carriers escorted the convoy out of the city. "Our lists show 22 per cent of the people are non-Serbs, including both Muslims and Croats", said a spokesperson from the group. She said that about 70 per cent of those leaving were children. The Children's Embassy remained a controversial group in Sarajevo, with the

group's critics charging that evacuating noncombatants, especially Serbs, only emboldened the Serbian forces laying siege to the city. 790/

(c) International reported events

701. Britain pledged to dispatch 1800 soldiers to BiH for humanitarian aid operations. 791/

19. 19/8/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting continued near the airport and heavy shelling was reported in the suburbs. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo airport (overnight); Serbian positions at Nedžarići, Ilidža, Rajlovac and Lukavica (overnight); suburbs of Stari Grad, Vratnik and Sokolović Kolonija. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Officials and media reports stated that fighting left more than 20 dead and 200 wounded. 792/ BiH authorities said that during the past 24 hours, 12 people had been killed and 90 wounded in Sarajevo. 793/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 10 people had been killed and 67 injured in Sarajevo. 794/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

702. Sarajevo airport remained closed to aid flights for the second day as continued fighting around BiH left more than 20 dead and some 200 wounded, according to officials and media reports. The Bosnian-Serb news agency SRNA claimed that Muslim troops fired on Sarajevo airport overnight. 795/

703. Belgrade news agency Tanjug said that Serbian positions at Nedžarići, Ilidža, Rajlovac and Lukavica around Sarajevo were bombarded overnight leaving two dead and five wounded. 796/

704. BiH authorities said that during the past 24 hours, 12 people had been killed and 90 wounded in Sarajevo. Radio Sarajevo said that some of the casualties in the city came from Serbian shelling of the suburbs of Stari Grad, Vratnik and Sokolović Kolonija. Fighting was also reported to have continued in the suburbs of Hrasnica and Stup. 797/

(b) Local reported events

705. BiH authorities signed an agreement on United Nations control of heavy weaponry in Sarajevo. The agreement, ratified Tuesday by Bosnian Serbs, allowed for the regrouping under UN supervision of all tanks, artillery pieces and anti-aircraft guns, according to Colonel Stjepan Siber, the BiH Army's Deputy Chief of Staff. Siber said that he had demanded that the United Nations begin its supervision on the Serbian side. A similar agreement concluded in June was never implemented. 798/

706. The commander of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia, Indian General Satish Nambiar, arrived in Sarajevo from Zagreb and held talks with BiH President Alija Izetbegović. Nambiar was also to make a "routine inspection" of the airport and meet other local political leaders. 799/

20. 20/8/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The day's shelling was described as the heaviest in a month. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The area between the Holiday Inn and the Maršal Tito army barracks; the Koševo Hospital; the Office of the BiH government. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Grenades and mortar bombs struck between the Holiday Inn and the Maršal Tito army barracks and about 24 rocket-propelled grenades exploded within an hour, some 100 yards from the hotel. A nearby building was set ablaze by the shelling. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: A Ukrainian UNPROFOR soldier was killed by sniper fire earlier in the day. The soldier was hit by a bullet in the head and one in the heart as he was walking across the courtyard of the Maršal Tito barracks in the city centre. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: One Ukrainian UNPROFOR soldier; a local crisis centre said that in the 24 hours to noon, 11 people were killed and 55 wounded in Sarajevo. 800/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

707. Radio Sarajevo reported fighting between troops in the Nedžarići suburb where BiH forces attempted to break the blockade of the city. An air alert was declared in the morning in the city after shelling Wednesday evening in the suburbs of Dobrinja, Sokolović Kolonija, Butmir and Stup. 801/

708. Sarajevo suffered its heaviest bombardment in a month. Grenades and mortar bombs struck between the Holiday Inn and the Maršal Tito army barracks and about 24 rocket-propelled grenades exploded within an hour, some 100 yards from the hotel. A nearby building was set ablaze by shelling. 802/

709. A Ukrainian UNPROFOR soldier was killed by a sniper earlier in the day, the second Ukrainian to die in the city during the conflict. 803/ The soldier, wearing a bullet-proof jacket, was hit by a bullet in the head and one in the heart as he was walking across the courtyard of the Maršal Tito barracks in the city centre. The soldier was the 12th UNPROFOR member to have died in the former Yugoslavia. 804/

710. Buildings hit by shelling, apparently from Serb gun batteries in retaliation for Muslim sniping, included the Koševo Hospital and the office of the BiH government. The fighting began at 8:00 p.m. Thursday. Street clashes between Muslim and Serb fighters were reported in the suburbs of Hrasno and Nedžarići.

(b) Local reported events

711. Sarajevo airport resumed receiving relief flights after a two-day halt

caused by a threat to aircraft from nearby gun positions. The Belgrade-based Tanjug news agency said that 26 aid flights landed after the airport reopened. 805/

(c) International reported events

712. Italy announced its readiness to supply between 1,000 to 1,500 troops to help with "border controls or the protection of humanitarian aid convoys". Italian Minister of Defence, Salvo Ando made the announcement in an interview published by the Milan daily Corriere della Sera in which he called for better coordination between countries offering troops. 806/

713. German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel met with his French counterpart, Roland Dumas, at Hechingen, south-west Germany, for what officials described as a bid to fine-tune Franco-German positions on Yugoslavia. 807/

714. In Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, the Organization of the Islamic Conference called for a special session of the UN General Assembly to discuss ways of ending the bloodshed in BiH. OIC Secretary-General Hamic Algabid said it was "imperative to take urgently all necessary steps to end the Serbian aggression" against BiH and "end the terrible sufferings being endured by its peace loving people". 808/

715. The Vatican and BiH decided to establish diplomatic relations, the Vatican's press department announced. 809/

21. 21/8/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy shelling was reported in the city and continued fighting was reported in Vogošća. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: An unidentified crowded market in the city; Koševo Hospital; downtown Sarajevo, including the BiH government building and the central market; the vicinity of the Holiday Inn Hotel; the Maršal Tito barracks. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Two persons were killed and 13 others were injured when several artillery shells fell on a crowded market in central Sarajevo between 9:00 and 9:30 a.m.; mortar bombs hit downtown Sarajevo killing four people in heavy bombardment; five mortar bombs landed between the BiH government building which was set ablaze in fighting on Thursday and the central market. Four people were killed and 23 others wounded; the east end of the large former Yugoslav army Maršal Tito barracks occupied by the Ukrainian UNPROFOR contingent was again on fire (but it was reported that this site sustained no artillery fire). Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Two persons were killed and 13 others were injured when several artillery shells fell on a crowded market in central Sarajevo between 9:00 and 9:30 a.m; mortar bombs hit downtown Sarajevo killing four people in heavy bombardment; five mortar bombs landed between the BiH government building which was set ablaze in fighting on Thursday, and the central market; four people were killed and 23 others wounded. According to the medical crisis centre in Sarajevo, in the 24 hours from midday Thursday, 10 people were killed and 80 were injured in the city. 810/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

716. Sarajevo radio quoted a local doctor and reported that two persons were killed and 13 others were injured when several artillery shells fell on a crowded market in central Sarajevo. "Shells fell between 9:00 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. when the market was packed with people", said Jadranka Brko, a wounded survivor whose husband was killed by the bombardment. 811/

717. Shells were also fired at the Koševo Hospital. 812/

718. Mortar bombs hit downtown Sarajevo killing four people in heavy bombardment. Five mortar bombs landed between the BiH government building which was set ablaze in fighting on Thursday, and the central market. Four people were killed and 23 others were wounded, 12 of them seriously, hospital sources reported. Shells fell in the vicinity of the Holiday Inn Hotel in the downtown area again in the evening, local journalists said. The east end of the large former Yugoslav army Maršal Tito barracks, occupied by the Ukrainian UNPROFOR contingent was again on fire. Local reporters said that the barracks sustained no hostile artillery fire and the cause of the blaze seemed unclear. 813/ UNPROFOR headquarters refused to speculate on the cause of the blaze. 814/

719. Radio Sarajevo said that Serbs besieging the city had been "using all arms at their disposal" to shell the city, and that fighting was continuing Friday in the Vogošća suburb. Television in Belgrade said that BiH forces shelled Serb positions surrounding Sarajevo in a vain attempt to break the siege. 815/

(b) Local reported events

720. Sarajevo was reported to be in the grip of a power blackout with bread shortages after fierce artillery bombardment and street fighting, journalists said. 816/

721. A senior UN military source in Sarajevo said that a BiH gunman shot dead the Ukrainian UNPROFOR soldier on Thursday. 817/ The trajectory of the fatal round was flat, indicating that it could only have been fired from the foyer or from inside the barracks where the soldier died, the UN officer said. 818/ The peace-keeping forces were suspected by both warring factions of siding with the other, and at the slightest suspicion were made to pay for their "unfaithfulness", an officer said. Others also suspect BiH forces of trying to provoke a Western military intervention by targeting the UN forces. 819/

722. Outside the UN headquarters in Sarajevo, Serb forces exchanged hostages with their Muslim-Croat adversaries. The two sides swapped 51 Serbs, including three women, for 50 Muslims and Croats, including six women. 820/

(c) International reported events

723. As the Foreign Office in London announced that all of the parties invited to the Wednesday talks, including Serbian President Slobodan Milošević, had accepted the invitation to attend, the parliament of the rump Yugoslavia was divided on how it should be represented. Some deputies urged staying away from the peace conference "in order to avoid seeing Serbia humiliated". On Thursday, the new federation's President Dobrica Cosic said he would not attend the conference if he was not invited as the head of

Yugoslavia (Yugoslavia was not recognized by the international community). Delegates to the London Conference were to sit behind placards carrying individuals' names rather than those of countries, a Foreign Office spokesman said. The Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, Milan Panić, told the Belgrade parliament that the London conference could "mark a turning point" in the crisis. Panić proposed that Yugoslavia recognize the international borders of Croatia and BiH. This drew strong criticism from the second party in parliament, the extreme-right Serb Radical Party who said that Panić's suggestion was "an unpardonable political error". 821/

724. Acting US Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, stated that the upcoming scheduled Yugoslav conference was likely to make only limited gains. He also expressed grave concern that the fighting might spread into new areas. 822/

22. 22/8/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Intensive shelling was reported in the city. The Old Town and Ilidža were hit by 83 mortar shells overnight. Overnight shelling was reported in Dobrinja and mortar fire hit Stup and Vogošća. Street fighting was also reported in the Hrasno district. Mortar fire was reported near the airport at midmorning. Shells also hit the UNPROFOR headquarters. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Ilidža (overnight); Dobrinja, Stup, Vogošća (overnight); Sarajevo airport runway and vicinity (midmorning shelling);Old Town; the Oslobodjenje building; the Koševo Hospital; UN Headquarters (afternoon). Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: According to Radio Belgrade, BiH forces fired on the airport and the runway was hit by shell fire as an aeroplane was taking off; shelling was heavy in the Old Town centre and set ablaze the building of the BiH newspaper Oslobodjenje; the Koševo Hospital was hit several times but there was no word on casualties; three shells hit the UNPROFOR headquarters, causing little damage. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Serb sources reported that Ilidža was hit by 83 mortar shells overnight which killed one Serb fighter and wounded one other; at least five people were reported wounded by overnight shelling in Dobrinja; two British Royal Engineers were wounded by shrapnel in the hills above the district of Ilidža and two French soldiers were treated for minor wounds as a result of mortar fire on the UN headquarters in the afternoon; at the former military hospital, doctors reported a heavy flow of casualties from Stupsko Brdo, where BiH forces had been attacking Serb forces since Friday evening. 823/ The main Sarajevo hospital admitted 51 injured and a doctor reported that two civilians and one soldier were dead on arrival. According to the medical crisis centre for BiH, 19 people had been killed and 124 injured in Sarajevo over the past 24 hours. 824/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

725. BiH government sources suggested that they might launch an offensive in a bid to break out of Sarajevo with the help of Croat forces. Serb sources played down the possibility but said that they were attacked during the night at several points. Ilidža was hit by 83 mortar shells which killed one Serb

fighter and wounded another, they said. The Serb officer in charge at Ilidža said: "We could fight harder but our politicians tell us only to defend ourselves". 825/

726. Intensive shelling hit Sarajevo and forced many of its residents into underground shelters throughout the night as Serbs and Muslims waged street battles, local journalists said. 826/

727. At least five people were wounded by overnight shelling in Dobrinja and mortar bombs fell in the suburbs of Stup and Vogošća. Street fighting flared in the Hrasno district. 827/

728. UNPROFOR said that the airport was closed for a half hour in the midmorning because of mortar fire in the vicinity. Artillery could also be heard. 828/ According to Radio Belgrade, BiH forces fired on the airport and the runway was hit by shell fire at the moment when an aeroplane was taking off. 829/

729. Doctors at the Koševo Hospital, which suspended operations and was running on its last drops of fuel for its power generators, reported three dead and 40 wounded "in the past five hours", mostly from the fighting in Ilidža. 830/

730. Shelling was heavy in the Old Town centre and set ablaze the building of the Bosnian newspaper Oslobodjenje. The Koševo Hospital, damaged in earlier bouts of fighting, was hit again several times but there was no word on casualties. 831/

731. Two British Royal Engineers were wounded by shrapnel in the hills above the Serb district of Ilidža, and two French soldiers were treated for minor wounds as a result of mortar fire on the UN headquarters earlier in the afternoon, UN officials said. 832/

732. Three shells hit the UNPROFOR headquarters, forcing evacuation of personnel but causing little damage. 833/

(b) Local reported events

733. In his first press conference, the new head of UNPROFOR, General Hasen al Abdel Razik urged the warring factions to respect the presence of UN peacekeepers, saying, "We don't have anything to defend ourselves with. So please, don't make us a target". The head of the Egyptian brigade, who took the UNPROFOR command on Thursday, said that he was in contact with BiH President Alija Izetbegović and Serbian forces around Sarajevo and that he had received assurances from both groups that the mission of the UN peacekeepers would be respected. 834/

734. The London Independent newspaper reported that UN officials believed that Muslim fighters in BiH might have staged some "Serb" attacks on Sarajevo in a ploy aimed at winning international sympathy. The Independent said that secret reports circulating at the United Nations suggested that the defenders of Sarajevo might have carried out attacks designed to look like the work of Bosnian Serbs. These included the bombing of a bread line in May which killed at least sisteen people and explosions at a cemetery 4 August where orphan victims of the war were being buried. 835/

(c) International reported events

735. It was reported that the latest flare-up in Sarajevo and most of BiH dimmed hopes for a peace breakthrough at the international conference on Yugoslavia scheduled to open in London on Wednesday. 836/

736. Russia said that it would support tough measures by the UN Security Council to protect UN peace-keeping forces in the former Yugoslavia, a Foreign Ministry statement said. It said it was seriously concerned by reports that two members of the Ukrainian battalion serving in Sarajevo had been killed and eight wounded. 837/

23. 23/8/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: At least 50 shells hit the city centre overnight. Mortars pounded Sarajevo for the fourth day of fighting with both sides accusing the other of trying to seize the initiative ahead of the coming peace talks in London. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: City centre (overnight); BiH forces were reported to have shelled all positions in southern Sarajevo lying between Lukavica and Vogošća (areas reported to have been attacked in artillery bombardments prior to a ground assault were Nedžarići, Vakavić, Ilidža and Vogošća); the Sarajevo airport; unidentified student dormitory on the edge of the city; 12 shells reportedly exploded close to the Parliament building. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Overnight shelling led to several outbreaks of fire and at least 50 shells were reported to have hit the city centre; the UN closed the airport for much of the day because of mortar and artillery crossfire which wounded one British Royal Engineer; two foreign students died when a shell smashed into their dormitory on the edge of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Medical sources cited by Sarajevo radio said that 19 people were hospitalized overnight and that heavy shelling killed five people and wounded nine others 838/; one British Royal Engineer was wounded by mortar fire on the airport road; two foreign students died when a shell smashed into their dormitory on the edge of the city. Sixteen bodies were taken to the main Koševo Hospital in the city between 7:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Ratko Mirković from the morgue reported. During the past 36 hours, 38 people reportedly were killed. Ambulances continued to bring more injured to Koševo: 75 at last count. 839/ In another account, it was reported that mortars and artillery fire killed more than 30 people in the city. 840/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 22 people were killed and 100 were injured in Sarajevo on this day. 841/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

737. Explosions could be heard near Dobrinja, Sarajevo radio said. The radio said that the overnight shelling led to several outbreaks of fire, and that at least 50 shells hit the city centre. Medical sources cited by the radio said that 19 people were hospitalized overnight. 842/

738. Heavy shelling overnight killed five people and wounded nine others, Sarajevo radio reported, while BiH forces continued attacking Serbian positions around the city. Tanjug said that BiH forces shelled all Serb positions in southern Sarajevo lying between Lukavica and Vogošća. BiH forces reportedly attacked the Nedžarići, Vakavić, Ilidža and Rajlovac suburbs in what Tanjug's sources said were "artillery bombardments prior to a ground assault". The sources said a general offensive by BiH forces on Serb positions in and around Sarajevo continued into its third day. The sources accused BiH forces of having mortared the UN headquarters on Saturday. 843/

739. Mortars pounded Sarajevo for the fourth day of heavy fighting, with both sides accusing the other of trying to seize the initiative ahead of the coming peace talks in London. "The Četnik [Serb] military forces started a general offensive against Bosnia-Hercegovina around Sarajevo. This is most probably because we are headed into the London conference", President Izetbegović told reporters. "We can say that this offensive has failed", he added. The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA made a similar accusation against BiH forces and Croats defending the city. It said that Serb positions in10 Sarajevo suburbs had been severely bombed, and accused the Muslims of deploying an artillery battery near UN headquarters to provoke a response to what looked like a Serbian attack on the United Nations. SRNA later said that a cease-fire had been declared in the afternoon. 844/

740. The United Nations closed the airport for much of the day because of mortar and artillery crossfire. 845/

741. One British Royal Engineer serving the United Nations was wounded by mortar fire on the airport road, the third member of his regiment to be hurt. 846/

742. Two foreign students died when a shell smashed into their dormitory on the edge of the city. Syrian student Mowaffak Soufi said: "We got up to leave the room for a safer place but there was an explosion before we could get out. A girl died here on these stairs and one of my friends in the room had no arms or legs. Even his head was missing". 847/

743. A dozen bombs reportedly exploded close to the Presidential building. 848/

(b) Local reported events

744. Radio Sarajevo said that as a "security measure" bread would not be on sale during the day. 849/

745. A fixture of normal city life, the local beer factory, reported that it had stopped production for the first time in 128 years. According to its manager, Ferid Pasović, the main production line had been destroyed by repeated mortar and artillery attacks. Holes in tanks had been patched, but computerized components were destroyed, the roof damaged, and windows smashed. 850/

(c) International reported events

746. United States officials said that they had located no evidence to support allegations that Serb forces were systematically killing prisoners at detention camps in BiH. 851/

24. 24/8/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: BiH forces reportedly tried to break through the Sarajevo siege (although the attack appeared to be a failure) as Serbian artillery hit the city's main buildings. Just two days before the start of the London peace talks, fighting between BiH and Serb forces gained ferocity as the day wore on, with warring factions apparently trying to consolidate territory. 852/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The city's main buildings; Sarajevo airport; the Holiday Inn; an unidentified city factory; Koševo Hospital; the Oslobodjenje building; unidentified Serb-held positions. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Early in the day Sarajevo airport was closed after it was hit by mortar fire; mortars hit the city around the Holiday Inn--two mortars hit the building directly, sending glass into the lobby; smoke could be seen rising from the direction of a city factory; a shell reportedly hit the Koševo hospital, killing one more and wounding four, Jovo Vranik, the Hospital spokesman said; 853/ five Bosnian journalists were injured when the offices of the daily Oslobodjenje were hit by a dozen shells; Tanjug news agency said that 1,700 artillery shells had fallen on Serb-held positions in the 24 hours preceeding noon, killing about 20 soldiers and civilians, including women and children. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Thirty-two people died and 131 were injured in the fighting overnight, official forces said, taking the total to 81 dead since BiH forces began their offensive on Saturday 854/; a shell reportedly hit the Koševo hospital, killing one more and wounding four, Jovo Vranik, the Hospital spokesman said 855/; five Bosnian journalists were injured when the offices of the daily Oslobodjenje were hit by a dozen shells; Tanjug news agency said that in the 24 hours preceeding noon, about 20 soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were killed in the bombardment of Serb-held positions. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

747. BiH forces reportedly tried to break through the Sarajevo siege although the attack appeared to be a failure as Serbian artillery hit the city's main buildings. The information service of the Sarajevo security centre said that the past 24 hours had been "the hardest since war broke out". The hundreds of fighters sent to attack Ilidža, the Serb-held suburb, "cannot blink an eye" under the intense artillery bombing, said a young man who had just returned from the front. 856/

748. Early in the day, UN peacekeepers closed Sarajevo airport after it was hit by mortar fire. It later reopened and several relief aeroplanes were able to land. 857/

749. Fighting between BiH and Serb forces gained ferocity as the day wore on, with warring factions apparently trying to consolidate territory just two days before the start of the London peace talks. 858/

750. Mortars hit the city around the Holiday Inn. Two hit the building directly, sending glass into its lobby. There were no reports of casualties. Smoke could be seen rising from the direction of a city factory. Electricity and water supplies were also cut in the city. 859/

751. Improvised ambulances could be seen rushing back and forth from the Koševo Hospital where, by the middle of the afternoon, 27 bodies lay. A shell reportedly hit the hospital, killing one and wounding four, Jovo Vranik, the Hospital spokesman said. 860/

752. The Paris based Reporters Sans Frontieres said that five Bosnian journalists were injured when the offices of the daily Oslobodjenje were hit by a dozen shells. "Five journalists working for Oslobodjenje or one of the three private reviews sharing the offices were wounded in this bombardment. Everything indicates that the Bosnian daily was the direct target of this bombardment", Reporters Sans Frontieres said. "From the beginning of the conflict, this newspaper was one of the few media in Bosnia-Hercegovina that attempted to distribute independent information". The group said that Oslobodjenje had already been shelled a number of times and one of its journalists had died and several others were wounded. It was also said that the editorial staff of Sarajevo radio and television, along with some of their children, were living in their offices and had not been paid for three months. "A total of 300 people have taken refuge in the offices. The journalists and their families, including children, lack food and medicines, and remain within reach of the guns", it said. 861/

753. Kika Ćurović, a reporter for Radio France International's Serbo-Croatian service was wounded and hospitalized. 862/

754. Street gun battles were reported in the Ilidža district near the airport. An armoured train in which BiH fighters tried to enter the suburb on Saturday night was reportedly destroyed by Serb forces. 863/

755. The Belgrade based Tanjug news agency said that 1700 artillery shells had fallen on Serb-held positions in the 24 hours up to noon. About 20 soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were killed in the bombardment, Tanjug said. The report could not be independently verified. 864/

(b) Local reported events

756. UN officials announced that former Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the special UN investigator probing human rights violations in the former Yugoslavia, visited the city. 865/

757. Serbian forces renewed their claims that aeroplanes flying in food and medicine to Sarajevo were "deviating" from their flight paths to areas controlled by BiH forces in the mountains. The Serbian radio at Pale, which broadcasted the accusation, said that the aeroplanes were dropping weapons to Muslim fighters. 866/

(c) International reported events

758. Lord Carrington resigned as the EC envoy to the EC-UN sponsored peace negotiations. 867/

759. The UN General Assembly met in a special session to discuss the situation in BiH. The meeting was held at the request of the 47 Muslim countries comprising the Organization of the Islamic Conference. At the meeting, Muslim countries mobilized to denounce the Belgrade government as the aggressor in the former Yugoslavia and pledged support for the "terrorized inhabitants" of BiH. 868/

760. It was announced that the United States, Britain and France had decided

to shelve plans for a massive allied military operation to deliver humanitarian aid in BiH and that they instead would leave control of the relief effort under UN authority. This decision was made despite the 13 August Security Council resolution authorizing the use of "all measures necessary" to deliver food and medicine to BiH's civilians. 869/

761. US President Bush approved a measure to provide duty-free trade for all of the former Yugoslav republics except Serbia and Montenegro. He also authorized the release of $12 million from the US Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to support those displaced in BiH, Croatia, Macedonia, and Slovenia. 870/

762. The US opened embassies in Ljubljana and Zagreb. 871/

763. US Department of State Yugoslav Desk Officer George Kenney resigned over what he called an "ineffective" and "counter-productive" response to the fighting in the former Yugoslavia. 872/

25. 25/8/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: During the night Serb and Muslim forces reportedly fought in the Old Town and Koševo district, but there was no repeat of heavy bombardment. Mortar and artillery fire hit the city in the evening as BiH and Serb fighters met head-on near the city-centre. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo's National Library Building was hit by a shell at 9:30 p.m. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: It was reported that 82 people in all were killed in the recent offensive, according to BiH sources. 873/ Sarajevo's crisis centre said that 28 people were killed and 127 wounded in the 24 hours up to midnight Tuesday. "It was a very heavy, very hot night for casualties", said Dr. Faris Goran Kapetanović. Koševo Hospital, with negligible water and power supplies, treated the 80 wounded between 10:00 a.m. Tuesday and 8:00 a.m. Wednesday (double the usual number of casualties). 874/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

764. BiH forces reportedly abandoned their attack of the last few days and Serb forces in Ilidža said that the Muslim forces had been fooled by their own propaganda into believing their weekend bid to lift the siege would be easy, after Sarajevo television reported that "Ilidža was now Muslim". It was reported that despite the battle, Ilidža's houses and shops, which remained open, bore little trace of fighting. 875/

765. Apart from some fighting in two districts, Sarajevo spent what local reporters described as a relatively quiet night. During the night Serb and Muslim forces reportedly fought in the Old Town and Koševo district, but there was no repeat of heavy bombardment. The evening sky was lit up by flames from fires at five different places in the western side of the capital, one of them being the high-rise newspaper publishing house, Oslobodjenje. 876/

766. Early in the day, BBC TV correspondent Martin Bell was hit in the groin by shrapnel during a mortar attack in Sarajevo. The explosion occurred as he was filming a mortar attack. 877/

767. A German transportation aeroplane was hit by gunfire leaving Sarajevo for Zagreb, later landing safely. 878/

768. Mortar and artillery fire hit the city in the evening as BiH and Serb fighters met head-on near the city centre. Clashes were reported particularly heavy near the central Jewish cemetery. 879/

769. Sarajevo's National Library Building, was hit by a shell at 9:30 p.m.. 880/

(b) Local reported events

770. Authorities in the city announced a 48 hour curfew from 1:00 p.m. on Tuesday in an attempt to minimize civilian casualties. 881/

(c) International reported events

771. On the eve of the London talks, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution calling on the Security Council to take tougher action to end the war in BiH, including direct military action. The vote, led by Islamic states, followed two days of an outpouring of support for BiH during a debate that featured more than 60 speakers. It was the first time the General Assembly had dealt with the Yugoslav crisis. 882/

26. 26/8/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Military sources said that Serb artillery batteries and BiH mortars traded fire between 1:00 a.m. and 5:30 a.m., with tanks, long-range artillery, rocket launchers and anti-aircraft batteries. 883/ Mortar attacks and gunfire resumed at dawn. Fighting appeared to ease as the day wore on, but the city continued to be hit by isolated explosions and sniper fire. 884/ "This was the worst shelling since the start of the war", said Nedžad Imamović, a resident of the Medresse district of Sarajevo's old quarter. He said that 15 shells hit in one hour within a radius of 100 metres of each other. An UNPROFOR officer stationed in the city since early July said he had never seen such "a massive night attack across the whole city". 885/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Pale and Rajlovac suburbs; University Library, Viječnica (Town Hall); the former military hospital. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Washington Post; Reuters; the Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Sarajevo's National Library building was still ablaze after Tuesday's shelling; the shelling of the University Library reportedly touched off fires which destroyed many of the 3,000,000 volumes contained within the building; a nurse was killed and several other personnel were wounded after a direct artillery hit on the former military hospital. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Washington Post; Reuters; the Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Isolated sniper fire was reported during the day. Source(s):

Reuters.

Casualties: A nurse was killed and several other personnel were wounded after the former military hospital took a direct artillery hit. The hospital had received at least four dead-on-arrival victims from the night's fighting and Koševo Hospital got at least 15 more (that toll was described as only partial). 886/ A later report stated that six people had been killed in Sarajevo on this day. 887/ The BiH Health Ministry reported that 14 persons were killed and 126 injured in Sarajevo in the preceding 24 hours. 888/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

772. The Serbian suburbs of Pale and Rajlovac were reportedly shelled as Serb forces pushed back a BiH infantry attack in Grbavica, Radio Belgrade reported. 889/

773. Sarajevo's National Library building, hit by a shell on Tuesday evening, was still ablaze in the morning. Firefighters hampered by failing water pressure were unable to save the four-story Moorish style building constructed under the Austrians. 890/ Mortar shells were also reported to have hit the University Library, Vijećnica (Town Hall). This shelling reportedly touched off fires which destroyed many of the 3,000,000 volumes contained within the building. 891/

774. Fires reportedly raged out of control through the Old Town Hall. Volunteers, in an effort to save ancient manuscripts and books from the Hall, defied a 48 hour curfew imposed Tuesday afternoon and formed a human chain to carry buckets of water into the burning building. 892/

775. Patients in the former military hospital were reportedly rushed to safety to the basement after the building took a direct artillery hit. A nurse was killed and several other personnel were wounded in the explosion, said building guard Mehmet Begović. The hospital had earlier received at least four dead-on-arrival victims from the night's fighting and Koševo Hospital got at least 15 more (that toll was described as only partial). 893/

(b) International reported events

776. Delegates from some 40 countries and organizations gathered in London for the peace conference led by the European Community and the United Nations, including representatives from former Yugoslavia's warring factions, the United States, Russia, China and countries neighbouring Yugoslavia. Its intention was to mark a point of departure after repeated failed attempts by the European Community to mediate a solution to the conflict between rival Serbian, Croatian and Muslim factions in the former Yugoslavia. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali and British Prime Minister John Major, in his capacity as president of the European Community, chaired Wednesday's conference, scheduled to run through Friday. At the conference's end, former US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, together with Lord Carrington's successor from the EC, would continue the debate at a UN-EC steering committee in Geneva. 894/

777. In London, acting US Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said the peace conference would order further punitive action against Serbia because of the shelling of Sarajevo. "The people on the ground, obviously in this case the Serbs, are intent on establishing as good a position on the ground prior to the meeting of the conference, and it's an outrage", Eagleburger told reporters. 895/

778. British Prime Minister John Major opened the conference with a warning to all parties, particularly the Serbs, of what they could expect unless they cooperated in efforts to end the bloodshed. "Parties who stand in the way of agreement can expect even tougher sanctions, even more rigorously policed", he said. "No trade. No aid. No international recognition of role. Economic, cultural, political and diplomatic isolation". 896/

779. Serbian President Milošević agreed in principle to the precepts of the Conference but claimed to have little control over Bosnian Serb nationalists. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić for his part denied that his forces had anything to do with the assault on Sarajevo. 897/

780. In Washington, US President George Bush added to the pressure on Serbia by granting most favoured nation status to all former Yugoslav republics except Serbia and Montenegro. 898/

27. 27/8/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic artillery and gunfire continued to hit the city, although without the intensity of the last week. 899/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Bus or bread line in the Čengić Vila district; the area near the Maršal Tito Barracks; four mortar shells hit the UNPROFOR compound (one hit the second floor and three landed outside). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Nine people were killed and 20 others wounded in the shelling of a bus or bread line in the Čengić Vila district; four people were wounded in a mortar attack near the Maršal Tito Barracks. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Nine people were killed and 20 others wounded in the shelling of a bus or bread line in the Čengić Vila district; four people were wounded in a mortar attack near the Maršal Tito Barracks. In the 24 hours to noon Thursday, not including the mortar attack in Čengić Vila, 12 people were reported killed and 80 were wounded. 900/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

781. A mortar attack killed nine people in a residential area of the city as BiH and Serbian forces ignored pleas for peace at the London conference. Conflicting accounts of the attack in the Čengić Vila district said that the people had been lining up either for a bus or for bread. A nearby hospital said that seven people died instantly in the attack, and two more were dead on arrival. More than 20 people were wounded in the attack. Four people were also wounded in a mortar attack near the city's Maršal Tito Barracks. 901/

782. In another attack, four mortar shells struck the UNPROFOR compound. One hit the second floor of the building, which used to be the city's main post office, and three landed outside. There were no reported casualties. 902/

783. Sporadic artillery and gunfire continued to hit the city, although without the intensity of the last week. 903/

784. The Tanjug news agency in Belgrade attributed the day's relative calm to the fact that the BiH forces holding the city had given up a push to break the

siege by Serbian gunners in the surrounding hills. 904/

(c) International reported events

785. UN officials at the London conference announced that an agreement had been reached to beef up UN forces in BiH to protect humanitarian missions to accompany international observers to the Serbian and Montenegrin borders to monitor implementation of UN sanctions imposed last May. But analysts said the results of the London conference promised to be inconclusive in that the main protagonists, BiH President Alija Izetbegović and Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić, went little beyond past, unfulfilled promises of conciliation. "If the West pressed Mr. Izetbegović to sit at the negotiating table", the war in BiH "could end within days", Karadžić said in an interview with the Greek weekly Ena. Izetbegović, in an interview with the Paris daily Le Figaro, refused to engage in dialogue or agree to a cease-fire "as long as the (Serbian) aggression continues". 905/

28. 28/8/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Despite Thursday's agreement in London, Serbian forces surrounding Sarajevo began some of the most intense bombardment to date. Hundreds of rounds from tank cannons and 155 millimetre howitzers were reportedly fired from Serb held positions in the hills and mountains surrounding Sarajevo. 906/ Source(s): Washington Post.

Targets Hit: A veterinary college; an ironworks; a museum; the government's main office building; scores of apartment buildings; the former military hospital. Source(s): Washington Post; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Damage was suffered by shelling to a veterinary college, an ironworks, a museum, the government's main office building and scores of apartment buildings. Source(s): Washington Post; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: It was reported that two dead from the day's shelling were taken to the Koševo Hospital and a victim died of his wounds there, according to medical sources. Another 26 people had reportedly been admitted to the Koševo facility since early Friday, a doctor at the hospital, Goran Kapetanović said. 907/ At least five people, including two children, were killed and 10 others were wounded in the district of Stari Grad while shelling killed five and wounded 34 in the Dobrinja district near the airport. 908/ Within the last 24 hours 19 people had been reported killed and 145 wounded in Sarajevo. 909/ At least three people were killed and 12 wounded in the city on Friday according to authorities. 910/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

786. The shelling damaged a veterinary college, an ironworks, a museum, the government's main office building and scores of apartment buildings. Fires burned across the city late into Thursday night. At midday Friday even more fires were started by the continued shelling. 911/

787. Mortar shells also reportedly hit the former military hospital.

Reporters said that they could hear incoming shells near the hospital, a sector held by Bosnian Muslim forces and the riposte of the opposing side a few moments later. 912/

788. Radio Sarajevo reported fierce artillery duels and infantry clashes late Thursday and early Friday in the Vogošća suburb of Sarajevo. 913/

(b) International reported events

789. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić welcomed the outcome of the London Conference but said that Bosnian Muslims needed to take the lead in observing any cease-fire. "We can't stop (the fighting) because we are not the ones who initiate it", he said in an interview with BBC radio. "If they stop, if they respect the ceasefire, we'll respect it". 914/

790. Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panić said in London that he would demand the resignation of Serbian President Slobodan Milošević if he did not respect the peace conference agreement. "Now I want to put him (Milošević) on public notice", Panić said. "What counts is not the word, but the deed. The peace proposal is now the official peace plan for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. I expect Mr. Milošević to comply--or else. If the President of Serbia indeed fails to fulfil his pledge, then I will feel that it is my duty to demand that he resign". 915/

791. The US lifted its sanctions against Slovenia which had been in effect since December 1991. 916/

29. 29/8/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There was a let up in the fighting of the past two days, but random mortar shells continued to hit the city. 917/ Source(s): Washington Post

Targets Hit: Hrasno and nearby districts (overnight); the BiH presidency building; an UNPROFOR armoured vehicle in Nedžarići. Source(s): Reuters; Washington Post; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Three United Nations soldiers were wounded and a Serbian officer killed by mortar fire which struck their armoured vehicle. Source(s): Reuters; Washington Post; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Three United Nations soldiers were wounded and a Serbian officer killed by mortar fire which struck their armoured vehicle. The Health Ministry reported that in the city, 22 people were killed and 162 injured during the last 24 hours. 918/ In another report, the medical crisis centre said that 20 people had been killed and 153 injured in the past 24 hours in the city. 919/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

792. Radio Sarajevo said that BiH forces had succeeded in their attempt to pierce the Serbian siege of the city. It said that soldiers had broken through Serbian lines at Čekrčići, near Ilijaš, 25 kilometres north of the city. This report was not confirmed by independent sources, however, and was denied by

the Serbs. The Belgrade-based news agency Tanjug said that intense fighting continued in the area. BiH forces also reportedly tried to break through the Serbian stronghold in the Ilidža suburb to the west of Sarajevo, but Serbian forces "managed to hold their positions", the Serbian agency SRNA reported. 920/

793. Sarajevo was reported early as generally quiet after a night of heavy bombardment. Fighting reportedly raged before midnight, as tank, mortar and heavy machine-gun fire poured into Hrasno and nearby districts. Fighting was also reported in Dobrinja. 921/

794. There was a let up in the fighting of the past two days, but random mortar shells continued to hit the city, including one that struck the BiH Presidency building. 922/

795. It was reported that three United Nations soldiers were wounded and a Serbian officer killed by mortar fire as fighting continued in and around the city. The Serbian officer died and three French UNPROFOR soldiers were wounded while on patrol with an armoured car in the suburb of Nedžarići near the airport, the officer in charge of the French detachment of UN forces in Zagreb, Colonel Christian Xuereb, said. The Serb, a liaison officer with the forces besieging Sarajevo, was killed instantly by a rocket launched from behind BiH lines 100 metres away. The incident may have been a result of bad communications between the UN forces, the Serbs and BiH forces, informed sources said. UN officials declined to comment on a suggestion that a UN officer failed to tell the fighting forces that a UNPROFOR armoured vehicle was arriving in the area. 923/

(b) Local reported events

796. The BiH government's deputy commander, Colonel Jovan Divjak, stated that BiH forces had decided to continue their costly offensive to break through Serb lines encircling the city, even though such an effort would be slow and cost many lives. He also noted that while recent attempts to break out had failed, Muslim forces from Zenica had advanced to within seven miles of Sarajevo. He also complained about the lack of Croatian military assistance in breaking the Sarajevo siege even though there were reported to be thousands of Croatian Defence Force soldiers less than 20 miles away.

797. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić accused BiH forces of trying to destroy the latest international initiative to restore peace by attacking Serb positions around Sarajevo. "Muslim forces in Sarajevo have launched a crazed onslaught, shelling Serb positions, Sarajevo town itself and sniping against civilians", he said in a statement. He appealed to British Prime Minister John Major, co-chairman of the London peace talks to urge BiH President Alija Izetbegović to restrain his forces. 924/

798. It was reported that to date, the Sarajevo Fire Department had seen four of its men killed and 28 wounded by snipers and mortars since the war began. According to its commander, Kenan Slinić: "Our casualties are 10 per cent higher than the army's". According to Slinić, Sarajevo had 250 serious fires in the five months of the city's siege, 160 of them "events we normally would see only once in a decade". It was reported that the City of Innsbruck had donated uniforms and hoses to Sarajevo, but that the UN refused to allow them to be delivered, saying that they did not qualify as humanitarian aid. The central fire station, built in 1912, was also serving as a refugee centre. Firemen whose own houses had been destroyed had brought their wives and children to live with them in the brick building. 925/

(c) International reported events

799. Marrack Goulding was due to leave London for Sarajevo to begin locating weapons that Serb forces pledged, at the London peace conference, to put under UN supervision. 926/

30. 30/8/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After reported heavy fighting overnight in Ilidža, street fighting was reported in at least four suburbs as intense heavy machine-gun and small-arms fire broke out at 5:30 a.m. north and west of the Holiday Inn. Shelling was reported in the city. Fierce fighting was reported to the north in Vogošća where BiH forces pressed an offensive. Heavy fighting was also reported in Ilijaš and Dobrinja. Shelling continued in the city throughout the day which included a shell hitting a crowded market causing many civilian casualties. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; Washington Post.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo Radio and Television building; the Holiday Inn; the city centre; a crowded market in the suburb of Alipašino Polje. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; Washington Post.

Description of Damage: A 120 millimetre tank shell crashed through the window of a second story room of the downtown Holiday Inn at about 6:00 a.m., but did not explode; at approximately noon a howitzer shell hit in a crowded market in the suburb of Alipašino Polje, killing 15 people and injuring at least 31 others. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At approximately noon a howitzer shell hit in a crowded market in the suburb of Alipašino Polje, killing 15 people and injuring at least 31 others. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that to date, 1,954 people had been killed, 11,649 had been severely wounded, 14,600 had been lightly wounded and 6,600 people were missing in Sarajevo. 927/ Source(s): Washington Post; Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

800. BiH and Serb forces fought gunbattles in the city during the morning. Journalists with Sarajevo radio reported street fighting in at least four suburbs and intense heavy machine-gun and small-arms fire broke out at 5:30 a.m. north and west of the Holiday Inn. The radio and television centre was among the buildings hit. 928/ A 120 millimetre tank shell crashed through the window of a second story room of the downtown Holiday Inn at about 6:00 a.m. but did not explode. 929/

801. Fierce fighting reportedly raged to the north of the city in the Serbian controlled industrial suburb of Vogošća, where BiH forces pressed an offensive to cut a land corridor out of the city. Sustained automatic weapons fire, rockets and artillery could be heard in downtown Sarajevo from the direction of Vogošća. Heavy fighting was also reported in the Serbian-held town of Ilijaš, about 15 kilometres further north as BiH forces tried to encircle the town. BiH sources said the capture of Ilijaš would figure heavily in the land corridor campaign which radio Sarajevo termed "an unstoppable offensive". Fierce exchanges were also reported in Dobrinja. 930/

802. The clashes followed reports of heavy fighting Saturday evening in the Serb-held suburb of Ilidža and mortar on the centre of the city. Serbs accused BiH forces of launching an offensive against Ilidža Saturday to try to link up with Muslim districts. 931/

803. Shelling continued in Sarajevo throughout the day. At approximately noon, a howitzer shell landed in a crowded market, killing 15 people and injuring at least 31 others. This was reported to be the highest death toll for a single shell since 27 May when 20 persons were killed in a bread line. 932/

804. Sarajevo television said that the shell hit in the suburb of Alipašino Polje west of the city shortly before noon. Television crews at the scene quoted witnesses as saying that the shell exploded in the heart of the suburban outdoor marketplace as housewives with children and elderly shoppers tried to stock up on fresh fruits and vegetables rarely available since the siege began. 933/

(b) Local reported events

805. It was reported that an unnamed Western source said that aeroplanes flying in humanitarian aid to Sarajevo had dropped weapons and other military equipment to BiH forces. The source said that an Iranian aeroplane landed about 10 days prior to today's date, at Sarajevo airport and was unloaded by BiH forces who did not allow UNPROFOR at the airport to approach the aircraft. 934/

31. 31/8/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was unusually quiet early in the day. "We can't remember a day like this. But it could change at any time. Maybe the gunmen are taking a rest or maybe it is just too hot", said Sena Softić, a doctor at a hospital which treated three people for gunshot wounds on Monday. 935/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja; the Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings; a cemetery near the northern perimeter of the city near a hospital and the city morgue. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: At least one person was killed and more than 20 others wounded late in the day when an artillery shell exploded in Dobrinja; four people, including one journalist were wounded when an artillery shell hit a cemetery near the northern perimeter of the city near a hospital and the city morgue. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least one person was killed and more than 20 others wounded late in the day when an artillery shell exploded in Dobrinja; four people, including one journalist were wounded when an artillery shell hit a cemetery near the northern perimeter of the city near a hospital and the city morgue. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

806. Sarajevo was unusually quiet early in the day. "We can't remember a day like this. But it could change at any time. Maybe the gunmen are taking a rest

or maybe it is just too hot", said Sena Softić, a doctor at a hospital which treated three people for gunshot wounds on Monday. 936/

806. At least one person was killed and more than 20 others were wounded late in the day when an artillery shell exploded in Dobrinja, Sarajevo television said. 937/

807. Also shelled were the Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings (the city's only providers of essential foodstuffs such as flour and bread), according to a report from the Government of BiH. 938/

808. Four people, including one journalist, were wounded, none critically, when an artillery shell hit a cemetery during the funeral of a BiH soldier. It was reported that funerals at the cemetery, located near the northern perimeter of the city near a hospital and the city morgue, had been a favourite target of Serb gunners in the hills surrounding the city. 939/

(b) Local reported events

809. In Belgrade, allies of Serbian President Slobodan Milošević introduced a parliamentary motion of no-confidence in Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panić. The move by 68 legislators of the Socialist and Radical Parties controlling the federal parliament followed public rebukes to Milošević from Panić at the peace talks in London last week. 940/

810. BiH President Alija Izetbegović stated that the BiH government would not attend continued peace talks in Geneva until the shelling of Sarajevo had stopped. 941/

811. It was reported that six of every 10 buildings in Sarajevo had been damaged by shellfire and that the broken down water system had continued to make residents sick. Izumi Nakamitsu, the acting head of the Sarajevo office of UNHCR, stated that unless there was a political settlement soon the coming winter would be a disaster. 942/ Local radio warned residents to start boiling their drinking water, after a sharp rise in gastric ailments. 943/

(c) International reported events

812. Britain's Lord Owen, who had taken over as the chief European Community negotiator on the crisis, held talks in Portugal at the start of a round of the European capitals. Lord Owen said in London that there could be no quick solutions to BiH's war. "I don't think you can set yourself deadlines or talk in terms of immediate cease-fires. I think it's going to have to be a patient building process", he told reporters. 944/ When asked for his reaction to Sunday's mortar attack on the Sarajevo market, Owen said, "There are going to be, hour by hour, day by day, terrible atrocities in the former Yugoslav territory and as far as possible I am not going to comment on individual ones. Our job is to get this peace process underway". 945/

813. Conferees in London last week approved a resolution requiring that UN officials be notified within 96 hours of the positions of all artillery and mortars as a first step towards neutralizing the armed conflict. British Prime Minister John Major hailed the resolution as one of the principal accomplishments of the talks, but there was no apparent agreement over when the four-day period would begin. British sources said that it remained to be worked out and US officials expressed concern that BiH would drop out of peace

talks if the operations did not begin soon, sources said. "We have to be concerned about the 96-hour issue and the fact that the Bosnians can walk out from the negotiations if we don't find a solution", said a US source speaking on condition of anonymity. 946/

F. September 1992

1. 1/9/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting erupted just after midnight with small-arms fire and grew at about 5:00 a.m. into major clashes that varied in intensity throughout the day in the Dobrinja, Nedžarići and Hrasno areas. Shelling was reported in several areas, hitting targets in and around the city. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Lukavica; Butmir; the Dobrinja apartment complex; a used tire warehouse in Alipašin Most near the railway station and the main television tower; the area adjacent to the Maršal Tito barracks; fuel depot at "Camp Beaver". Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: One mortar round scored a direct hit at 10:00 a.m. on a used tire warehouse used by a rubber factory in the industrial area of Alipašin Most near the railway station and television tower, sending thick black clouds smoke over the city; two French and one Egyptian UNPROFOR officer and one local firefighter were seriously wounded in a mortar attack late in the day on a fuel depot at "Camp Beaver". Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: A young man walking along a street in the Alipašin Most area suffered multiple gunshot wounds to his chest. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Dr. Haris Smajkić, the chief of the BiH Health Crisis Committee said that at least 13 people were killed and 190 others wounded in Sarajevo during the 24 hour period that began at 1:00 p.m. on Monday. The doctor, who on Monday expressed fears of looming epidemics, said that 55 new cases of gastroenteritis were detected since the day before, bringing the total to 665, while 11 more outbreaks of Hepatitis A were found for a total of 124. 947/ At least two people were reported killed and 28 wounded when a shell exploded in the Dobrinja apartment complex. 948/ Two French and one Egyptian UNPROFOR officer and one local firefighter were seriously wounded in a mortar attack late in the day on a fuel depot at "Camp Beaver". 949/ Sarajevo Television said that the toll from the day's fighting was at least eight dead and a large but undetermined number of injured. 950/ A report the next day counted 15 dead and over 100 wounded. 951/ Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

814. The fighting in Sarajevo erupted just after midnight Monday with small arms fire, and grew at about 5:00 a.m. into major clashes that varied in intensity throughout the day in the Dobrinja, Nedžarići and Hrasno areas. One report quoted a "knowledgeable source" as saying that the BiH forces manning artillery on Igman Mountain, "really hammered" the Serbian stronghold of Lukavica, a former Yugoslav army base near the airport. Serbian artillery

responded with shellfire into BiH positions, including Butmir. It was reported that fierce fighting had been witnessed since the BiH forces launched an offensive 11 days ago to break the siege imposed by Serbian forces. The offensive was reportedly aimed at securing a highway running up the Bosna River Valley from Sarajevo to Visoko, a town about 10 miles to the north-west, where large stocks of food and ammunition were reportedly stored. BiH and Croatian forces loyal to the BiH government had reportedly been pushing in from Visoko and nearby Zenica in a bid to link up with those fighting from inside the city. 952/

815. Sarajevo radio said that at least two people (a 55 year-old man and an 11 year-old girl) were killed and 28 wounded when a shell exploded as residents ran for shelter in the Dobrinja apartment complex. 953/

816. One mortar round scored a direct hit at 10:00 a.m., on a used tire warehouse used by a rubber factory in the industrial area known as Alipašin Most near the railway station and main television tower, sending thick clouds of black smoke over the city. Fire trucks raced to the area but were repulsed by sustained artillery fire from the surrounding hills, and the fire burned unabated. 954/

817. Another shell was seen exploding adjacent to the Maršal Tito barracks which housed the BiH forces and the Ukrainian UNPROFOR forces. Tracer rounds from multiple rocket launchers were seen leaving BiH positions within the city perimeter towards the Serbian positions where the artillery shell was believed to have originated. 955/

818. A young man walking along a street in the Alipašin Most area suffered multiple gunshot wounds to his chest. Police pressed a passing journalist into taking the man to the French hospital, but he died in the car. 956/

819. A UN spokesman said that two French and one Egyptian officer of UNPROFOR and one local firefighter were seriously wounded in a mortar attack late in the day. Two other French soldiers were reported to have suffered less serious injuries. The attack occurred on a fuel depot at Camp Beaver, the former Yugoslav army barracks that served as the headquarters of the 400-member Egyptian army contingent of UNPROFOR. 957/

2. 2/9/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as relatively quiet after fierce fighting and artillery duels on the western fringes as defence forces tried to break the siege. BiH infantry attacks were reported on Serbian positions in the Jewish Cemetery and the Grbavica housing complex. Heavy shelling was reported on the UNPROFOR headquarters at about 1:00 a.m.. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Ilidža, Nedžarići and Kasindol Street; the western fringes of the city; the area close to the UN headquarters. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Witnesses said that the area around the UN compound was hit by shells at a rate of one a minute, lasting for about 40 minutes, forcing personnel to evacuate to the basement. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

820. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Pale that BiH forces began renewed infantry attacks against Serbian positions in the Jewish Cemetery in downtown Sarajevo, where the front line partitioned the city. The Jewish Cemetery neighbourhood and the nearby Grbavica housing complex in New Sarajevo were reported to be the targets of attacks on Tuesday night from Vrbanja, Hrasno and the Viktor Bubanj barracks, Tanjug said. The Serb military command told Tanjug that all attacks were repulsed without casualties. The situation calmed down after midnight Tuesday when also intermittent artillery provocations stopped at Ilidža, Nedžarići and Kasindol Street, it said. 958/

821. The city was reported as relatively quiet after fierce fighting and artillery duels occurred in its western fringes as defence forces tried to break the Serb siege. At about 1:00 a.m., numerous shells were reported to have crashed close to the UN headquarters building, forcing personnel to evacuate to the basement. "We were down for about an hour or more", UNPROFOR spokesman Fred Eckhard said. "They seemed to be pretty close and around the perimeter. It is hard to see what they were aimed at, unless they wanted to keep us from sleeping". Witnesses said that the area around the compound was hit by shells at the rate of one a minute, lasting for about 40 minutes. 959/

(b) Local reported events

822. In Belgrade, Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panić, facing a no-confidence vote in the federal parliament, rejected accusations from his opponents that he had sold out Serbia at the London talks. In a question and answer appearance on Belgrade television, Panić said: "I will never relinquish an inch of Yugoslav territory". 960/

823. Radovan Karadžić promised to place all large-calibre weapons in the Sarajevo area under immediate UN supervision. 961/ The declaration applied to all artillery, tanks and mortars with a calibre of 82 millimetre or larger. The agreement, reached in London, would allow UN observers to monitor each declared weapon, counting both the number of shells it fired and the number fired at it. No intervention was allowed. Observers in the city said the agreement had two notable weak points: 1) No terms were yet in place to monitor weapons on the BiH side; and 2) Large caches of undeclared Serbian weapons were believed to be hidden in the hills. 962/

824. The Norwegian Foreign Minister Torvald Stoltenberg visited the city, met with BiH President Izetbegović and promised $20 million in aid. 963/

825. The Washington Post interviewed a Serb militiaman named Dragiša in his bunker in the hills above Sarajevo. The bunker on the edge of the forest about 1,000 yards from Sarajevo had a clear view of the Sarajevo Holiday Inn. 964/ Dragiša was armed with a .50 calibre machine-gun, and others in the bunker were armed with automatic rifles. 965/ In the presence of the reporter, one militia man began firing from the bunker to the beat of a popular tune. 966/

3. 3/9/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city had one of its quietest nights in weeks. Police in the city said that the only overnight incident had been a brief round of machine-gun fire in the suburbs in which seven people were wounded. 967/ Machine-gun and small arms fire was reported around the city. 968/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Seven people were wounded in the suburbs in a brief overnight round of machine-gun fire. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

826. An Italian relief mission crew comprised of Marco Betti, Cesare Buttaglieri, Guliano Velardi, and Marco Riglicaco were killed when their G-222 aircraft, carrying five tons of blankets to Sarajevo on a UN relief mission, was shot down by up to three ground to air missiles. 969/ "Four rescue helicopters which scrambled from the US ship Iwo Jima in the Adriatic reached the crash area and some time after that attracted small arms fire which caused them to terminate their mission", Peter Kessler, spokesman for UNHCR in Zagreb told Reuters. The aeroplane was the first aircraft to crash since an international airlift to Sarajevo, began in early July. The 1,000th aeroplaneload of relief supplies landed in the city on Wednesday. 970/

827. UN airlifts were suspended. 971/

828. The city had one of its quietest nights in weeks. Police in the city said that the only overnight incident had been a brief round of machine-gun fire in the suburbs in which seven people were wounded. 972/ Machine-gun and small arms fire was reported around the city. 973/

(b) Local reported events

829. A Bosnian Muslim delegation which was to represent the Sarajevo government at the Geneva conference left for Geneva. The delegation included Hajrudin Somun, the republican adviser for foreign policy issues, and Kasim Trnka, a member of the experts' group. The delegation had announced that it would advocate the rejection of any negotiations as long as attacks of towns in BiH were underway and that there would be "no negotiations with war criminals". 974/

830. Marrack Goulding, the chief of UN peace-keeping operations, held a news conference to sharply criticize the attacks on UN soldiers. "It is an intolerable situation", Goulding said. "But the alternative is that we withdraw, and that means that the parties are left to fight it out". "If it goes on for too long, at too high a level of casualties, the countries that contributed troops will not be prepared to tolerate casualties above a certain level", he said. After the news conference, Goulding held talks with President Izetbegović. Goulding was also to travel to a Serbian artillery and logistics stronghold at a former Yugoslav army base in the western suburb of Lukavica for a meeting with Serbian leader Radovan Karadžić. Goulding said that he had

no indications that Karadžić had begun implementing the accord announced Wednesday to immediately begin concentrating heavy weapons in 11 locations around Sarajevo. Goulding cautioned against expecting a quick end to the shelling of Sarajevo, saying that UN military monitors could only observe the use of the weapons and that he believed Serbian forces had "a lot of stuff hidden on the hills that we do not know about yet". 975/

831. The BiH government and international aid agencies warned of the dangers of the coming winter. "If there is no political settlement, then the winter is going to be a disaster", said Izumi Nakamitsu, of UNHCR. "You are going to see starvation deaths and exposure deaths", said Peter Kessler, a UNHCR spokesman. Sarajevo Mayor Muhamed Kreševljaković said that he would recommend that the City Council create an agency to arrange for tens of thousands of children and elderly people to be evacuated voluntarily from the capital during the winter months. 976/

(c) International reported events

832. In Geneva, Britain's Lord Owen and UN special envoy Cyrus Vance, co-chairmen of the new peace process based in Geneva, met to set up a framework for tackling key aspects of the Yugoslav crisis. The actual conference, which followed the talks in London last week, started later in the day. 977/

4. 4/9/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Artillery blasts and heavy machine-gun fire escalated sharply in the south-western sector of the city around the suburb of Ilidža, where Serbian and BiH strongholds were in close proximity. Sniper fire and heavy machine-gun fire increased in intensity throughout, and grey smoke could be seen from the hills. 978/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The south-western side of the city around the suburb of Ilidža. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire increased in intensity throughout the day. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

833. Artillery blasts and heavy machine-gun fire escalated sharply in the south-western sector of the city around the suburb of Ilidža, where Serbian and BiH strongholds were in close proximity. Sniper fire and heavy machine-gun fire increased in intensity throughout, and grey smoke could be seen from the hills. 979/

(b) Local reported events

834. Norwegian Foreign Minister Stoltenberg arrived in Belgrade for a one-day visit as part of his fact-finding mission and meets with Slobodan Milošević. 980/

(c) International reported events

835. The peace conference co-chairmen attended a UNHCR follow-up committee meeting. They met with the working group chairmen, ICRC, UNHCR, UN Under-Secretary-General Goulding and other groups from 4-6 September. From 4-16 September seven meetings of the Working Group on Confidence and Security Building Measures were held. 981/

5. 5/9/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Fifteen rounds of sniper fire was reportedly directed towards the UN supply warehouse. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

836. Sylvana Foa, Geneva spokeswoman for UNHCR said that 15 rounds of sniper fire had been directed towards the UN supply warehouse in the city. 982/

(b) Local reported events

837. Serbian militia controlling the main water reservoir outside of Sarajevo were reported to be reducing water supplies to the city in "another attack on civilians", according to the deputy commander of the BiH forces. 983/

6. 6/9/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Mortar shells destroyed a truck at a United Nations supply warehouse in the city, and UN officials said that it appeared the relief effort was being deliberately targeted. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The depot area of a United Nations warehouse. Source(s): Agence France Press; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Seven mortars hit the depot area of a United Nations supply warehouse in the city and destroyed a truck. Source(s): Agence France Press; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

838. Mortar shells destroyed a truck at a United Nations supply warehouse in the city and UN officials said that it appeared the relief effort was being deliberately targeted. Seven mortars reportedly hit the depot area. 984/ Sylvana Foa, Geneva spokeswoman for UNHCR said: "Our people in Sarajevo say the centre appears to be the sole target of the first major shelling in the city in the last few days". Foa said that relief supplies in the city had dwindled rapidly after the two month-old airlift was suspended because of the shooting down of the Italian aeroplane. 985/

(b) Local reported events

839. People carrying plastic containers and bottles filled the street looking for water after the water supply line was cut on early Saturday. Security forces said that there was no indication that Serb forces had sabotaged the water supplies. UNPROFOR experts were trying to find the break and repair it. People were also reportedly putting out bowls, buckets and cups on the streets to collect rain overnight. 986/

840. Three days after the suspension of relief flights to Sarajevo, living conditions in the city were reported as getting steadily worse. The UNHCR reported that food reserves had been considerably depleted and that the city was without water and electricity. Of the 789 tons of food stocked in city depots Friday, only 112 tons remained, according to the UNHCR. 987/

7. 7/9/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported between BiH and Serb forces, starting at 5:00 a.m. in the Hrasno and western Ilidža areas and persisted throughout the day. Areas in and around the city were also shelled. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH; Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The area close to the UNPROFOR airport compound (one shell exploded inside the perimeter, about 200 yards from the rear of the terminal); the textile training school in the Dolac Malta area; the Klas-Šarko and Velepekara building; the area around Alipašin Most; an unidentified suburban street. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH; Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: An artillery shell exploded in a textile training school in the Dolac Malta area, near the city's main bakery, igniting a fire that forced police to divert traffic; a huge cloud of smoke appared over the city, originating from the Alipašin Most section; one person was killed and five wounded by a single tank shell that slammed into a suburban street. Source(s): United Press International; Government of BiH; Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The Washington Post reported that in the five months that Sarajevo had been under siege at least 1,954 people, mostly civilians, had been killed and another 25,000 had been wounded. 988/ The Belgrade-based news agency Tanjug said that two Serb soldiers were killed in the fighting. 989/ Local journalists said that one person was killed and five wounded by a single tank shell that slammed into a suburban street. 990/ BiH police said that a total of 13 people were killed in the 24 hours that ended at mid-day Monday. 991/ Health authorities reported a major increase in illnesses caused by the consumption of contaminated water, with the number of cases of gastroenteritis rising from 630 to 1,540 over the past seven days. 992/ Source(s): Washington Post; Reuters; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

841. Fighting was reported between BiH and Serb forces, starting at 5:00 a.m. in the southern Hrasno and western Ilidža areas and persisted throughout the day. 993/

842. Water supplies were restored to the city for three hours but were then cut off again when Muslim forces attacked Serb positions in Ilidža, UN officials said. "The water supply was cut by Serbs in Ilidža following Muslim action from Butmir", an official for the UNHCR stated. "Some 70 percent of the city is still without water", he said. 994/

843. UNPROFOR was forced to suspend flights at Sarajevo airport because of the nearby fighting. Shells reportedly exploded close to the airport compound, and one exploded inside the perimeter, about 200 yards from the rear of the terminal. The clashes in Hrasno were reportedly sparked by an attempted incursion by Serbian forces, while the fighting in Ilidža marked the continuation of an ongoing offensive by BiH forces to break a supply corridor through Serbian lines. 995/

844. An artillery shell exploded in a textile training school in the Dolac Malta area, near the city's main bakery, igniting a fire that forced police to divert traffic around the scene. 996/

845. Also shelled were the Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings (the city's only providers of essential foodstuffs such as flour and bread), according to a report from the Government of BiH. 997/

846. A huge cloud of smoke rose thousands of feet into the sky over the western half of the city. It appeared to be coming from a section called Alipašin Most, an industrial area near the UN headquarters and about a kilometre north of the airport. 998/

(b) Local reported events

847. In Belgrade, the federal government of the rump Yugoslavia, strengthened by its defeat of a no-confidence motion from hard-liners and supporters of Serbian President Slobodan Milošević, announced a team to go to Geneva which did not include the Serbian leader's supporters. 999/

848. Local media in Sarajevo quoted the chief of the local Croat militia as saying that the BiH forces had until Monday to withdraw from Croatian-held territory. But an official for the Bosnian Croat army in Mostar, said that this applied only to the Stup area where relations deteriorated after Muslim forces moved into the Croat stronghold. 1000/

849. Despite renewed violence, Serbian forces controlling the city's main reservoir at Bacevo, on the western side of Ilidža, began restoring water supplies two days after shutting off the pumping operations. Water reportedly returned to the UNPROFOR headquarters and the western Dobrinja area. The restart of pumping operations came a day after a meeting between Serbian and BiH utility technicians brokered by UNPROFOR. But supplies appeared to have been restored to only a few areas of the city. The city's main hospital was reportedly without water. 1001/

(c) International reported events

850. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali said that he believed the United Nations could resume relief flights to Sarajevo despite the crash of the Italian aid aeroplane last week. The Secretary-General said in Moscow: "I believe we are still able to send humanitarian assistance through Sarajevo airport, and furthermore we are using roads so that we can bring humanitarian assistance to the city". 1002/

851. A communique from the International Conference in Geneva called on the warring factions in BiH to surrender their heavy weapons to UN personnel by 12 September. 1003/

852. Experts from Serbia engaged in the group Conference on Yugoslavia announced that their work in those bodies had been terminated because the Yugoslav government had named its own representatives. The experts who had been participating were: Dr. Kosta Mihajlović, Dr. Smilja Avramov, Dr. Oskar Kovač, Dr. Ratko Marković, Dr. Milenko Kreho, Dr. Vladan Kutlešić, Dr. Dragana Ignjatović, and Mira Stavljanin. 1004/

8. 8/9/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fierce battles were fought with mortars and tanks around the airport overnight, but the fighting died down by dawn. The city was reported quiet by morning, with some sniper fire. Some shelling was reported in the city later in the day. At 7:40 p.m., a UN convoy drove into cross fire between BiH and Serbian forces, resulting in UNPROFOR casualties. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Associated Press; Washington Post; New York Times; UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo airport (overnight); a market opposite the Sarajevo television station. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: A mortar round struck a market opposite the Sarajevo television station, killing four people and wounding about 10. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was heard across the city during the morning hours. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Two French UN soldiers, Sergeant Frederic Vaudet and Corporal Eric Marot, were killed, and at least three were wounded by heavy machine-gun fire near the airport that lasted for at least five minutes. A mortar round struck a market opposite the Sarajevo television station, killing four people and wounding about 10. Officials said that by 4:00 p.m., nine people had been killed and 69 wounded in Sarajevo. 1005/ Source(s): Associated Press; New York Times; Washington Post; UNPROFOR Press Release; Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

853. BiH and Serb forces fought fierce battles with mortars and tanks around Sarajevo's airport overnight but the fighting had died down by dawn. The city was largely quiet later in the morning, although sniper fire was heard across the city. 1006/

854. UN Officials reported that at 7:40 p.m., two French UN soldiers, Sergeant Frederic Vaudet and Corporal Eric Marot, who were part of a UN convoy near Sarajevo airport, had been killed, and at least three others were wounded by heavy machine-gun fire that lasted for at least five minutes. A UN report on the incident later confirmed that the convoy mistakenly drove into cross fire between Serbian and BiH forces. 1007/ SRNA, the Bosnian Serb news agency, said Serb forces had intercepted an order by the BiH command ordering its units to attack the convoy. The latest deaths brought to four the total number of "blue helmet" peacekeepers killed in Sarajevo. At least 48 others had been wounded. 1008/

855. A mortar round struck a market opposite the Sarajevo television station, killing four people and wounding about 10, witnesses said. 1009/

(b) Local reported events

856. The United Nations said there would be renewed contacts with the warring factions aimed at restoring water supplies to the city. The problem appeared to be power supplies to a pumping station near the battle lines outside the city. Engineers reportedly wanted guarantees that they would not be attacked if they attempted repairs. The UN said that it had drawn up a two week plan to restore electricity and water supplies gradually, but that there had not yet been an agreement among the warring factions. 1010/

857. It was reported that late in the day, officials managed to restore electricity to about 50% of the city, much of which had been without power for just over a month. 1011/

858. The five day-old suspension of the UN humanitarian relief airlift into Sarajevo had exhausted aid stocks, but the city was in no danger of running out of food, a UN official said. "It is not a catastrophe. It is a short-term shortfall and I believe that the people of Sarajevo have set aside a little stock in case something like this happens", said Dag Espeland, the UNHCR Logistics Chief in Sarajevo. Espeland said that UNHCR planned an expansion in truck convoys before the end of the week that could make up all but 20 tons of the 200 tons of food and medicines that had been provided each day by the international airlift. Espeland and local relief officials said that food supplies were not endangered by the UN airlift suspension, with the head of one state-run soup kitchen saying he had at least 10 days of reserves in stock. "We are not in a panic at all", said Hamid Pliska, the manager of the kitchen feeding 1,100 adults and children a day in the Bistrik neighbourhood of the old city. 1012/

859. Special emergency flights, which were supposed to fly in bottled oxygen badly needed in Sarajevo hospitals, were canceled. 1013/

9. 9/9/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Overnight shelling was reported in the suburbs near the old part of the city. Street fighting was reported in Stup. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Breka and Bjelave suburbs (overnight); the Dolac Malta district. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

860. Sarajevo radio reported overnight shelling in the Breka and Bjelave suburbs near the old part of the city. Serb and Muslim forces fought with artillery in the Dolac Malta district. Street fighting was reported in Stup, a Croat-controlled suburb to the west of the city. 1014/

(b) Local reported events

861. The Egyptian general in charge of the UN peace mission in Sarajevo, Brigadeer General Hussein Abdel Razek, blamed BiH government militiamen for Tuesday's killing of two French soldiers. The government forces reportedly violated a cease-fire and opened fire in good light at short range on the convoy. 1015/ Another UN official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the point of attack and the direction from which the fire came left no doubt that it came from BiH-controlled territory adjacent to the airport runway. "The fire came from the left", he said. "Impossible that it could have come from the Serbs". The UN source described the attackers as "Bosnian gangs . . . local warlords not under the control of anybody. "It is my personal hypothesis that there was a political motivation", said the source. "The Bosnians were trying to prove that humanitarian aid to Sarajevo is not possible, and that the only answer to the conflict is a western military intervention against the Serbs". 1016/

(c) International reported events

862. The UN Security Council condemned aggression against UN personnel in Sarajevo and called upon Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali to issue a report on the two recent attacks in the city. Boutros-Ghali said that he would issue the report after hearing from Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance, who were scheduled to visit the city on Thursday. 1017/

863. The peace conference co-chairmen met with UNPROFOR Commander General Nambiar and the European observers, as well as with Croatian President Tudjman. 1018/ On 9-12 September it was reported that the co-chairmen visited Zagreb, Sarajevo and Belgrade. Mr. Vance also visited Ljubljana *en route* to Geneva. 1019/

10. 10/9/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There were clashes reported overnight in the early morning and around the city. Up to 200 shells reportedly fell on the Dobrinja district. Fierce fighting was reported in the city and Serb gunners sporadically shelled the city. Vance and Owen's arrival in the city coincided with fierce fighting in several areas of the city, with military sources reporting a major advance by BiH forces into the Serb-held stronghold of Nedžarići. The BiH government said that its troops attacked Serbian forces when they tried to move heavy weapons from a hill overlooking the downtown to avoid detection by UN monitors. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Targets Hit: An apartment block in Dobrinja; the roof of the Sarajevo television station. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Shelling reportedly left an apartment block ablaze and two killed and 16 wounded in Dobrinja. Up to 200 tank shells reportedly fell on the district. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Two people were killed and 16 wounded in shelling attacks on Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

864. There were clashes reported overnight and in the early morning around the city. Sarajevo radio said that fierce shelling left an apartment block ablaze in Dobrinja. Local journalists said that two people were killed and 16 wounded in the attacks on Dobrinja. Residents said that up to 200 tank shells fell on the district. 1020/

865. Vance and Owen's arrival in Sarajevo coincided with fierce fighting in several areas of the city, with military sources reporting a major advance by BiH forces into the Serb-held stronghold of Nedžarići. The sources said that the advance was marked by the raising of the Republic flag on a building in the suburb, a strategic point from which Serb fighters had been thwarting BiH attempts to break through their siege. 1021/

866. Serbian gunners persisted in sporadic shelling of the city and fired mortar rounds into the roof of the Sarajevo television building. 1022/

867. The BiH government said its troops attacked Serbian forces when they tried to move heavy weapons from a hill overlooking the downtown to the stronghold of Pale to avoid detection by UN military monitors. 1023/

(b) Local reported events

868. Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen travelled to Sarajevo in an armoured convoy from Split earlier in the day. They arrived at the Presidency Building in downtown Sarajevo at 3:00 p.m.. Heavy shelling and machine-gun fire could be heard in the western sectors of the city as Vance and Owen arrived. 1024/ After meeting with President Izetbegović, they travelled by UN armoured car convoy to the Serb-held suburb of Lukavica for talks with Serb leader Radovan Karadžić. 1025/

869. The leaders of the warring factions agreed to attend "continuous" talks next week in Geneva on ending the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, the two international mediators said. Serbian leader Radovan Karadžić also agreed to consider a plan to place Sarajevo's water and electricity supplies under UN protection, the mediators said. UN envoy Cyrus Vance and European Community mediator David Owen, the co-chairmen of the Geneva peace conference, made the announcements at the end of a four-hour visit to the city. Vance said that "the most important" achievement of the visit was Izetbegović's agreement to lead a BiH delegation to peace talks with Karadžić and Croatian Democratic Union chief Mate Boban. The talks were set to open in Geneva on 18 September. 1026/

(c) International reported events

870. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali introduced plans for an enlarged peace-keeping operation in Sarajevo made up of mainly Western Europeans. 1027/

871. The Bush Administration revealed that Serbian warplanes had been shadowing Western relief flights to Sarajevo, using them as cover for military action. 1028/

11. 11/9/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported in the early morning near the city centre, accompanied by sniper fire. Attacks were also reported in the Breka area, as well as fighting in the Old Town. Shellfire and small arms exchanges were reported from several fringe areas of the city, including the western suburbs of Nedžarići and Ilidža. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; Washington Post.

Targets Hit: Hotel Bristol (early morning); an unidentified candy factory. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: In the early morning, several artillery rounds hit the already devastated Hotel Bristol near the city centre, setting it ablaze; shelling set a candy factory ablaze. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Alleged Serbian snipers entrenched on southern hillsides, including in the Jewish cemetery opposite the downtown area, fired repeated shots at pedestrians and cars. Snipers shot at civilians attending a cocktail party at the Sarajevo Holiday Inn to commemorate a Jewish anniversary. The snipers fired from the city's old Jewish cemetery where large gravestones had been uprooted to be used as cover. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; Washington Post.

Casualties: Two people were killed in Serb attacks in the Breka district and four were wounded in fighting in the Hrid Old Town part of the city. 1029/ It was reported by the BiH Health Ministry that during the 24 hour period ending at 1:00 p.m., 12 people were killed and 58 others injured in Sarajevo. 1030/ Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

872. In the early morning, several artillery rounds hit the already devastated Hotel Bristol near the city centre, setting it ablaze. Shelling also set a candy factory ablaze. Serbian snipers entrenched on southern hillsides, including in the Jewish cemetery opposite the downtown area, fired repeated shots at pedestrians and cars. 1031/

873. Snipers shot at civilians attending a cocktail party at the Sarajevo Holiday Inn to commemorate a Jewish anniversary. The snipers fired from the city's old Jewish cemetery where large gravestones had been uprooted to be used as cover. 1032/

874. Shellfire and small arms exchanges were heard from several fringe areas of the city, including the western suburbs of Nedžarići and Ilidža which had witnessed fierce fighting over the past several days. Mustafa Hajrulahović, the commander of the BiH forces, was quoted in a newspaper interview as saying that in some locations, his units were within 700 yards of punching through Serbian lines. "On all parts of Sarajevo's battle lines, we are on offensive actions", the former Yugoslav army officer told the daily Oslobodjenie newspaper. 1033/

(b) Local reported events

875. Water supplies were restored to about 50% of the city. Colonel Viktor Bezrouchenko, the Ukrainian army UNPROFOR Chief of Staff, said that a UN-accompanied team of local technicians went out in the morning to the reservoir at Bacevo, about five miles from the city centre to do the repairs. 1034/

(c) International reported events

876. US officials said that Serbian air-support for ground forces might necessitate the installation of a no-fly zone. 1035/

12. 12/9/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city passed one of its quietest nights (overnight) for months with only sporadic mortar and gunfire overnight, local radio said. At night, the city suffered heavy shelling, mortar and heavy machine-gun fire. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The area directly in front of the Holiday Inn. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Several fires were reported in the south-western sectors of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Sarajevo radio reported that in a 24 hour period between Friday night and Saturday, two people were killed and six were injured in Sarajevo. 1036/ Medical officials reported the first case of abdominal typhus in Sarajevo, an apparent result of people being crowded together in unsanitary conditions. 1037/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

877. The city passed one of its quietest nights for months with only sporadic mortar and gunfire overnight, local radio said. Close-range fighting was reported in the Pero Kosorić district. But there was no word of any clashes in the southern and western suburbs. Mortar fire hit across the city for a half an hour after dawn but journalists said it was impossible to tell which side was firing because of the mist. 1038/

878. Mortar, sniper and automatic weapons fire continued in Sarajevo as night fell but it was relatively light and random. 1039/

879. At night, the city suffered heavy shelling, mortar and heavy machine-gun fire. One shell exploded directly in front of the Holiday Inn. Flashes of artillery fire could be seen from surrounding hills and several fires were visible in the south-western sectors of the city. 1040/

(b) Local reported events

880. Serbian forces surrounding Sarajevo began placing heavy weapons under UN observation. Cedric Thornberry, a senior official in the UN Protection Force, said Serb forces had concentrated artillery batteries and other heavy weapons in 11 locations and that three to six monitors had been placed in each location. 1041/ The BiH forces had assembled some of their artillery for monitoring as well. "We are inspecting those in the same way we are the Serb side", Thornberry said. 1042/

881. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić stated that he hoped the monitoring of heavy weapons would lead to a permanent cease-fire. "We are willing to stop the fighting now and stay where we are and wait for a political solution, which should be reached very soon in Geneva", he said. He confirmed that he would himself lead the Bosnian Serb delegation to the Geneva peace talks on Friday. Karadžić also said that even if his forces were provoked they would not fire back. "If it is just a few shells we shall not respond, only if we come under heavy attack from the Muslims". 1043/

13. 13/9/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The UN monitoring of heavy weapons appeared to have an effect, with the city reportedly enjoying its second consecutive quiet night. It remained to be seen, however, whether this was due to restraint by Serb gunners or to the autumn mist concealing the city from the hills. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Downtown Sarajevo; Dobrinja housing complex; Mojmilo hill; Alipašino Polje. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Three were wounded by mortar fire in Alipašino Polje. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Three children were wounded by mortar fire in Alipašino Polje. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that to date, 2,123 people had been killed, 12,789 had been heavily wounded, 15,050 had been lightly wounded and 6,654 were reported missing in Sarajevo. 1044/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of

Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

882. Sarajevo radio said that Serbian forces hit downtown Sarajevo with mortar and tank fire. 1045/ It reported that Serbs had attacked the centre of Sarajevo from their hilltop positions including Trebević hill, firing from tanks, mortars and using anti-aircraft guns. There were also reported infantry clashes on the outskirts of the city, in Zlatište and the Jewish cemetery. The radio accused Serbian forces of firing from Serb-held Lukavica military base on the Dobrinja housing complex and from Nedžarići suburb on Mojmilo hill. 1046/

883. The UN monitoring of heavy weapons appeared to have an effect, with the city reportedly enjoying its second consecutive quiet night. It remained to be seen, however, whether this was due to restraint by Serb gunners or to the autumn mist concealing the city from the hills. Dobrinja was again under fire, but mainly by mortars, which were not included in the monitoring agreement. 1047/

884. Three children were wounded by mortar bombs in the Alipašino Polje suburb before midnight and there was light fire in the old city during the night. 1048/

(b) Local reported events

885. The Presidency of BiH sent a message to the peace talk co-chairmen, saying that aggression against BiH had continued, despite the deadline established by the London Conference, and that under such circumstances negotiations in Geneva or any other location would be of no use because the Presidency was not prepared to take part in them. 1049/

886. Late in the day, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić threatened to pull out of the coming peace talks in Geneva if the West imposed a "no-fly zone" over all of BiH. "To impose a blanket on flights across the whole territory is a direct involvement in the strategic balance in Bosnian and Hercegovina and is not justified by the pretext of securing the delivery of humanitarian aid", Karadžić said. European Community foreign ministers meeting in Britain confirmed that they intended to press the United Nations to mandate a no-fly zone. 1050/

887. UNPROFOR commander General Hussein Abdel Razek told a news conference that because of persisting fighting around Sarajevo airport, he did not believe the UN-supervised airlift of food and medicines should be restarted despite a 10 day old suspension. "I wish it could be resumed because we need it", he said. "But, frankly up until now, the situation is not safe enough to recommend that the airlift be resumed". Larry Hollingsworth, the UNHCR representative in Sarajevo said that it was imperative that the operation be restarted. The agency's main warehouse was empty, and an 18 truck convoy (among the largest yet mounted), arrived from Split with only about 150 tons of aid supplies, he said. "We still need it [the airlift]. We need a minimum of 180 tons per day and we're not bringing it in", Hollingsworth said. 1051/

888. UNPROFOR commander General Hussein Abdel Razek updated the results of the Saturday deadline for Serbian forces to put their heavy weaponry under UN supervision in Sarajevo and three other towns by noon Saturday. He said the supervision had started in Sarajevo, but that Serbian forces had failed to meet the deadline in Goražde, Bihać and Jajce. He said that in Sarajevo, UN observer teams had been deployed to monitor the Serbians' heavy weaponry in 10

of 11 locations, with the final position to be manned by the end of the day. He said that because UNPROFOR had only 40 trained military observers, he was having to use ordinary infantry soldiers to watch the weaponry. He also reiterated that he had insufficient means to confirm assurances he received Saturday from Serbian leader Radovan Karadžić that all Serbian heavy armaments had been collected in the 11 "concentration areas". Razek conceded that Serbian gunners under UN observation had still fired their weapons on civilian areas of Sarajevo. 1052/

889. French Lieutenant Colonel Armil Davout, deputy UNPROFOR commander, said that Serbian shellfire late Saturday was in response to an ongoing BiH attack against the Serb-held western suburb of Lukavica, on the western boundary of the airport. "The Serbs have no infantry to make a counter-attack. The only means for them is to shell. They shell into the town. That is unacceptable. They also shell the [Bosnian] soldiers", he said. Davout said that the BiH attack on Lukavica was still continuing. 1053/

14. 14/9/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The BiH Presidency announced that it would not go to next Friday's peace talks in Geneva because Serb forces had not lived up to their side of agreements made last week. The announcement, reported on Sarajevo radio, was met by a sharp upsurge of mid-morning firing which shattered a two-day lull in the city. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The Old Town; the City centre; the area near the Holiday Inn; the area near the UN headquarters; the "French" Hospital; the school yard at the Children's Embassy; the Hrasno district; the Dolac Malta apartment block neighbourhood on the northern side of the Miljacka river; the Marijin Dvor neighbourhood, including the Parliament building, government headquarters and two fire-gutted office towers. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Daylong salvoes of tank, cannon, mortar and rocket fire was reported, some of which set blazes less than 200 metres from the UN headquarters. At least 20 people were reported killed and wounded in the first two hours of the attacks which began at 10:00 a.m.; a BiH military source said Serbs hit the Hrasno neighbourhood with more than 60 shells. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: It was reported that the day's fighting resulted in at least 39 dead and more than 100 wounded. 1054/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 13 people were killed and 82 injured in Sarajevo on this day. 1055/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

890. Thousands of residents strolling to work and outside their homes enjoying the sunshine were caught by intense, daylong salvoes of tank, cannon, mortar and rocket fire, some of which set blazes in homes less than 200 metres from the UN headquarters. The attacks began at around 10:00 a.m.. At least 20 people were reported killed and 60 wounded in two hours. Mortar bombs were reported to have hit the old city, the city centre, and near the Holiday Inn. 1056/ Dr. Edo Jaganjac of the French Hospital said that the facility was

hit by anti-aircraft fire. 1057/ A worker at the Children's Embassy, a refuge for displaced children in the city centre, said that a mortar bomb had landed in the school yard in front of it. 1058/

891. The shelling coincided with daylong clashes around the city and in its suburbs between Serb and BiH soldiers. The suburbs of Hrasno, Breka and Bjelava were also under fire, as was the Dobrinja area south-west of the city near the airport. 1059/ An apartment complex at Pero Kosorić Square in Hrasno was set on fire. 1060/

892. A BiH military source said that Serbs had launched a tank-backed ground assault from their stronghold in the Grbavica section across the front into the BiH-held Hrasno neighbourhood after hitting it with more than 60 shells. 1061/ A BiH military statement accused Serbian forces of launching an infantry attack on Hrasno. The statement said that Serbian tanks and anti-aircraft weapons based on Oreska Street blasted shellfire into BiH lines in Hrasno. One reporter observed the tank fire on Hrasno and into the Dolac Malta apartment block neighbourhood on the northern side of the Miljacka river. 1062/

893. The BiH statement said that Serb forces entrenched in the Jewish cemetery in the old city fired into the Marijin Dvor neighbourhood, hitting the Parliament building, government headquarters and two fire-gutted office towers. 1063/ BiH military sources also said that Serb attackers were firing with heavy 82 millimetre mortars, automatic weapons and anti-aircraft cannon on many parts of the city. 1064/

894. Commenting on the above attacks, French Colonel Armiel Davout, deputy UNPROFOR commander in the Sarajevo sector told a news conference that "I am obliged to say that all of the (Serbian) weapons are not concentrated". Davout said that UN military monitors reported firing into Sarajevo from Serbian heavy weapons that were deployed outside the so-called UN observed "concentration areas" and inside seven of the 11 zones. 1065/

895. At Tilava, a mountainous area south of Sarajevo, at least a dozen 122 millimetre Serbian artillery guns were employed in the field. The Serbian Commander, Captain Savo Simić, was observed by three United Nations officials but fired one volley in what he said was a response to an attack by BiH Government forces in the suburb of Ilidža. 1066/

896. The five-member BiH Presidency said that the western Sarajevo community of Doglodi, predominantly Croatian, had been overrun by Serbian tanks and that a large but unspecified number of persons had been killed and injured in what it termed a "massacre". 1067/

(b) Local reported events

897. The BiH Presidency announced that it would not go to next Friday's peace talks in Geneva because Serb forces had not lived up to their side of agreements made last week. The announcement, reported on Sarajevo radio, was met by a sharp upsurge of mid-morning firing which shattered a two-day lull in the city. The radio report said: "The Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina announces it will not go to Geneva because Karadžić did not live up to conditions". 1068/

(c) International reported events

898. In Geneva, a UN spokesman said Cyrus Vance, co-chairman of the Yugoslav peace talks, was shocked over the withdrawal of the BiH government from the negotiations and said that the meeting would go ahead. 1069/

899. Late in the day, the United Nations Security Council adopted Security Council Resolution 776, authorizing an expanded peace-keeping force in BiH to protect convoys of food and medicine for civilians. The vote was 12 to zero with China, India and Zimbabwe sustaining on the resolution allowing the UN to increase the 1,500 troops in Sarajevo to as many as 7,500 deployed (with approximately 6,000 troops from NATO countries) throughout BiH. 1070/ China reportedly opposed an additional US-sponsored clause to allow UNPROFOR to use force. 1071/

15. 15/9/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as relatively calm in the early hours. Serb forces reportedly shelled Stup and attacked government positions near the airport. A column of Serb tanks reportedly razed houses in Azići. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Washington Post.

Targets Hit: Stup area; government positions around the airport; civilian targets in downtown Sarajevo. Source(s): Washington Post.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: In 24 hours it was reported that nearly 30 Sarajevo residents had been killed and 170 wounded by Serb tank and artillery fire. 1072/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 28 people were killed and 170 were injured in Sarajevo on this day. 1073/ Source(s): Washington Post; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

900. The city was reported as relatively calm in the early hours. 1074/

901. Sarajevo radio said that Serb forces shelled the previously peaceful Croat dominated Stup suburb in apparent retaliation for attempts by Muslim gunmen to disarm local Serbs.

902. Using tank units that had been hidden from UN weapons monitors, Serb militia forces reportedly attacked BiH government positions near Sarajevo airport. A column of 10 Serb tanks razed houses in the government-held western suburb of Azići, while another 10 tanks in the Serb-controlled district south-west of the city pounded government positions around the airport as well as civilian targets in downtown Sarajevo. 1075/

(b) Local reported events

903. There were varying accounts of what had transpired in Sarajevo on Monday. Some sources said the BiH forces started the exchange by firing several shells at Serbian positions in the hills from howitzers hidden in basement ramps of the Olympic Stadium, only a few hundred metres from the

city's northern front. Another theory was that the shelling, accompanied by a tank-backed Serbian assault across a key front on the city's southern flank, was part of a greater design to cut the city in two and weaken BiH control. Sources in the city said that the suddenness of the shelling, accompanied by almost simultaneous air strikes to the north by aeroplanes from a Yugoslav Federal Air Force base in Banja Luka, pointed to a coordinated offensive. 1076/

(c) International reported events

904. Unnamed sources said that BiH Foreign Minister Haris Silajdžić would participate in the peace talks with Serbian and Croatian representatives in Geneva on 18 September. 1077/

16. 16/9/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb tanks were reportedly again in action against Stup while mortar fire also hit the Old Town and the Ciglana district. Muslim-held suburbs were reportedly hit by sporadic mortar fire at night. Muslim civilians were reportedly driven from their homes near Mt. Romanija. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Muslim suburbs (overnight); the Old Town and the Ciglana district; Stup. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 16 people were killed and 63 were injured in Sarajevo on this day. 1078/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

905. Sarajevo radio said that the Muslim suburbs were hit by sporadic mortar fire during the night. 1079/

906. Sarajevo radio said that mortar fire hit the Old Town and the Ciglana district, and Serb tanks had again been in action against the western suburb of Stup. 1080/

(c) Local reported events

907. The Assembly of the Serb Republic at a session in Bijeljina adopted a statement urging the authorities in Sarajevo to declare a cease-fire before the opening of the Geneva Conference on 18 September. The statement, carried by SRNA, a Bosnian Serb news agency, said that Serb forces would also be ordered to cease fire before the opening of the conference. 1081/

908. BiH reports said that Muslims were being driven from their homes around Mount Romanija near Sarajevo in fresh "ethnic cleansing" by Serbs. 1082/

909. A UNHCR official said that food for the city's population had dwindled to a three day's supply, consisting mainly of rice and flour. There was a serious shortage of protein in the form of canned meat, fish, powdered eggs and milk, he added. 1083/

910. A water department official said that a mortar bomb on Monday fractured the main water pipe supplying the city. "There's no water at all", a worker at the Old Town hospital said. "We're walking around with buckets trying to find some". 1084/

911. About 120 Jews, mainly women and children, left the city at dawn en route to Split, a spokesman for the Jewish community said. The spokesman said that everyone who was unlikely to survive the upcoming winter and the worsening conditions in Sarajevo were being evacuated. 1085/

912. A UNHCR issued report stated that the Italian relief aeroplane that crashed in BiH was downed by a missile, but did not say who fired the missile. 1086/

(c) International reported events

913. The peace conference co-chairmen met separately with Macedonian Minister for Internal Affairs, Frokovski and Ibrahim Rugova, leader of Kosovo Albanians. 1087/

17. 17/9/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling and street fighting in the city lasted until midnight in what Sarajevo radio called Sarajevo's "worst day of hell". Artillery pounded the central Stari Grad and Centar districts, the Novo Sarajevo area, Novi Grad, Dobrinja and Vogošća to the north. 1088/ More than 400 shells were fired by 4:00 p.m.. Source(s): Reuters; Reuters (18/9/92 report).

Targets Hit: Apartment buildings and the television station in Alipašino Polje; UNPROFOR headquarters in Alipašino Polje (the Engineering building of the BiH Telecommunications Department); the Old Town; Hrasno; Mojmilo; the Alipašino Polje area; the Stup area; Dogladi; the Central Stari Grad and Centar Districts; the Novo Sarajevo area; Novi Grad; Dobrinja; and Vogošća. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: The UNPROFOR mission narrowly escaped casualties when two shells fired by unknown sources hit its headquarters in Alipašino Polje. A 30 millimetre anti-aircraft round exploded at about 11:00 a.m. in an empty room on the third floor of the Engineering building of the BiH Telecommunications Department. A 122 millimetre artillery round then crashed through the front of the largely glass building, exited through a fourth-floor rear window, and bounced down a fire escape and rolled into a parking lot without exploding. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Health Ministry reported that during the 24 hour period beginning at 1:00 p.m. Wednesday, at least nine people were killed and 60 others injured in Sarajevo. 1089/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

914. Fierce fighting was reported in Sarajevo on the eve of new peace talks and Serbian gunners reportedly shelled the city with heavy weapons hidden from UN scrutiny, UN officials and news reports said. 1090/ According to reports, an artillery duel raged in downtown Sarajevo as the BiH delegation left for renewed peace talks in Geneva. The delegation, headed by BiH Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic, went overland to Split to catch a flight to Geneva. Their departure was delayed by pre-dawn shelling. 1091/

915. Infantry clashes and shelling commenced at about 6 a.m. in several neighbourhoods less than a mile from the downtown and in western suburbs that had been the focal point of an attempted advance by tank-backed Serbian forces. Grey clouds of dust and smoke from burning buildings could be seen over the Hrasno, Alipašino Polje and Nedžarići areas amid shellfire. It was reported that Serb shells scored direct hits on apartment buildings and the television station in Alipašino Polje. 1092/

916. The UNPROFOR Mission narrowly escaped casualties when two shells fired by unknown sources hit its headquarters in the western suburb of Alipašino Polje. A 30 millimetre anti-aircraft round exploded at about 11:00 a.m. in an empty room on the third floor of the Engineering building of the BiH Telecommunications Department, said New Zealand Colonel Richard Grey. A 122 millimetre artillery round then crashed through the front of the largely glass building, exited a fourth-floor rear window, bounced down a fire escape and rolled into a parking lot without exploding, said Grey. "There was a good chance there could have been some casualties had it exploded", said Grey, who noted that it was the fifth time a large calibre round had hit the building without detonating. 1093/

917. Sarajevo radio said that Serbian multiple-launch rockets and mortar rounds burst on the fringes of the old city, as well as in Hrasno, Mojmilo and Alipašino Polje. 1094/

918. UN sources also said that Serbian tanks hidden from UN monitoring, fired rounds at targets in Sarajevo's western, predominantly Croatian suburbs of Stup and Dogladi to support a Serbian armour-backed thrust. It was reported that the advance, which began Monday under the diversionary cover of a nine-hour-long bombardment of Sarajevo, appeared designed to reclaim land recently lost to BiH forces who were intent to break the Serbian siege of the city. 1095/

919. It was also reported that BiH defenders launched fresh attacks to try to break out toward Ilidža to the south-west. 1096/

920. Shelling and street fighting in the city lasted until midnight in what Sarajevo radio called Sarajevo's "worst day of hell". Artillery pounded the central Stari Grad and Centar districts, the Novo Sarajevo area, Novi Grad, Dobrinja and Vogošća to the north. 1097/

(b) Local reported events

921. In a statement released early in the day, BiH President Alija Izetbegović reversed the Presidency's decision on Monday to pull out of the Geneva talks. He said the decision had been "carefully reconsidered" and that it had been decided it would be "more useful" to go. He warned, however, that although the delegation would be present in Geneva, it would not participate in the talks unless the Serbian side honoured commitments it made at the London conference on Yugoslavia last week. 1098/

922. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić announced that the composition of the Serb delegation to the Geneva Conference would be top level, including: himself, Presidency member Dr. Nikola Koljević, Assembly Chairman Momčilo Krajišnik, and Foreign Minister Dr. Aleksa Buha. 1099/

18. 18/9/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serbian forces launched a new thrust against BiH lines on the northern fringe of Sarajevo less than an hour before the opening of the new round of peace talks in Geneva. The Serbian attack out of the Vogošća area coincided with Serbian shellfire into the city and a fifth day of fierce battles on the city's western edge, which had been shrouded by black smoke from a huge fire. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The Vogošća area; the Kobilja Glava residential neighbourhood bordering Vogošća; the Bistrik area of the old city; the Čengić Vila residential area (shells struck a plastic newspaper kiosk and a warehouse); the northern district of Buča Potok; the Alipašino Polje district. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Residents of Kobilja Glava and the Bistrik district of the old city said that many people had taken to their basements and one man (Jamel Bečirević, a businessman living in Bistrik), said that several people had been injured from shells originating from Trebević; in the Čengić Vila residential area, shelling set a plastic kiosk aflame and an artillery round hit a warehouse. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: It was reported that at least three people were killed and 10 wounded in artillery attacks in the northern district of Buča Potok while six people were wounded in a bombardment of the Alipašino Polje district late in the day. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 25 people were killed and 185 were wounded in Sarajevo on this date. 1100/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

923. Serbian forces launched a new thrust against BiH lines on the northern fringe of Sarajevo less than an hour before the opening of the new round of peace talks in Geneva. The Serbian attack out of the Vogošća area coincided with Serbian shellfire into the city and a fifth day of fierce battles on the city's western edge, which had been shrouded by black smoke from a huge fire. Sarajevo radio said that Serbian forces opened the attack at Vogošća at about 9:20 a.m., only 40 minutes before the scheduled start of the Geneva peace conference. The attack was confirmed by UNPROFOR sources who added that the Serbs continued to use heavy weapons retained outside 11 UN monitored sites. The Serbian forces holding most of Vogošća reportedly launched their latest attack under the cover of heavy fire from tanks, howitzers and mortars, Sarajevo radio said. It said the thrust was directed against fringe areas of the northern suburb captured in recent weeks by BiH troops fighting to break the Serbian siege. In confirming the attack, UN sources said Serbian gunners also unleashed artillery rounds into Kobilja Glava, a residential neighbourhood bordering Vogošća and the Muslim-dominated old city. Residents of Kobilja Glava and the Bistrik district of the old city contacted by telephone said that many people had taken to their basements. "We are under fire", said Jamel Bečirević, a businessman living in Bistrik. "Several people

have been injured". He said that much of the shelling came from Serbian guns deployed at Trebević, a hilltop where the bobsled run built for the 1984 Olympics is located. Serbian anti-aircraft shells were reported to have blasted into the Čengić Vila residential area, setting a plastic newspaper kiosk aflame, and an artillery round slammed into a warehouse. 1101/

924. Fighting, meanwhile, persisted for a fifth day across the city's western suburbs of Ilidža, Stup, Oteš, and Dogladi. The UN said that both sides exchanged artillery fire but that more than 50% of the shelling since 7:00 a.m. was from Serbian heavy weapons hidden from UN monitoring. 1102/

925. It was reported that at least three people were killed and 10 wounded in artillery attacks in the northern district of Buča Potok, while six people were wounded in a bombardment of the Alipašino Polje district late in the day. 1103/

(b) International reported events

926. Leaders of the warring Yugoslav factions refused to sit at the same tables as officials began a new round of internationally mediated peace talks that were overshadowed by resumed shelling in Sarajevo. Speaking in advance of the fresh round of peace negotiations, UN envoy Cyrus Vance expressed little optimism that the bargaining could rapidly end the fighting. Other UN officials also cautioned against too much optimism. "Given the fact they won't even talk directly to each other, there doesn't seem a lot of hope", a senior UN negotiator who requested anonymity said before the meetings opened. "It looks like the Afghan talks all over again". 1104/ BiH Foreign Minister Haris Silajdžić told reporters that Karadžić and his team were "war criminals". 1105/

927. Radovan Karadžić said at a press conference after his first meeting with the co-chairmen that "the Muslims have the unrealistic objective of having all of Bosnia-Hercegovina to themselves", and proposed instead that BiH be partitioned into a "confederation" of three states, one for Serbs, one for Croats, and one for Muslims. 1106/

928. The United States accused Serbs of escalating their "unjustified" shelling of the city and stated that an effort to impose United Nations control of heavy weapons had failed. But State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said that there was no reason to abandon the UN move. Of the more than 400 mortar and artillery shells fired by 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, most were Serbian. BiH mortars fired back but were heavily outgunned. Noting that Sarajevo had suffered heavy shelling on Thursday and Friday, Boucher said that shelling was taking place both from sites where heavy weapons had been assembled under UN monitors and from undeclared sites. "It's clear to us that the Serbs have not concentrated all their heavy weapons despite their commitment to do so and they in fact have increased their indiscriminate, unjustified shelling of Sarajevo", he told reporters. 1107/

19. 19/9/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting reportedly eased around Sarajevo with clashes and shellfire flaring intermittently throughout the day, mainly around the western suburb of Stup and between the city's northern outskirts of Hotonj and the Serb-held town of Vogošća, Sarajevo radio and military officials said. However, the city centre reportedly suffered intense bombardment in the evening. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The area around Stup; the area between the northern outskirts of Hotonj and Vogošća; Hrasno; Nedžarići; Mojmilo; Dobrinja; the city centre (in the evening); the area beside Holiday Inn; the Parliament building; an old television tower in Pofalići (a hill in the northern part of the city where there were reported to be BiH artillery emplacements). Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Numerous homes were reportedly razed by Serb tank fire in Stup; Serb mortar attacks reportedly struck BiH positions in Hrasno, Nedžarići, Mojmilo and Dobrinja; the city centre reportedly suffered intense bombardment in the evening with shells landing at around 7:00 p.m. just beside the Holiday Inn. Five or six floors of the Parliament building were reportedly in flames after shelling at 5:00 p.m.. Several explosions were seen next to an old television tower in Pofalići (a hill in the northern part of the city), where it was reported that earlier in the day, Serb forces tried to wipe out BiH artillery emplacements. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 21 people were killed and 170 were wounded on this date in Sarajevo. 1108/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

929. Fighting reportedly eased around Sarajevo with clashes and shellfire flaring intermittently throughout the day, mainly around the western suburb of Stup and between the city's northern outskirts of Hotonj and the Serb-held town of Vogošća, Sarajevo radio and military officials said. But, a senior UNPROFOR official said that the violence was "at least 30 percent less" than the previous five days of assaults at Stup and along the Vogošća-Hotonj front. The drop in fighting coincided with accounts from refugees and local commanders that the Serbian thrusts forced BiH troops to retreat on both fronts. The reports contradicted official government statements that the Serbian assaults had been repelled. 1109/

930. Ahmed Rizvo, the BiH commander in Hotonj, said his units retreated at least 100 yards on Friday evening, abandoning to Serb fighters the topmost ridge of a strategic mountain. "The first line has been moved. Our defenders are now 150 to 200 metres back", said Hebib Sevko, 54 a Bosnian Muslim electrician from Stup. Sevko was among at least 1,460 men, women and children who fled by trucks, cars, buses and foot into Sarajevo shortly before midnight Friday after what they said was 27 hours of pointblank Serbian tank fire into their homes. "My home was totally destroyed. It was flattened", said Djuro Kuzman, 58, a Serb among refugees put up at an elementary school in the Alipašino Polje district of the city. Refugees said that at least 30 homes were systematically razed by Serbian tank fire that killed at least six people and wounded 15 others since Thursday. An evacuation was finally ordered, they said, when their pleas for assistance went unheeded by BiH military headquarters. 1110/

931. It was reported that Serb militia launched mortar attacks on BiH positions in Hrasno, Nedžarići, Mojmilo and Dobrinja, local journalists said. 1111/

932. The city centre reportedly suffered intense bombardment in the evening with shells landing at around 7:00 p.m. just beside the Holiday Inn. Five or

six floors of the parliament building were reportedly in flames, after shelling at 5:00 p.m.. Several explosions were seen next to an old television tower in Pofalići (a hill in the northern part of the city), where it was reported that earlier in the day, Serb gunners tried to wipe out BiH artillery emplacements. 1112/

(b) Local reported events

933. Dag Espeland, a UNHCR logistics manager, said fighting in Ilidža, a Serb-held suburb bordering Stup, prevented a British humanitarian aid convoy from entering Sarajevo with food supplies. The convoy was forced to return to Vitez, Espeland said. He said that it was the third day that fighting had prevented aid trucks from delivering food to the city. 1113/

934. Over 300 people, many from a BiH special forces unit, attended a funeral in the morning at the Lion Cemetery where at least 10 Muslim soldiers killed during the last two days of fighting in Stup were buried. 1114/

(c) International reported events

935. In Geneva, representatives of the warring factions agreed to conditions for reopening Sarajevo airport and resumption of a UN relief airlift. As a result, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata said she was calling for resumption of the airlift suspended after an Italian relief aeroplane was shot down two weeks ago while approaching Sarajevo. However little other progress was reported. UN sources said that the warring factions still refused to speak to each other directly and the talks were being conducted by mediators shuttling back and forth between the delegations. 1115/

936. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić stated that Serbs and Croats could peacefully divide BiH, but that no pact was possible with the Muslim-led BiH Government. 1116/

937. Haris Silajdžić, head of the Bosnian Muslim negotiating team, stated that the tripartite talks in Geneva would soon become bilateral because a Muslim-Croatian coalition would be formed. He said that the delegation, in addition to two Muslims and two Serbs (Lazović and Pejanović), would include two Croats and that a special place would be reserved for Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban. Boban, however, categorically rejected such a possibility and stressed, rather, that two members of the Muslim delegation, Parliament Vice Chairman Mariofil Ljubić and Minister Miljenko Brkić, had joined the Croatian delegation. Boban was accompanied at the news conference by Ljubić and Brkić. 1117/

20. 20/9/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Occasional shelling and gunfire was heard around the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja; Stup; Hrasno; Vogošća; the Lion Cemetery in Sarajevo. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: At 11:30 a.m., mourners burying the bodies of 12 war victims scattered when two mortar shells exploded outside the Lion Cemetery. The mortars hit a road dividing the cemetery from the Koševo Hospital where the wounded were taken. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 16 people were killed and 66 were wounded on this date in Sarajevo. 1118/ The BiH Public Health Ministry also reported that to date 2,252 people had been killed, 13,059 had been heavily wounded, 15,576 had been lightly wounded and 7,120 were missing. Of these numbers 225 children had been killed, 3,264 had been heavily wounded, 3,894 had been lightly wounded and 712 were missing. 1119/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

938. Occasional shelling and gunfire was heard around the city. Unknown gunners reportedly fired machine-gun rounds towards a UN convoy travelling from the airport to UNPROFOR headquarters. No one was hit. 1120/ Mortars reportedly hit the suburbs of Dobrinja and Stup and there were also sporadic exchanges in Hrasno and Vogošća, Sarajevo radio journalists reported. 1121/

939. At 11:30 a.m., mourners burying the bodies of 12 war victims scattered when two mortar shells exploded outside the Lion Cemetery in Sarajevo. The mortars hit a road dividing the cemetery from the Koševo Hospital. The cemetery was screened by trees, but the presence of people was plainly visible from the surrounding hills. The wounded were evacuated to the Koševo Hospital, situated several hundred metres from the cemetery. 1122/

(b) Local reported events

940. A UN aeroplane flew into Sarajevo airport at 11:20 a.m. to test conditions for resuming aid flights after a near three-week hiatus. The flight also heralded stepped-up planning for a boost in the 1,500 troop UNPROFOR, bringing in the French Deputy Commander Morillon of the contingent for talks with the warring factions on the expansion authorized last week by the UN Security Council. 1123/

941. Electricity and water supplies to the city had still not been fully restored, Sarajevo radio reported. The radio said that water would be transported in water tanks to areas in short supply. It renewed an appeal to citizens to boil water before consumption in order to avoid disease. 1124/

(c) International reported events

942. Yugoslav Ambassador Dragomir Djokić warned in a letter to the UN Security Council Chairman, that the recommendation to ban Yugoslavia from the General Assembly was a dangerous precedent which could threaten the peace talks and encourage those who advocated the war option. The letter stated that the recommendation was "a bad decision, politically unacceptable and legally unfounded". 1125/

943. United States President Bush nominated Victor Jackovich, Mara M. Letica, and E. Allan Wendt as ambassadors to BiH, Croatia, and Slovenia respectively. The statement from the White House press office read, "With the nomination of ambassadors, the establishment of full diplomatic relations with those three states will be complete. The task of the ambassadors will be to foster the vital political, economic, and commercial partnership between the United States and those states, including the development of democratic and market economy-oriented reforms. 1126/

21. 21/9/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy fighting hit the city, ending a one-day lull and cutting power to most of the city. Shellfire and infantry battles began at around 8:00 a.m. across the ridgelines and slopes of Žuč Mountain and around Vogošća, and raged throughout the day. Fighting also erupted around Stup. Serbian shellfire hit parts of the downtown, Mojmilo and Dobrinja. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Several neighbourhoods near the downtown; Hrasno; Mojmilo; Dobrinja. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: A 110-kilowatt feeder cable was allegedly destroyed by Serbian forces, but it was not clear whether this was caused by shelling or some other means. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The Health Ministry said that at least 22 people had been killed and 64 others injured in Sarajevo during the 24 hour period ending at 1:00 p.m.. 1127/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

944. Heavy fighting hit the city, ending a one-day lull and cutting power to most of the city. Shellfire and infantry fights began at around 8:00 a.m. across the ridgelines and slopes of Žuč Mountain, which divided the northern verge of Sarajevo and Serb-held areas around the town of Vogošća, and raged throughout the day. UNPROFOR sources confirmed serious fighting along the front spanning Žuč mountain. Nirmin Silajdžić, a BiH officer in the front line suburb of Hotonj on the eastern edge of Žuč, said that Serbian gunners laid down intense artillery barrages in advance of a "wave" of infantry attacks, which he claimed were beaten back. Fighting and shellfire also flared in several neighbourhoods near the downtown. 1128/

945. Witnesses said that fighting then erupted around Stup to the west, which tank-backed Serbian units had been trying to capture for just over a week in an apparent attempt to consolidate their grip on the potentially weakest point in their blockade. 1129/

946. Explosions and gunfire marked the outbreak of clashes in Hrasno and Sarajevo radio said that Serbian shellfire hit parts of the downtown and the suburbs of Mojmilo and Dobrinja. 1130/

947. Shortly after 10:00 a.m., electricity was cut to most of the city. The BiH government blamed the disruption on the destruction of a 110-kilowatt feeder cable by Serbian forces bent on "using electricity . . . as a method of pressure against the citizens of Sarajevo". The allegation was made by Energy and Industry Minister Rusmir Mahmutčehajić in a letter to UN special envoy Cyrus Vance and European Community mediator Lord David Owen. Mahmutčehajić said that the alleged Serbian act violated an accord reached in Geneva on Sunday in which the warring factions agreed to safeguard electricity and water services. 1131/

(b) International reported events

948. The first round of talks of the Working Group in Geneva ended. Fred Eckhard, spokesman for the co-chairmen, said that the leaders of the three delegations, Karadžić, Silajdžić, and Boban, expressed a readiness to return when necessary. Talks were scheduled to resume at a lower level on 22 September with Nikola Koljević and Aleksa Buha representing the Bosnian Serbs. 1132/

949. BiH President Izetbegović attended the 47th session of the UN General Assembly and met with Croatian President Franjo Tudjman in the first of a series of meeting with various statesmen attending the session. The two presidents stressed the need for future cooperation in light of intensified aggression against BiH. 1133/

22. 22/9/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported to ease around Sarajevo with sporadic clashes and artillery fire reported after a day of fierce clashes on the western and northern edges of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja; Stup; a Red Cross soup kitchen on Blagoje Parović Street (in the evening); Cetinjska Street (in the evening). Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Three people were killed and 28 wounded when a Serbian mortar shell hit a Red Cross soup kitchen on Blagoje Parović Street in the evening; at about the same time as the soup kitchen shelling, another mortar shell exploded at Cetinjska Street, wounding at least 17 people. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Three people were killed and 28 wounded when a Serbian mortar shell hit a Red Cross soup kitchen on Blagoje Parović Street in the evening; at about the same time as the soup kitchen shelling, another mortar shell exploded at Cetinjska Street, wounding at least 17 people. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

950. Fighting was reported to ease around Sarajevo with sporadic clashes and artillery fire reported after a day of fierce clashes on the western and northern edges of the city. 1134/ Sarajevo radio said that Serb forces shelled the suburb of Dobrinja and the mainly Croat quarter of Stup. 1135/

951. Three people were killed and 28 were wounded from a Serbian mortar shell that slammed into a Red Cross soup kitchen on Blagoje Parović Street in the evening, Sarajevo radio reported. 1136/

952. At about the same time as the soup kitchen shelling, another mortar shell exploded at Cetinjska Street, wounding at least 17 people, Sarajevo radio said. 1137/

(b) Local reported events

953. General Phillipe Morillon of UNPROFOR stated that UN troops would be posted along corridors in BiH to ensure humanitarian aid deliveries under a major expansion of the force aimed at ending blockades of Sarajevo and other towns. He arrived in Sarajevo on 20 September to begin planning for a 6,000 troop expansion in the 1,500 member UN force authorized last week by the UN Security Council to ensure deliveries of humanitarian assistance. Morillon said that the first step would be to reopen a highway and railway line linking Sarajevo with Croatia's Adriatic port city of Split. As part of the plan, UN troops would "take control" of sections of the routes in Ilidža, a Serbian stronghold on the western edge of Sarajevo, to permit the free passage of goods and people in and out of the city. Many Sarajevo families had been reported to have run out of food because UNHCR truck convoys had been unable to make up the shortfall caused by the airlift suspension. The airlift, which carried an average of 200 tons of food and medicines daily, was suspended after a 3 September missile attack downed an Italian transport aeroplane, killing the four-man crew. 1138/

954. The UNHCR delayed plans to send the first flight with relief supplies into Sarajevo. UN officials said an aeroplane would be sent from Zagreb, but only to pick up Brigadeer General Phillipe Morillon, the deputy commander of the UN peace-keeping forces who had been visiting Sarajevo. 1139/

955. Bosnian Serb forces offered to open 10 land corridors out of Sarajevo to enable civilians to leave the city. 1140/

(c) International reported events

956. At international peace talks in Geneva, the BiH government proposed a constitutional framework that would maintain BiH as a single state but decentralize power to Serb and Croat regions. The plan was rejected by the Serbs through Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić. 1141/

957. In New York, BiH President Alija Izetbegović urged that the UN General Assembly either help his country or lift the arms embargo against it. "The present arms embargo ties our hands at a time when our country is being strangled", he said. "The international community cannot simultaneously sidestep its commitment to defend us and nullify our means of defense". 1142/

958. The United Nations General Assembly voted to expel Yugoslavia from its ranks and the United States called for Serbia to be investigated for alleged war crimes in BiH. The assembly voted by 127 to six with 26 abstentions to exclude a member for the first time in the 47 year history of the organization. Yugoslavia, comprising only of Serbia and Montenegro, would have to reapply for admission and would not be regarded as the successor state of the pre-war federation of six republics. The US submitted to the Assembly a list of what it said were credible allegations of war crimes committed by Serb forces armed by the Yugoslav army. It included killings, the torture of prisoners, destruction of property, deportations and the abuse of civilians in detention camps. The State Department also indicated that the United Nations should set up a commission to investigate the charges and prosecute offenders. 1143/

959. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić condemned the United Nations for barring Yugoslavia and announced that he "will no longer make one-sided concessions" in future peace negotiations (this was in reference to Serbian claims that they had complied with a London peace conference agreement to put heavy artillery under UNPROFOR supervision in several locations, including

Sarajevo). "The exclusion of Yugoslavia from the United Nations, as in the case of our exclusion from the CSCE, is just the continuation of international community pressure on the Serbian people", Karadžić told a news conference in Belgrade. 1144/

23. 23/9/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fierce overnight fighting eased after dawn to intermittent clashes and sniper fire and shelling of civilian areas. Shelling resumed in the afternoon with at least a dozen shells hitting the northern district of Pofalići. Serb and BiH forces clashed with artillery and mortar in Vogošća and other areas in and around the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The yard of the Tvornica Armatura factory, located near UNPROFOR headquarters on the western end of the city; the northern district of Pofalići; a tall residential building on the road leading west towards the airport; Vogošća; the Čengić Vila District; an apartment building in Hrasno. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: One local worker and two French soldiers with UNPROFOR were wounded by shrapnel from a mortar round that exploded as they were accompanying workmen trying to cut metal sheeting to repair a high-voltage transformer near the yard of the Tvornica Armatura factory; at least a dozen shells landed in the northern district of Pofalići; at least six shells hit a tall residential building on the road leading west towards the airport; seven people were injured in Dobrinja and 12 others wounded in the Čengić Vila district of the city; one apartment building was set ablaze by mortar fire in Hrasno. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Serbian sniper fire reported in the city after dawn. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: One local worker and two French soldiers with UNPROFOR were wounded by shrapnel from a mortar round that exploded as they were accompanying workmen trying to cut metal sheeting to repair a high-voltage transformer near the yard of the Tvornica Armatura factory; seven people were injured in Dobrinja and 12 others wounded in the Čengić Vila district of the city. The BiH Health Ministry said that at least 14 people had been killed and 89 others injured in the city during the 24 hour period that ended at 1:00 p.m.. 1145/ Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

960. Fierce overnight fighting during which Serbian barrages of the city set several major fires, eased after dawn to intermittent clashes and Serbian sniper fire and shelling of civilian areas, police and news reports said. Skirmishes between BiH and Serbian lines along the city's northern front prevented a UN supervised team of civilian technicians from repairing an overhead cable carrying power to Sarajevo, UNPROFOR officials said. "We made a morning attempt and one in the afternoon. At both times there was fighting in that area, shelling and mortars, and we could not reach the line", said Razak. The BiH government charged that Serbian forces deliberately severed the line on Monday, depriving electricity to most of Sarajevo in violation of an agreement reached Sunday in Geneva on safeguarding utilities. 1146/

961. Two French soldiers with UNPROFOR were wounded by shrapnel from a mortar round that exploded as they were accompanying workmen trying to repair a high-voltage transformer station in the city, Sarajevo radio reported. The radio blamed Serbian units for firing the mortar round. 1147/ UNPROFOR officials said the mortar shell was believed to have been a stray round. It slammed into the yard of the Tvornica Armatura factory, located near UNPROFOR headquarters on the western end of Sarajevo, as the two French soldiers and two local workers were cutting metal sheeting to protect the Sarajevo airport control tower, they said. Ukrainian Colonel Viktor Bezrouchenko, the UNPROFOR chief of operations, said one local worker was injured along with the French soldiers. The incident brought to at least 48 the number of UNPROFOR troops injured since May. Four others had been killed. 1148/

962. Shelling resumed in the afternoon in Sarajevo, with at least a dozen shells landing in the northern district of Pofalići. At least six shells hit a tall residential building on the road leading west towards the airport. 1149/

963. Serb militia and BiH forces clashed with artillery and mortar in Vogošća in the mountainous north of the city during the evening. Seven people were injured in the suburb of Dobrinja and 12 others wounded in the Čengić Vila district of the city. In Hrasno to the south, one apartment was set ablaze by mortar fire, local journalists said. 1150/

(b) Local reported events

964. Bosnian Muslims and Croats signed another agreement in which they pledged not to recognize gains and losses of property that resulted from the use of force. 1151/

965. A local spokesman for UNPROFOR in Sarajevo said that they planned to bring two flights per day into the city from Zagreb with UN replacement troops and supplies starting on Thursday. He added that they were not aid flights. 1152/

24. 24/9/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling and sniper activity were reported in the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: A passenger car at an intersection near the Maršal Tito Barracks; a public bus near the same location; an UNPROFOR armoured vehicle in Azići. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: At noon a Serbian artillery round smashed into a passenger car as it crossed an intersection near the Maršal Tito barracks, killing the two occupants; another round scored a direct hit on a public bus close to the same location, killing at least one passenger and seriously wounding 15 others; at 4:00 p.m., a Canadian captain and six Egyptian soldiers were injured in Azići after the armoured personnel carrier in which they were riding either detonated a mine, or was hit by shelling. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At noon a Serbian artillery round smashed into a passenger car as it crossed an intersection near the Maršal Tito barracks, killing the two occupants; another round scored a direct hit on a public bus close to the same location, killing at least one passenger and seriously wounding 15 others; at 4:00 p.m., a Canadian captain and six Egyptian soldiers were injured in Azići after the armoured personnel carrier in which they were riding either detonated a mine, or was hit by shelling. Sarajevo radio said that at least six people were killed and 37 others injured during the day from Serbian shelling and sniper fire in the city. 1153/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

966. Sarajevo radio and Dr. Sead Dezdarović, a surgeon at the French hospital, said a Serbian artillery round smashed at about noon into a passenger car as it crossed an intersection near the former Yugoslav army's Maršal Tito Barracks near the downtown, killing the two occupants. A short time later, Dr. Dezdarović reported that another round scored a direct hit on a public bus close to the same location, killing at least one passenger and seriously wounding 15 others. The car and bus were using a pot-holed back road that had become a major pedestrian and vehicular route into the city centre because much of it was shielded by high-rise buildings. 1154/

967. Seven UN soldiers sustained injuries when an explosion hit their armoured car. UNPROFOR officials said they were almost certain a land mine caused the explosion that wounded a Canadian captain and six Egyptian soldiers. BiH fighters, however, contended that the armoured personnel carrier in which the seven were riding was hit by a rocket launched by Serbian forces. "They fired a rocket from a house", said one BiH soldier, Rusmir Salihspahić. UNPROFOR officials and witnesses said the incident occurred at about 4:00 p.m. in Azići, on the western edge of the city as the armoured car was escorting a truck carrying two corpses to a pre-arranged body exchange between BiH and Serbian units. "The APC blew up in front of our eyes", said Eileen Kleinman, a photographer riding in an armoured Land Rover belonging to the BBC. "Everyone just abandoned their vehicles and ran for cover". She and other witnesses said that a firefight then erupted between BiH and Serbian units, as the personnel carrier blazed in the middle of the road. Another UNPROFOR armoured vehicle was dispatched to rescue the wounded and other Egyptian troops who were unhurt, and take them back to the UN headquarters. The vehicle was left in the road with the bodies inside it. 1155/

(b) Local reported events

968. Most of Sarajevo was without electricity or water for its fourth consecutive day with repairmen being prevented from fixing high-voltage cables because of shelling. 1156/

969. UNHCR logistics chief Dag Espeland said that a Swiss company had offered to lease the UNHCR three giant Ilyushin-76 cargo aeroplanes of the Russian airline, Aeroflot, to deliver food and medicine. He said the cost would be a relatively cheap $2 million per month, and that the three aircraft could fly 150 tons of supplies into Sarajevo's airport per day. He said the aeroplanes would go a long way to making up for the loss of the humanitarian airlift. Espeland said that truck convoys from Split had managed to provide only a daily average of 44 tons of relief, compared to the 183 tons provided by the airlift. 1157/

25. 25/9/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After sporadic clashes overnight, fighting intensified in the morning with Serbian forces firing mortar and howitzer shells on downtown Sarajevo and the suburbs. 1158/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Downtown Sarajevo and the suburbs; an unidentified Sarajevo street; Vogošća; Stup. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Shortly after 9:00 a.m. a mortar shell killed a man and injured three others in a Sarajevo street; shelling of the city centre left two people dead and several wounded and there were reports of at least seven shells hitting the area. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Shortly after 9:00 a.m., a mortar shell killed a man in a Sarajevo street and injured three others, Sarajevo radio said. 1159/ Sarajevo radio reported that shelling of the city centre left two people dead and several wounded. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

970. After sporadic clashes overnight, fighting intensified in the morning with Serbian forces blasting mortar and howitzer shells on downtown Sarajevo and the suburbs. 1160/

971. Shortly after 9:00 a.m., a mortar shell killed a man in a Sarajevo street and injured three others, Sarajevo radio said. 1161/

972. Sarajevo radio reported that shelling of the city centre left two people dead and several wounded. There were reports of at least seven shells hitting the area. There were also reports of heavy fighting and shelling in the suburb of Vogošća and in the western suburb of Stup. 1162/

(b) Local reported events

973. The co-chairmen of the peace conference on 25-26 September visited Zagreb and Banja Luka to examine the humanitarian situation in the region. 1163/

974. A spokeswoman for UNPROFOR in Zagreb, Jeanny Peterson, denied reports that UN troops were planning to pull out of Sarajevo and said the force was searching out locations where the 6,000 peacekeepers due to arrive in BiH would be deployed. No withdrawal was "planned now or in the foreseeable future" she said. However the incoming troops "will not be confined to Sarajevo". 1164/

975. An estimated 80% of Sarajevo's 350,000 civilians were reported to be without power and running water. Local Serbian commanders were reported to have repeatedly refused to permit work crews from the water company into Serbian-held areas to repair pumps, clean filters, or replenish chlorine supplies. Without chlorine, engineers were hampered in their efforts to fight potential water-borne epidemics. 1165/

26. 26/9/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy overnight shelling was reported to have eased in the morning. There was intermittent shelling reported thereafter. Stup was periodically shelled and Dobrinja came under heavy fire. BiH military forces reported that Serb forces made an attempt to break through BiH lines with tanks at Ilijaš. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Kobilja Glava; the Dobrinja District; Mount Igman; Stup; Ilidža; Hrasno. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Two people were killed and one wounded by a tank shell which hit the hillside district of Kobilja Glava, on the north-eastern side of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Sporadic sniper fire was heard around the Holiday Inn Hotel in the evening. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Two people were killed and one wounded by a tank shell which hit the hillside district of Kobilja Glava, on the north-eastern side of the city. The BiH Health Ministry reported that in a 24 hour period ending at 1:00 p.m., at least 21 people were killed and 104 wounded in Sarajevo. 1166/ Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

976. Heavy overnight shelling was reported to have eased in the morning, with Sarajevo police reporting relative calm. "There was intermittent shelling coming from Serbian positions and Serbian snipers continued their activities", a police spokesman said. 1167/

977. Local journalists said that two people were killed and one was wounded by a tank shell which hit a hillside district, Kobilja Glava, on the north-eastern side of the city. 1168/

978. The southern suburb of Stup, held by Croats and Muslims, was periodically shelled by Serb forces. 1169/

979. The Dobrinja district to the south-west also came under heavy fire from mortars and shells. 1170/

980. BiH military sources said that Serbs made a vain attempt to break through BiH lines with the aid of tanks at Ilijaš to the north-west. 1171/

981. Sarajevo was blacked out in the evening with no power or running water, but artillery flashes were reported to have lit the sky to the south of Mount Igman, the BiH-held ridge dominating the southern skyline. Shellfire was also heard from the western suburbs of Stup and Ilidža where there had been heavy fighting between BiH army and Serb forces over the past two weeks. The southern suburb of Hrasno came under fire from what appeared to be Serb mortars and tanks during the night while sporadic automatic and sniper fire was heard around the Holiday Inn Hotel. This all occurred after what was characterized in one report as a "quiet day which gave Sarajevo residents the chance to scramble out of doors to collect firewood for the coming winter and to hunt for food". 1172/

(b) Local reported events

982. The New York Times reported that Biljana Plavšić, a professor of biology at the University of Sarajevo and one of three chief Serbian leaders, told the BBC last week that the Serbian aim was to seize "everything west of the Holiday Inn", which would give the Serbs control over half of Sarajevo. 1173/

27. 27/9/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Renewed clashes were reported along the airport road between Serb-held Ilidža and BiH lines at the western end of the city. Serb heavy artillery opened up early in the day on the suburb of Dobrinja and around Vogošća. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja; Vogošća. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The SRNA News Agency reported that 14 JNA soldiers were killed, dozens wounded and 171 captured when unidentified Muslim forces ambushed a column of JNA troops who were pulling out of Sarajevo under UNPROFOR escort. 1174/ The Washington Post reported that to date Serb forces had killed 2,100 city residents, injured more than 25,000 and damaged about 60% of the city's homes and apartments. 1175/ The BiH Health Ministry reported that in Sarajevo, at least 14 people had been killed and 71 others wounded during the 24 hour period that ended at 1:00 p.m.. 1176/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that to date, 2,349 people had been killed, 13,605 had been heavily wounded, 15,950 had been lightly wounded, and 7,150 people were missing in Sarajevo. Of these numbers, it was reported that 588 children had been killed, 3,401 had been heavily wounded, 3,798 had been lightly wounded and 730 were missing. 1177/ Source(s): Tanjug News Agency; Washington Post; United Press International; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

983. Serb heavy artillery opened up early in the day on the suburb of Dobrinja and around Vogošća to the north-west of the city. 1178/

(b) Local reported events

984. French General Phillipe Morillon met with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić and won his agreement "in principle" for expanded road access into Sarajevo for humanitarian deliveries, a UN spokesman said. "I can arguably say that we have had progress in getting this into operational terms", spokesman Adnan Razek said after the meeting in Pale between Karadžić and French General Phillipe Morillon, deputy commander of UNPROFOR. Morillon planned to travel Monday to Belgrade to discuss the plan for improved road access to Sarajevo with Serbian leaders including President Milošević, Razek said. 1179/

985. Renewed clashes along the airport road between the Serb-held suburb of Ilidža and BiH lines at the western end of the city prompted General Morillon to cancel plans to visit the UN mission and drive by armoured car to his meeting with Radovan Karadžić in Pale. 1180/

986. UNHCR officials said three days of fighting in the area of the highway had prevented the transfer of aid from the agency warehouse at the airport into Sarajevo, which required an average of 220 tons of food daily. 1181/

28. 28/9/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Only small arms fire was heard in the city overnight but mortar and tank rounds began hitting the western areas during the morning. 1182/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Western areas of the city (in the morning); the cemetery in Boljakov Potok in the north-west part of the city (noon); unidentified street in western Sarajevo (1:00 p.m.); the area near the UN headquarters. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Five mourners were killed and more than 20 were wounded when a mortar bomb hit at noon at the cemetery at Boljakov Potok; six civilians were wounded at around 1:00 p.m. when a shell landed on a street in western Sarajevo. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Five mourners were killed and more than 20 were wounded when a mortar bomb hit at noon at the cemetery at Boljakov Potok; Six civilians were wounded at around 1:00 p.m. when a shell landed on a street in western Sarajevo. In the 24 hour period ending at 10:00 a.m., nine people were killed and 65 were wounded in Sarajevo, BiH officials said. The total did not include those among the 40 to 50 mourners attacked at about noon at the cemetery in Boljakov Potok in the north-west part of the city. 1183/ Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

987. Only small arms fire was heard in the city overnight but mortar and tank rounds began hitting the western areas during the morning. 1184/

988. BiH radio reported that three mourners were killed and more than 20 were wounded when a mortar bomb hit at around noon at a cemetery in Sarajevo. The radio blamed "Četniks" for firing the mortar at the cemetery at Boljakov Potok, near the Sarajevo television centre, but there was no proof of responsibility. It was later reported that two others died after being brought to hospitals. The shells reportedly fell just as the assembled mourners were awaiting burial of an elderly woman who had died of natural causes, said Bezdrob Muharem, who suffered shrapnel wounds to his back and leg. 1185/

989. Another six civilians were wounded at around 1:00 p.m. when a shell landed on a street in western Sarajevo. 1186/

990. Artillery shells fired from Serbian positions in Nedžarići fell a few hundred yards from the United Nations headquarters in Sarajevo. 1187/

(b) Local reported events

991. The co-chairmen of the peace conference visited Belgrade. 1188/ Talks in Belgrade's Palace of the Federation between Yugoslav President Ćosić and the co-chairmen ended in the evening. Both sides indicated satisfaction with the talks and Lord Owen reported that specific progress was made on the issues of opening the Belgrade-Zagreb highway and constructing the Maslenica bridge in southern Croatia. 1189/

992. Sarajevo radio warned the inhabitants of the city to be ready for a new Serb offensive. The radio carried a message from the BiH military command, saying Serb forces were concentrated in Vogošća, Ilidža, Grbavica and were apparently poised for fresh assaults in those areas. (Vogošća to the north-west and Ilidža to the south-west of the city had been under heavy artillery attack in recent days, possibly as the prelude to an infantry assault. Grbavica, a suburb to the south-west, had also been the frequent scene of bitter fighting. BiH military sources said that the Serbs wanted to push north from there to cut the city in half). The radio also said that the BiH government had sent an official letter of protest to the United Nations in New York over the cutting off of water and power supplies to the city by the Serbs. 1190/

29. 29/9/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was hit by artillery shells, mortar rounds and small arms fire amid dire warnings from the BiH military command of an imminent Serbian offensive. The city's worst attacks in weeks were reported with shelling activity intensifying at midday. Source(s): Agence France Presse; United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Maršal Tito Street; the square near the Roman Catholic Cathedral; the Energoinvest Company building; the city centre (hit with particular intensity in the afternoon); Vogošća; the Old Town; Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Artillery shells and mortar rounds hit the main thoroughfare, Maršal Tito Street and the square near the Roman Catholic Cathedral just as residents were out scouring the shops for food. Several rockets fell at around 10:00 a.m. in and around the gutted downtown shopping district, hitting homes, shops and offices, killing three people and wounding at least 26 others. Rockets slammed into a building near the Magros clothing store and showered the pedestrian shopping mall with shrapnel and glass. Glass shards and pools of blood could be seen on an adjacent sidewalk just a few feet from the flower pots and a hand-lettered sign marking the sport were a mortar shell on a bread line on 27 May; the Energoinvest Company building was set afire by shelling; tank mortar and artillery attacks were reported in Vogošća with sporadic shelling reported on the old quarter and the suburb of Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Snipers shot dead at least three people during the morning and prevented fire-fighters from extinguishing a blazing city centre skyscraper housing the Energoinvest Company which was set afire by shelling. 1191/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Overnight bombardments in Sarajevo reportedly left 11 dead and 26 wounded, according to figures released by city hospitals and the morgue. 1192/; three people were killed and at least 26 others wounded in a shelling incident near Maršal Tito Street; snipers shot dead at least three people during the morning. Officials said that in the 24 hour period ending at 10:00 a.m., 15 people were killed in Sarajevo and 90 were wounded. 1193/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

993. Sarajevo was hit by artillery shells, mortar rounds and small arms fire amid dire warnings from the BiH military command of an imminent Serbian offensive. "Fresh troops and heavy weapons have been deployed around the besieged city", a military spokesman said. The BiH government had been warning of a pre-winter offensive by Serbian forces since the weekend. BiH leader Ejup Ganić said in New York that tank movements around the strategic site of Grbavica, a good indicator of a major offensive, had increased six-fold and reinforcements from Serbia and Montenegro were approaching Višegrad, "burning and destroying everything in their path". In Sarajevo itself, the BiH military spokesman said Serbian troops were massing in their suburban strongholds of Ilidža, Kula and Lukavica, between the airport and the south-west of the city. Other key points reinforced over the weekend included Vogošća to the north and Grbavica, near the city centre but south of the Miljacka River bisecting the city from east to west. 1194/

994. Overnight bombardments in Sarajevo reportedly left 11 dead and 26 wounded, according to figures released by city hospitals and the morgue. 1195/

995. In the city's worst attack in weeks, artillery shells and mortar rounds reportedly hit the main thoroughfare, Maršal Tito Street, and the square near the Roman Catholic Cathedral just as residents were out scouring the shops for food. 1196/ Several rockets fell around 10:00 a.m. in and around the gutted downtown shopping district, hitting homes, shops and offices, killing three people and wounding at least 26 others, officials said. Sevala Hasović, manager of the Magros clothing store, said she was at the shop when rockets slammed into a nearby building used by the BiH military and showered the pedestrian shopping mall with shrapnel and glass. "Me and a colleague, we were sitting inside and suddenly it exploded", Hasović said as she and several co-workers swept up glass and rubble. "Then we heard people screaming". Glass shards and pools of blood could be seen on an adjacent sidewalk just a few feet from the flower pots and a hand-lettered sign marking the spot where a mortar shell fell on 27 May, killing 18 people waiting in a bread line. 1197/

996. Snipers shot dead at least three people during the morning and prevented fire-fighters from extinguishing a blazing city centre skyscraper housing the Energoinvest Company which was set afire by shelling. 1198/

997. Shelling intensified midday in a variety of districts throughout the city, the centre in particular being shelled in the afternoon and hit with rapid-fire canons, machine-guns and assault rifles. 1199/ BiH radio reported tank, mortar and artillery attacks in Vogošća to the north-west and there was sporadic shelling reported in the old quarter and in the suburb of Dobrinja. 1200/

(b) Local reported events

998. The Serbian Radical Party (SRS) group of deputies, the strongest opposition party in the Yugoslav parliament, raised the question of the "constitutional competency" of Ćosić and Panić to negotiate on the state

border with Croatia. In a letter to the President of the Yugoslav parliament's Chamber of Citizens, Jugoslav Kostić, the party led by Vojislav Šešelj demanded that the question of Prevlaka be placed on the agenda of the 2 October session. The group claimed that Ćosić and Panić were discussing the issue of the Yugoslav state border without the parliament's approval, and that the federal parliament was the only body "competent" to decide on changes of the country's borders. 1201/

999. French General Phillipe Morillon arrived in Sarajevo and travelled to nearby Pale for further talks with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić on opening a new aid supply corridor to the city. 1202/

1000. Salem Karović, chief of the city's water distribution system said that Serbs controlling the area around the city's main water supply at Bacevo turned off the supply to Sarajevo on Sunday night, in apparent violation of an agreement made one week earlier at the peace talks in Geneva. 1203/

1001. The city received its first delivery of humanitarian supplies in four days (some 80 metric tons carried in 12 trucks), but only after a showdown in which UN officials backed by French troops obtained the release of four Bosnian Muslim drivers and a local UN worker in an eight-truck convoy detained by Serbian militiamen. 1204/

1002. UNHCR warned that up to 400,000 people could die in the approaching winter in BiH. UNHCR spokeswoman Silvana Foa said: "We now have a situation where people are unable to return home, they are unable to seek asylum, they have nothing for the winter. We are going to see a lot of people die", she said, adding that the international community must provide emergency assistance. 1205/

(c) International reported events

1003. The co-chairmen of the peace conference met with BiH President Izetbegović in Geneva. 1206/ Izetbegović reported to have said that he had agreed to the demilitarization of Sarajevo. 1207/

1004. In Washington, Pentagon spokesman Pete Williams said that US aircraft would soon resume relief flights to Sarajevo but that "precise details" must still be worked out. Diplomatic sources taking part in the Peace Conference on the former Yugoslavia said in Geneva earlier that the airlift would be resumed in 24 to 48 hours. The UNHCR was still trying to obtain "commitments to get a secure corridor" from the warring parties in the country, Williams said. 1208/

30. 30/9/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH health officials reported that in the 24 hour period that ended at 10:00 a.m., seven people were killed and 54 were wounded in Sarajevo. 1209/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1005. It was reported that Serb forces evicted up to 200 non-Serbs from their homes in a resumption of "ethnic cleansing" operations in Sarajevo, ordering them on short notice to vacate their homes and cross into BiH-controlled territory, UN and BiH officials said. A UN source said the Red Cross estimated 150 people were forced from their homes in Grbavica in the southern part of Sarajevo, while a BiH police source estimated 200 people were involved. 1210/

1006. Some of the family members taken to a police station after crossing by foot from the northern side of the Miljacka River said they were given 10 minute warnings to pack their belongings and leave. "It's happened a couple of times" previously but on a smaller scale, said Senada Kreso of the BiH International Press Centre, who said most of those expelled in the incident of "urban ethnic cleansing" were women and the elderly. 1211/

1007. It was reported that BiH officials said they knew no reason for the incident, but they speculated it might indicate that Serb militiamen were preparing for the start of the harsh Balkan winter. Those expelled from the area along the Serb front lines were mostly Bosnian Muslims. 1212/

(b) Local reported events

1008. UNPROFOR's Sarajevo commander Brigadier General Hussein Abdel Razek, met with Bosnian Serb leaders for several hours at their military headquarters in Lukavica to continue seeking agreements allowing for the restoration of electricity and water and protection for utility workers. 1213/

1009. The city's hospital reportedly ran out of diesel fuel needed for its electrical generator at about 1:00 p.m. and doctors were forced to perform surgery for a while under the light of a bulb connected to an automobile battery. A spokesman for UNPROFOR said that they later supplied the hospital with four to five tons of diesel fuel. 1214/

(c) International reported events

1010. Presidents Tudjman and Ćosić met in Geneva under the auspices of the co-chairmen. 1215/

1011. Talks in Geneva ended with the signing of a joint settlement by Tudjman, Ćosić and the co-chairmen. The statement assessed that it was necessary to normalize relations between Croatia and Yugoslavia through mutual recognition on the basis of the London Conference conclusions and declared that both countries would make possible the return of all refugees to their homes through emergency measures. The presidents also agreed among other issues, to solve all problems peacefully and refrain from ethnic cleansing. They agreed to meet again on 20 October in the presence of the co-chairmen. 1216/

G. October 1992

1. 1/10/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported as light as the city remained relatively quiet through much of the day until Serbian forces on the hills overlooking the city launched two artillery attacks. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Sarajevo's two main hospitals reported that at least five people were killed and 105 injured during attacks. 1217/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1012. Fighting was reported as "light" in Sarajevo. The city remained relatively quiet through much of the day until Serbian militia forces on the hills overlooking the city launched two artillery attacks. One person was killed in the fighting and 59 others were wounded. 1218/

(b) Local reported events

1013. Serb forces reportedly evicted up to 500 non-Serbs from their homes in Sarajevo, ordering them (on short notice) to vacate their homes and cross into BiH controlled territory, often times under gunfire. 1219/ The Serbian soldiers directing the eviction reportedly stole jewelry and money from these people. Some of the soldiers reportedly wore the black jumpsuits and double-headed eagle badges of the paramilitary faction led by Željko Ražnjatović (Arkan). 1220/

(c) International reported events

1014. Mediators Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen announced that the warring factions had agreed to talks on the demilitarization of Sarajevo. 1221/

1015. The United States announced that it would resume relief flights to Sarajevo on Saturday. 1222/

1016. President Bush decided to support a ban on Serbian combat flights over BiH. 1223/

2. 2/10/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Artillery attacks from Serbian forces in the hills overlooking Sarajevo continued. A reported Serbian infantry attack across the bridge at Vrbanja crossing the Miljacka was said to have been pushed back. Ground fighting was also reported in Stup and Hrasno. A machine-gun battle raged near the Holiday Inn. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1017. Artillery attacks from Serbian forces in the hills overlooking Sarajevo continued. Tank shells, mortar rounds and grenades were fired on the city from Vogošča, a suburb behind the hills north of Sarajevo, and from Borija, a neighbourhood on a hill east of the city. 1224/

1018. Radio reports said Serbian forces attempted an infantry attack across the bridge at Vrbanja, crossing the Miljacka River running through central Sarajevo, but were pushed back by BiH defenders. 1225/

1019. Ground fighting was reported in BiH controlled Stup on the western fringe of Sarajevo. 1226/

1020. An intense machine-gun battle was fought around the Holiday Inn near central Sarajevo. There was also fighting in the Muslim held suburb of Hrasno as Moslem and Serb forces continued attacks on each other. 1227/

(b) Local reported events

1021. The New York Times reported that at least 150 Muslim women and teen-age girls who had crossed in Government-held areas of Sarajevo in recent weeks were said to be in advanced stages of pregnancy and had asserted that they became pregnant after being raped by Serbian nationalist fighters. They also said they had been imprisoned for months afterward in an attempt to keep them from having abortions. 1228/

3. 3/10/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was hit with sporadic shelling throughout the day, including anti-aircraft machine-gun and sniper fire. Artillery shells hit the neighbourhoods of Dolac Malta and Čengić Vila in the evening. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dolac Malta and Čengić Vila neighbourhoods (Friday evening). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Three people were killed and 15 others wounded (including six children) when artillery shells hit the residential neighbourhoods of Dolac Malta and Čengić Vila Friday evening. An apartment block in Čengić Vila was still burning on Saturday when the district was again hit by mortars. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported throughout the day. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Three people were killed and 15 others wounded (including six children) when artillery shells hit the residential neighbourhoods of Dolac Malta and Čengić Vila Friday evening; at least five people were injured by attacks in Oteš. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1022. At least five people were injured by the attacks in Oteš, in the southern part of the capital. 1229/

1023. In Sarajevo, three people were killed and 15 others wounded when artillery shells hit the residential neighbourhoods of Dolac Malta and Čengić Vila Friday evening. An apartment block in Čengić Vila was still burning on Saturday when the district was hit again by mortars. Six children were among the wounded. Ten year-old Saša Vojinović, a Serb, had his left leg blown off, while Muslim Ema Karojić, aged seven, had her spleen, a kidney and part of her intestine removed because of shrapnel wounds. 1230/

(b) Local reported events

1024. A US transport aeroplane made two deliveries of humanitarian aid to Sarajevo. 1231/

1025. The first ground relief convoy in three days (nine trucks) from Split reached Sarajevo. 1232/

1026. ICRC sources announced that the warring factions in BiH had agreed to release "unilaterally and unconditionally" by the end of the month all prisoners not charged with serious human rights violations. 1233/

4. 4/10/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling of Sarajevo by Serbian forces continued at around 10:30 a.m., including the sporadic artillery and tank bombardment of the city's Old Town section. BiH and Serb infantry forces fought with small arms in Hrasno, and shellfire was reported in Dobrinja, Vasin Han, Mojmilo and Stup. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja; Vasin Han; Mojmilo; Vojvoda Putnik; Stup; the Old Town section, the central part of the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Four mortars fell on Vojvoda Putnik, wounding a number of people. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Snipers were active in the new part of the city, wounding at least one woman at Pero Kosorić square. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: One woman was wounded by sniper fire at Pero Kosorić square. In the last 24 hours four persons were killed and 57 wounded in Sarajevo. 1234/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1027. BiH and Serb infantry forces fought with small arms in Hrasno, a neighbourhood where there was nightly fighting. The positions of the two sides were separated in places by a single residential street. 1235/ Shellfire was reported in Dobrinja, Vasin Han and Mojmilo. Sarajevo radio reported that four mortars fell on Vojvoda Putnik street wounding a number of people. 1236/

1028. Shelling was reported in Stup, the western district flanking a main access route into the city. 1237/

1029. Shelling of Sarajevo by Serbian forces continued at around 10:30 a.m., including the sporadic artillery and tank bombardment of the city's Old Town section. Anti-aircraft machine-guns and artillery guns also shot sporadically from Sarajevo's Jewish cemetery and the Zlatište hill into the central part of the city. Snipers were also active in the new part of the city, wounding at least one woman at Pero Kosorić square. 1238/

(b) Local reported events

1030. Four UN sponsored relief flights landed in Sarajevo before poor weather conditions halted more arrivals. 1239/

5. 5/10/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic overnight shelling was reported throughout the city, particularly in the south-western area of Dobrinja. Serbian forces from Vraca in the south hills fired a barrage of artillery into the city in the morning that heavily damaged and set fire to numerous buildings. Shelling was also reported in Hrasno, Hum Hill and Vogošća. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Apartment buildings (some along Darovalaca Krvi Street); an electrical utility building (Elektroprivreda building); a television transmitter (on Hum Hill); south-western Dobrinja; downtown Sarajevo; the Old Town section; Pero Kosorić Square; three apartment buildings and two office buildings (one belonging to the municipal administration) in the Hrasno district; the Holiday Inn; the Post Telegraph and Telephone building and a nearby tobacco factory; numerous houses adjacent to shelled office buildings; Vogošća; a water truck in Pofalići. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Serbian forces in the hills fired scores of artillery rounds that heavily damaged or set fire to apartment buildings, an electrical utility and television transmitter. Numerous apartment buildings along Darovalaca Krvi Street were bombarded and set on fire. The television transmitter on Hum Hill, took a direct hit. Between 50 and 100 injured people were brought to the Koševo hospital complex, mostly from the Old Town section and Pero Kosorić Square which was bombarded. Thick black smoke poured from a downtown office of Elektroprivreda, the main electricity supplier; In the Hrasno district, shelling set fire to three apartment buildings and two office buildings (one belonging to the municipal administration). Workers inside the municipal building said that it was struck by two mortar rounds. The downtown Holiday Inn was hit at around 8:15 a.m. on the fifth floor facing toward Grbavica and set on fire. Rockets hit and set fire to the downtown offices of the Post Telegraph and Telephone building and a nearby tobacco factory. Houses around the offices hit in Sarajevo were also badly damaged and burning. At around 9:00 a.m., a water truck that brought water daily to Pofalići, in the north-central part of the city was directly hit while driving along a road. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Sporadic sniper fire into the city began at around 7:00 a.m.. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Between 50 and 100 injured were taken to the Koševo hospital complex, mostly from the centre of the Old Town section and Pero Kosorić Square; Clinics in the Pero Kosorić square neighbourhood reported they had received nine dead and 21 wounded by mid-afternoon--all of them civilians and most of them victims of tank and sniper fire. 1240/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1031. Serbian forces in the hills overlooking Sarajevo fired scores of artillery rounds that heavily damaged or set fire to apartment buildings, an electrical utility and a television transmitter. The attacks began with sporadic overnight shelling throughout the city, particularly in the south-western area of Dobrinja and escalated into a heavy downtown attack involving grenades, mortars and tank fire. Between 50 and 100 injured people were brought to the Koševo hospital complex, mostly from the centre of the Old Town section and Pero Kosorić Square, a front-line area just south of the Miljacka River. Thick black smoke poured from a downtown business office of Elektroprivreda, BiH main electricity supplier. 1241/

1032. In the Hrasno district, shelling set fire to three apartment buildings and two office buildings, one of them belonging to the municipal administration. Workers inside said it was struck by two mortar rounds and that the fire was started by phosphorus bullets fired from anti-aircraft guns. 1242/

1033. Clinics in the Pero Kosorić square neighbourhood reported they had received nine dead and 21 wounded by mid-afternoon, all of them civilians and most of them victims of tank and sniper fire. 1243/

1034. The morning barrage on the capital came from Serbian-controlled areas of Vraca, a hilly area in the southern part of the city, and nearby Ozrenska Street, according to Sarajevo radio. Mortars, grenades and tank shells repeatedly hit Pero Kosorić Square, killing and injuring an unknown number of people, the radio said. The bombardment also hit numerous apartment buildings along Darovalaca Krvi Street, setting them on fire. Sporadic sniper firing into the city also began around 7:00 a.m., the radio reported. 1244/

1035. The downtown Holiday Inn, which housed many foreign journalists, was also hit around 8:15 a.m. on the fifth floor facing toward Grbavica, and set on fire. Two journalists working for the French television network TF-1 were slightly injured by flying glass on the ground floor, said Amra Abadžić, a translator for the Reuters news agency. 1245/

1036. Rockets hit and set fire to the downtown offices of the Post Telegraph and Telephone building and a nearby tobacco factory, Sarajevo radio reported. The attack on the telephone exchange building caused unknown damage but no reported injuries, according to Enes Arnautović, general director of PTT in Sarajevo. 1246/

1037. Houses around the offices hit in Sarajevo were also badly damaged and burning, Sarajevo radio reported. The television transmitter on Hum Hill, to the north of the city also took a direct hit, it said. Around 9:00 a.m., a water truck that brought water daily to Pofalići, in the north-central part of the city, was directly hit while driving along a road. Vogošća, a northern suburb of Sarajevo also suffered a heavy grenade attack during the morning Sarajevo radio reported. 1247/

(b) Local reported events

1038. Attacks followed a relatively quiet weekend and came one day before the head of the newly formed UNPROFOR operation for BiH was due to visit Sarajevo and meet again with Bosnian Serb leaders. Topics for the meeting were expected to include the new headquarters for the UNPROFOR command. UNPROFOR officials were hoping to place it in Ilidža to help break a main bottleneck for humanitarian aid convoys reaching Sarajevo by land. 1248/

1039. Electricity and water supplies to Sarajevo, which had been out of commission between several days and several weeks across the city, remained out of commission despite continued efforts by UNPROFOR troops to accompany repair crews to damaged facilities. Sarajevo radio said that electricity had been restored to the city's main wellfield and pumping station in the Serbian-controlled western suburb of Bačevo, allowing service to be resumed in the adjacent Serbian-controlled city of Ilidža, but it said the lines serving Sarajevo remained badly damaged. Telephone service inside the city, which was partially disconnected two days prior because of a lack of fuel for electricity generators, was restored Monday, but it was reported that there was only enough diesel fuel to run the system for another two days. 1249/

1040. A 10 truck convoy organized by the UNHCR brought another 100 tons of food aid to Sarajevo, but workers were prevented by the heavy shelling from unloading, according to Marc Vachon, the UNHCR's chief of logistics at the Sarajevo airport. 1250/

(c) International reported events

1041. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić announced in Geneva that the Serb Republic of BiH categorically rejected the US proposal to the UN Security Council for an air-exclusion zone over BiH "except for humanitarian flights" and asserted that the proposal was an attempt to secure a strategic advantage for the Bosnian Muslim forces, which was not in accordance with the decisions of the London Conference. In a letter to the Security Council, Karadžić warned that the Serb side had no choice but to ignore any proposal for a ban on flights. In a statement to Tanjug, Karadžić also confirmed a warning that if the proposal to neutralize the flights passed, his side would abandon all negotiations within the International Conference on Yugoslavia and close down its mission in Geneva. 1251/

1042. The US Senate passed its foreign aid bill, which included $35 million for refugee assistance to the former Yugoslavia. 1252/

6. 6/10/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There was sporadic shelling of Stari Grad and Dobrinja. The city was reportedly bombarded by Serbian forces. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Stari Grad area; Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Twenty-four people were reported killed and 133 others wounded in Sarajevo in the last 24 hours. 1253/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1043. There was sporadic shelling of Stari Grad, the district next to Sarajevo's Old Town, where the city's eastern front line was located. Shelling was also reported in Dobrinja. 1254/

1044. Serbian military sources said that BiH forces were amassing troops around Mount Igman, south of the city, possibly in preparation for a drive to reclaim parts of Sarajevo. 1255/

(b) International reported events

1045. The United Nations Security Council unanimously passed Resolution 780 to set up a war crimes commission to "examine grave breaches of international humanitarian law". It called on governments and organizations to collect data on suspected war crimes and submit it to the UN within 30 days. The resolution provided few details on the "Commission of Experts" to be created. 1256/

1046. Co-Chairman Vance met with the Croatian Deputy Prime Minister and BiH Government representatives in Geneva. 1257/

1047. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić told Tanjug reporters that the Bosnian Serb delegation had informed the organizers of the Geneva Conference that "the Serbian side has temporarily and voluntarily given up flying sorties on condition that the Muslims refrain from taking any further offensive action". 1258/

7. 7/10/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serbian artillery batteries stepped up their bombardment of Muslim neighbourhoods in the morning and the shelling of Hrasno continued. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Muslim neighbourhoods; Hrasno (including a group of four 21 story apartment buildings dominating the district); a civilian complex, Alipašino Polje, just across from UNPROFOR headquarters; Vogošća (including the road connecting it with Sarajevo); the area near the BiH Presidency building. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times; United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Serb forces fired repeatedly at a group of four 21 story apartment buildings dominating the district, using incendiary shells to start them afire. Two of the buildings were gutted and the other two destroyed above the 10th floors. At least 1,000 people were left homeless and 17 people were reported killed. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times; United Press International; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: In Hrasno, the destruction of a group of four 21 story apartment buildings left 17 people dead and 1,000 people homeless. Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

1048. Serbian artillery batteries surrounding Sarajevo stepped up their bombardment of Muslim neighbourhoods in what the government radio described as "one of the most hellish mornings since the beginning of the war". Heavy ground fighting was reported in several areas of the city, and the continued Serb shelling made it difficult to distribute supplies flown in since the resumption of the UN sponsored airlift. 1259/

1049. The shelling of Hrasno continued. Serb forces fired repeatedly at a group of four 21 story apartment buildings dominating the district, using incendiary shells to set them afire. Two of the buildings were gutted and the other two destroyed above the 10th floors. The Sarajevo fire department did not have the capabilities to pump water above the 10th story of buildings. At least 1,000 people were left homeless and 17 people were reported killed. 1260/

1050. A civilian apartment complex, Alipašino Polje, just across the street from UNPROFOR headquarters was shelled. 1261/

1051. Serbian forces based in Poljine shot artillery and tank fire into the northern suburb of Vogošća and onto the road connecting it with Sarajevo. 1262/

1052. Heavy 155 millimetre artillery shells and mortar bombs fell near the BiH Presidency building for over an hour. 1263/

(b) Local reported events

1053. The Mixed Military Working Group chaired by UNPROFOR General Morillon met in Sarajevo, but the BiH Government representatives failed to attend. 1264/

(c) International reported events

1054. BiH Foreign Minister Silajdžić questioned the relevance of the talks in Geneva and appealed to the Security Council for the London accords to be implemented and for BiH to be able to defend itself. 1265/

1055. The United States, Britain and France agreed to ban Serb warplanes over BiH. 1266/

8. 8/10/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The warring factions regrouped after three days of heavy fighting, but sporadic clashes were reported. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: UNPROFOR headquarters. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Two Egyptian UN soldiers were wounded when their headquarters came under mortar fire. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Sporadic clashes killed at least one and wounded 26. Two of the wounded included UN soldiers hit when their headquarters came under mortar fire. 1267/ At least 37 people were killed and 190 wounded in BiH in 24 hours of fighting that ended at 10:00 a.m., about one third of them in Sarajevo. 1268/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1056. Warring factions in Sarajevo regrouped after three days of heavy fighting, but sporadic clashes killed at least one and wounded 26, including two Egyptian UN soldiers who were hit when their headquarters came under mortar fire. 1269/

(b) Local reported events

1057. French General Phillipe Morillon, commander of UN forces, reached an agreement with Serb leaders to restore water, electricity and gas to parts of Sarajevo and ensure freedom of movement. 1270/

1058. None of the 11 scheduled UNHCR humanitarian aid delivery flights reached the city, although 24 trucks arrived with some 200 tons of food and other supplies. 1271/

9. 9/10/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was relatively quiet with sporadic fighting and intermittent shelling. 1272/ Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: In the 24 hour period that ended at 10:00 a.m. 12 people were killed and 62 others wounded in Sarajevo. 1273/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1059. Sarajevo was relatively quiet with sporadic fighting and intermittent shelling. 1274/

(b) Local reported events

1060. Serbian and Croatian forces in BiH agreed to a cease-fire. 1275/

1061. Sir Donald Accession, special representative of the World Health Organization in Sarajevo, warned that the city's warehouses were empty. To keep the 380,000 people trapped there alive, he said, would require flying in 240 tons of food every day. Otherwise, "children will begin to die of starvation in about four weeks, [and] adults about four weeks later". 1276/

(c) International reported events

1062. The UN Security Council imposed a ban on military flights over BiH. UN Security Council Resolution 780 banned all combat flights over BiH, but it did not authorize military enforcement of the ban. 1277/

10. 10/10/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was bombarded. Some 1500 shells fell throughout the day around Ilijaš, just north of the city. 1278/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: A group of children in an unspecified section of Sarajevo; Ilijaš. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; United Press International.

Description of Damage: A mortar was fired into a crowd of children in Sarajevo, killing three and wounding 10. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: A mortar from Serbian artillery was fired into a crowd of children in Sarajevo, killing three and wounding 10. At least two of the wounded had limbs amputated. One victim was a 16 year-old girl named Samra Kapetanović, the other two were a five year-old girl and a 10 year-old boy. At Koševo Hospital in Sarajevo, nine dead and 70 seriously wounded civilians had been received by the trauma unit. A total of 43 people were reported killed and 194 wounded by bombardment in two days; 1279/ one UN soldier was killed and three injured when their vehicle hit a landmine in Sarajevo. 1280/ Source(s): Helsinki Watch.

Narrative of Events:

1063. A mortar from Serbian artillery was fired into a crowd of children in Sarajevo, killing three and wounding 10. At least two of the wounded had limbs amputated. One victim was a 16 year-old girl named Samra Kapetanović, the other two were a five year-old girl and a 10 year-old boy. At Koševo Hospital in Sarajevo, nine dead and 70 seriously wounded civilians had been received by the trauma unit. A total of 43 people were reported killed and 194 wounded by bombardment in two days. 1281/

1064. One UN soldier was killed and three injured when their vehicle hit a landmine in Sarajevo. 1282/

1065. Some 1,500 shells fell throughout the day around Ilijaš, just north of Sarajevo. 1283/

(c) International reported events

1066. The peace conference co-chairmen, visited Moscow for talks with Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev. 1284/

11. 11/10/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: To date, more than 600 children had been killed in the six-month siege of Sarajevo, and nearly 800 children were listed as missing. 1285/ In the 24 hour period ending at 10:00 a.m. six people were killed and 20 injured in Sarajevo. 1286/ Source(s): New York Times; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1067. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1068. Co-Chairman Cyrus Vance met with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić. 1287/

12. 12/10/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: United Nations military peacekeepers carried through their promise to begin publishing statistics on the amount of artillery each side in Sarajevo was firing. The statistics made no distinction between military and civilian targets. The most recent daily UN artillery statements released reported for the 24 hour period from 5:00 p.m. Sunday to 5:00 p.m. Monday, listed 137 rounds hitting BiH controlled areas and 35 rounds hitting Serbian controlled ares. The cumulative total for the first six days of the report, dating back to 5:00 p.m. on 6 October listed 896 shells reaching BiH controlled territory and 273 shells reaching Serbian controlled territory. 1288/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Vogošća; Stup; an UNPROFOR flight descending into the city (target not hit). Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1069. The city remained relatively quiet, although there was some anti-aircraft fire in Vogošća, north of the city. Police attributed the lull to the presence in the city of General Phillipe Morillon. 1289/

1070. There was shelling all day in Stup on the outskirts of Sarajevo. 1290/

1071. An UNPROFOR flight into Sarajevo was fired on during its descent into the city. 1291/

(b) Local reported events

1072. A second meeting of the Mixed Military Working Group was held in Sarajevo, but again it was not attended by BiH Government representatives. 1292/

1073. Montenegro adopted a new constitution that officially made it part of FRY. 1293/

13. 13/10/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR's daily survey of arms fire in the Sarajevo area indicated that UN observers recorded a total of 21 rounds of large artillery fired onto Serbian-controlled areas and 91 rounds reaching BiH-controlled territory during the 24 hour period that ended at 5:00 p.m. Tuesday. 1294/ Although there had been no major fighting in almost a week, sniper fire was reported throughout the city. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo's power lines; the outskirts of the Old Town. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Mortar bombs destroyed Sarajevo's power lines just hours before electricity was to be restored. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Snipers were reported at various intersections in the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1074. Mortar bombs destroyed Sarajevo's power lines just hours before electricity was to be restored. It was reported that 90% of the attempts to repair Sarajevo's electrical lines "have been aborted because of attacks on the technicians by one party or the other". 1295/

1075. It was reported that a United Nations passenger aeroplane was shot at on its approach to Sarajevo and a bullet went through the cockpit and almost hit the navigator. 1296/

1076. Although there had been no major fighting in almost a week, snipers retained their grip on intersections, small arms fire erupted without warning and mortar bombs sporadically hit the outskirts of the Old Town. 1297/

(b) Local reported events

1077. The Red Cross reported that the city's cemeteries were so full that bodies were being buried at the Olympic Stadium complex. 1298/

(c) International reported events

1078. At talks in Geneva, Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić pledged to return Serbian aeroplanes to Yugoslav airfields under UN supervision. Yugoslav Prime Minister Panić agreed. 1299/

14. 14/10/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR, in their daily survey, said that 11 rounds of large artillery were fired onto Serbian-controlled areas around Sarajevo and 41 rounds reached BiH-controlled areas during the 24 hour period that ended at 5:00 p.m. Wednesday. 1300/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1079. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1080. Natural gas supplies were restored to Sarajevo. 1301/

(c) International reported events

1081. Peace conference co-chairman Cyrus Vance briefed the UN Security Council on peace conference developments. 1302/

15. 15/10/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that 35 rounds of large artillery were observed falling onto Serbian-controlled areas around Sarajevo and three rounds were seen reaching BiH-controlled territory during the 24 hour period that ended at 5:00 p.m. Thursday. These were reportedly the lowest numbers in the six-month siege. UNPROFOR also reported that despite almost daily clashes, the front lines in Sarajevo had not significantly changed in three months. 1303/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1082. BiH forces barricaded the airport access road in violation of an agreement with UN peace-keeping forces, totally halting UN humanitarian aid deliveries in what was described as a defensive action to block a planned Serbian offensive. 1304/

16. 16/10/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR's daily survey stated that a total of 14 rounds of large artillery were observed falling onto Serbian-controlled areas around Sarajevo and 24 rounds were seen reaching BiH-controlled territory during the 24 hour period that ended at 5:00 p.m. Friday. 1305/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Area near UN peacekeepers trying to restore electrical power and resume humanitarian aid deliveries. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1083. UN Peacekeepers tried to restore electrical power and resume humanitarian aid deliveries to the city but were forced to back down after separate teams were confronted by a rocket-toting soldier, shot at by a gunman, and encountered tank-fire. 1306/

(b) Local reported events

1084. Serbian leader Radovan Karadžić met with Mrs. Ogata of the UNHCR, to discuss the refugee situation in BiH. 1307/

1085. Water services were restored. 1308/

(c) International reported events

1086. The peace conference co-chairmen met with Macedonian President, Gligorov, in Geneva. 1309/

1087. BiH Foreign Minister Silajdžić again called for the lifting of the UN arms embargo so that BiH could control itself against, "the insane, Bolshevik-turned-fascist regime" in Serbia. 1310/

1088. The European Council expressed outrage over the "savage breaches" of international law in the former Yugoslavia. In an effort to stave off a winter tragedy, the Council stated that it would increase the flow of food and medical aid. EC President Jacques Delors stated that $600 million would be needed between January and March. 1311/

1089. US President Bush signed a bill to end Yugoslavia's most favoured nation status. 1312/

17. 17/10/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR officials, in their daily survey, said that 70 rounds of large artillery were observed falling onto Serbian-controlled areas in Sarajevo and 65 rounds were observed reaching BiH-controlled territory during the 24 hour period that ended at 5:00 p.m. Saturday. 1313/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Apartment buildings in the north of Sarajevo. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sarajevo faced sporadic sniper fire throughout the day. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1090. BiH forces ended a three-day standoff and accepted a UN plan to remove a blockade of the city's main airport access road in exchange for UN peacekeepers installing a retractable barricade to hold back Serbian tanks. 1314/

1091. Sarajevo faced sporadic grenade and sniper fire throughout the day, some of which hit apartment buildings in the north, as battles continued on the ground between BiH and Serbian forces along the western part of the city. 1315/

(c) International reported events

1092. The peace conference co-chairmen met with Yugoslav Prime Minister Panić. 1316/

18. 18/10/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A daylong aggression was reported which included a fierce three hour artillery duel in Sarajevo and in the Hrasno area. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The city flour mill; the area near a water tanker truck; the French Hospital (four shells); the suburb of Hrasno, as well as the city centre and other outlying districts (during the morning and afternoon); the Sarajevo public transportation network at its main location and others throughout the city. Source(s): Helsinki Watch, New York Times; Reuters; the Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: A huge yellow cloud burst from the city flour mill after it was struck by Serbian shellfire. Officials said that essential machinery and a number of silos had been destroyed; a middle-aged woman was killed by a mortar fragment as she went to get water from a tanker truck; another report stated that during a three-hour artillery duel, 150 people were taken to city hospitals during the morning and afternoon (11 died on arrival and six died later. Most of the shells, fired from the Serb-held Grbavica area, fell on the southern suburb of Hrasno, with the city centre and other outlying districts also hit. Source(s): Helsinki Watch, New York Times; Reuters; the Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Twenty people were reported killed and more than 130 hurt, including at least a dozen whose arms and legs had to be amputated as a result of wounds from exploding shells. The dead included a middle-aged woman hit by a mortar fragment as she went to get water from a tanker truck, and a 10 year-old boy who was hit while outside playing with friends. French Hospital officials said that all but two of the 56 casualties brought in were civilians; during a three-hour artillery duel, 150 people were taken to city hospitals during the morning and afternoon (11 died on arrival and six died later. Most of the shells, fired from the Serb-held Grbavica area, fell on the southern suburb of Hrasno, with the city centre and other outlying districts also hit. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1093. Serbian forces attacked the Sarajevo flour mill, reportedly leaving only enough flour for bread and pasta supplies for 36 hours. A huge yellow cloud--presumably grain and flour--burst from the mill after Serbian tank, anti-aircraft and artillery guns opened fire at targets across the city. Officials at the mill said that essential machinery and a number of silos had been destroyed. This was seen as a major blow to the city where many of the residents had survived for months on a diet consisting mostly of bread and pasta. 1317/

1094. The attack was part of a daylong aggression in which at least 20 people were reported killed and more than 130 hurt, including at least a dozen whose arms and legs had to be amputated as a result of wounds from exploding shells. The dead included a middle-aged woman hit by a mortar fragment as she went to get water from a tanker truck, and a 10 year-old boy who was hit while outside playing with friends. Four tank shells hit the French Hospital in the city centre (renamed recently in recognition of French medical supplies that had sustained the hospital through the siege). Hospital officials said that all but two of the 56 casualties brought in were civilians. 1318/

1095. A fierce, three-hour artillery duel in Sarajevo flooded hospitals with casualties. Doctors said almost 150 people were taken into the city's hospitals during the morning and afternoon. Eleven of them died on arrival, six died later. Most of the shells, fired from the Serb-held Grbavica area, fell on the southern suburb of Hrasno. But the city centre and other outlying districts were also hit. 1319/

1096. The Sarajevo public transportation network was shelled at its main location and at others throughout the city, according to a report from the Government of BiH. 1320/ The report stated that seven workers had been killed, and 25 wounded in shelling of the public transportation network since the beginning of hostilities in April 1992. It also stated that its buildings, and complete transportation infrastructure have been either damaged or destroyed along with 362 vehicles (83% of its transportation capacity). The extent of damage to the public transportation network was estimated at $58,542,000 US, and to the city's roads at $25,240,017 US. 1321/

(b) Local reported events

1097. Yugoslav President Ćosić called for the immediate demilitarization of Sarajevo so that the city's trapped citizens could receive relief. 1322/

1098. UN peacekeepers succeeded in reopening the Sarajevo airport road. 1323/

(c) International reported events

1099. Peace conference co-chairman, Cyrus Vance, met with Yugoslav Prime Minister Panić, and then with Bosnian Serb, Nikola Koljević. 1324/

19. 19/10/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR officials, in their daily survey said that during the 24 hour period ending at 5:00 p.m. Monday, 57 rounds of heavy artillery fire fell onto BiH-controlled areas around Sarajevo, compared to 23 rounds reaching Serbian controlled areas. 1325/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Electricity and water transmission facilities; unspecified parts of Sarajevo. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Electricity and water service went off after 11:44 a.m. after hits on transmission facilities; dozens of people were injured from shelling in the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Serbian gunners shelled Sarajevo with artillery fire that wounded dozens of people. Doctors at the Koševo hospital complex treated at least 34 injured (22 civilians and 12 combatants). One patient died. 1326/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1100. Sarajevo had electricity and water from 8:46 p.m. Sunday until 11:44 Monday. These utilities were cut when transmission facilities were hit. 1327/

1101. Serbian gunners shelled Sarajevo with artillery fire that wounded dozens of people. Doctors at the Koševo hospital complex treated at least 34 injured (22 civilians and 12 combatants). One patient died. 1328/

(b) International reported events

1102. Presidents Ćosić and Izetbegović met in Geneva under the auspices of the co-chairmen. 1329/

1103. President Ćosić left the Palais des Nations at 8:00 p.m., on the advice of a doctor after five hours of negotiations to go to his hotel to rest. 1330/

1104. It was reported that the Bosnian Serbs informed the peace conference co-chairmen that all of their aeroplanes had been placed into hangars. 1331/

20. 20/10/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Event:

1105. At approximately 4:30 p.m., a small group of Serbian soldiers guarding Sarajevo's main airport road stopped two UN marked armoured personnel carriers and detained the city's top UN military officer for 10 minutes before allowing him to pass. At least 10 other UN vehicles also reported being stopped in a similar manner but were allowed to pass after showing identification through their windows. 1332/

1106. The main land route into Sarajevo was closed after shelling in Mostar. 1333/

(b) International reported events

1107. Presidents Tudjman and Ćosić held a second meeting in Geneva under the auspices of the co-chairmen. They reaffirmed their plan to reopen the highway running from Zagreb to Belgrade and indicated their hope to set up liaison offices. 1334/

21. 21/10/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR officials in their daily survey, said that 15 rounds of large artillery fire were observed falling onto Serbian-controlled territory around Sarajevo, and 33 rounds were seen reaching BiH-controlled territory during the 24 hour period ending at 5:00 p.m. Wednesday. 1335/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: A French UNPROFOR soldier was shot and wounded by a sniper firing from BiH-controlled territory while escorting aid deliveries. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: A French UNPROFOR soldier was wounded by sniper fire. In the 24 hour period ending at 10:00 a.m. three people were killed and 43 others were injured in Sarajevo. 1336/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1108. A French UNPROFOR soldier was shot and wounded by a sniper firing from BiH-controlled territory while the soldier was escorting aid deliveries in a Serbian-controlled section of Sarajevo. 1337/

(b) Local reported events

1109. Humanitarian aid flights to Sarajevo were suspended while the United Nations assessed security along the approach to the airport, cutting off all main aid routes. 1338/

(c) International reported events

1110. The peace conference co-chairmen met with President Izetbegović. Lord Owen met with Yugoslav Prime Minister Panić. 1339/

1111. President Izetbegović stated that Bosnian Muslims would take part in the UN-brokered negotiations on the demilitarization of Sarajevo. Representatives of the BiH armed forces would sit down at the same table with Croatian and Serbian army commanders to discuss technical issues, he said, but he continued to refuse direct negotiations with Serb political leaders. 1340/

22. 22/10/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported in the area near the airport runway. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: In the 24 hour period ending at 10:00 a.m. Thursday, 21 people were killed and 38 others were injured in Sarajevo. 1341/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1112. In the 24 hour period ending at 10:00 a.m. Thursday, 21 people were killed and 38 others were injured in Sarajevo. 1342/

(b) Local reported events

1113. The UNHCR relief operation for Sarajevo itself remained seriously handicapped, with the land route cut off by the fighting in Vitez and around Mostar, and with all 11 aeroplanes reaching the Sarajevo airport after a 24 hour suspension due to reports of fighting near the runway. 1343/

(c) International reported events

1114. The United Sates submitted its second report on war crimes to the United Nations Security Council. The report detailed atrocities committed between April and September 1992. 1344/

23. 23/10/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that in the 24 hour period that ended at 5:00 p.m. Friday, 68 rounds of heavy artillery fell on BiH-controlled territory around Sarajevo and zero rounds reached Serbian-controlled territory. 1345/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Area close to the Lion cemetery; the Koševo Hospital (two mortar shells); the Souk Bunar residential district of the Old Town. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: In the 24 hour period ending at 10:00 a.m. Friday, three people were killed and 40 others were wounded in Sarajevo. 1346/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1115. A mortar round landed close to the Lion cemetery, which has been targeted by the Serbs while funerals were in progress. The Koševo Hospital nearby was hit with two mortar shells at the same time and another hit the Souk Bunar residential district of the Old Town. 1347/

(b) Local reported events

1116. Repair crews drawn from both sides in the Sarajevo siege worked together to restore electrical power to 70% of the city and running water to a still wider area. The repairs, which had begun three weeks earlier, started to bring electricity and water back to the city sporadically and in widely scattered areas in the previous week. But in the past 48 hours, as major transmission lines damaged in the fighting had been repaired, utilities denied to hospitals, private homes and many other places for weeks (and in some cases months) had been restored. 1348/

1117. A mixed military working group met for the first time with all three parties participating, chaired by General Morillon in Sarajevo. 1349/

24. 24/10/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that in the 24 hour period that ended at 5:00 p.m. Saturday, 53 rounds of heavy artillery fell on BiH-controlled territory around Sarajevo and zero rounds reached Serbian-controlled territory. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo throughout the night; the area to the west of UN troop headquarters; Stup; two unidentified western suburbs; Dobrinja; the Old Town area. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: A French UNPROFOR soldier guarding a delivery of humanitarian aid. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: In the 24 hour period that ended at 10:00 a.m. Saturday, six people were killed and 42 others were wounded in Sarajevo. 1350/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1118. A French UNPROFOR soldier was shot while guarding a delivery of humanitarian aid. The soldier, who suffered only a minor leg wound, was hit by sniper fire only three days after a similar attack on a French soldier who was also escorting aid deliveries. 1351/

1119. Gunfire and mortar rounds hit Sarajevo throughout the night and into Saturday, just hours after the first face-to-face meeting between the military leaders of BiH's warring factions. Heavy machine-guns and mortars fell to the west of UN troop headquarters. There also appeared to be a renewed attack on Croat-held Stup. Two other western suburbs came under fire from Serb forces apparently trying to link up with units to the north of the city. There was sporadic fighting in the western suburb of Hrasno throughout the night and police reported machine-gun and anti-aircraft fire in Dobrinja, near the airport. Sporadic anti-aircraft cannon fire was also reported in Sarajevo's Old Town as well as machine-gun fire near parliament in the city centre. 1352/

(b) Local reported events

1120. Commanders of the three main factions met for the first time at the Sarajevo airport and discussed winter relief operations. 1353/

25. 25/10/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR counted 148 rounds of large artillery falling onto BiH-controlled territory around Sarajevo during the 24 hour period that ended at 5:00 p.m. Sunday and 41 rounds reaching Serbian-controlled territory. 1354/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Hrasno area (before dawn); the Old Town area (before dawn); Dobrinja; the UN checkpoint on the main access road to Sarajevo airport (10 rounds). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: In the 24 hour period that ended at 10:00 a.m. Sunday, two people were killed and 27 others were injured in Sarajevo. 1355/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1121. Sarajevo remained relatively quiet overnight although sporadic machine-gun and anti-aircraft cannon fire could be heard from the southern Hrasno neighbourhood just before dawn. Sarajevo radio reported more of the same in the Old Town. Dobrinja was reportedly hit by incoming tank fire. 1356/

1122. Approximately 10 rounds of artillery fell at 11:45 a.m. near the UN checkpoint on the main access road to Sarajevo airport, prompting UNPROFOR troops to retreat from the area for about 15 minutes. 1357/

(b) Local reported events

1123. Serb nationalists from Krajina reportedly blocked the reopening of the highway linking Belgrade and Zagreb. This was portrayed as a major setback for Prime Minister Panić who had hoped to improve relations between Croatia and Yugoslavia. 1358/

26. 26/10/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that a total of 43 heavy artillery rounds hit BiH-controlled areas around Sarajevo and seven hit Serbian controlled areas in the 24 hour period ending at 5:00 p.m. Monday. 1359/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The Dobrinja apartment complex near the airport (morning); Stup (midday); a district near the UN headquarters. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: At least five people were wounded by a single mortar round in Dobrinja in the morning. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least five people were wounded by a single mortar round in Dobrinja in the morning. In the 24 hour period that ended at 10:00 a.m. Monday, four people were killed in Sarajevo and 47 others were wounded. 1360/ Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1124. Sarajevo was relatively quiet overnight. However, Serbian forces in the hills unleashed a loud artillery barrage on the Dobrinja apartment complex near the airport in the morning. 1361/

1125. Heavy shelling rocked Sarajevo's western suburb of Stup around midday and mortar rounds fell on a district near the UN headquarters in the city, wounding five. The western suburb of Dobrinja was also a target for heavy fire during the morning. At least five people were wounded by a single mortar round, four of them seriously. 1362/

(b) Local reported events

1126. A UN official reported that relief flights into Sarajevo had been frequently targeted by anti-aircraft weapons, often forcing pilots to release flares as a precaution against ground fire. The official said that relief aeroplanes had been locked on by radar systems and also had been targeted by heat-seeking missiles. There had been nine to 10 flights a day since the airlift resumed. This was about half the number of flights before the 3 September incident involving the shooting down of an Italian relief aeroplane. 1363/

1127. The second full meeting of the mixed military working group was held in Sarajevo. 1364/

1128. A group of 700 Spanish soldiers joined UNPROFOR in Croatia. 1365/

27. 27/10/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The day was quiet in Sarajevo until 2:30 p.m. when a heavy barrage of artillery fire began falling in various sections of the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Unidentified areas of the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: One person was killed and three were injured by sniper fire on the front line in Pero Kosorić Square. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: At least six people were killed and 25 wounded in Sarajevo. One person was killed and three were injured by sniper fire on the front line in Pero Kosorić Square. 1366/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1129. The day was quiet in Sarajevo until 2:30 p.m. when a heavy barrage of artillery fire began falling in various sections of the city. At least six people were killed and 25 wounded. One person was killed and three were injured by sniper fire in the front line Pero Kosorić Square. 1367/

28. 28/10/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that during the 24 hour period that ended at 5:00 p.m. Wednesday, 56 rounds of heavy artillery reached BiH-controlled territory and 12 rounds reached Serbian-controlled territory. 1368/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: In the 24 hour period that ended at 10:00 a.m., seven people were killed in Sarajevo and 60 others were wounded. 1369/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1130. Sarajevo was relatively calm after moderately heavy Serbian artillery and infantry attacks Tuesday. 1370/

(b) Local reported events

1131. On 28-30 October the peace conference co-chairmen visited Belgrade, Zagreb, Priština, Tirana, Skopje and Podgorica. 1371/

(c) International reported events

1132. New constitutional proposals for BiH were released (the Vance-Owen Plan). The Serbian press reported that Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that the proposed constitution essentially boiled down to the proposal of BiH President Izetbegović, and that he would study in depth to see if he could use anything from it in further work. 1372/

29. 29/10/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was hit with what was described as the worst shelling in two weeks with dozens of rounds falling on the old centre of the city. BiH forces reportedly turned back a tank and infantry attack close to the city centre. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The Old Town area; the city centre; an unidentified apartment complex and cemetery. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Dozens of shell rounds fell on the old centre of the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: In the 24 hour period that ended at 10:00 a.m. Thursday, six people were killed and 33 others were injured in Sarajevo. 1373/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1133. Sarajevo was hit with the worst shelling in two weeks, with dozens of rounds falling on the old centre of the city. Serb gunners in the surrounding hills began shelling the centre of the city in the morning, and tanks joined in the bombardment shortly before noon. An apartment complex and a cemetery were among the targets. BiH defenders turned back a tank and infantry attack close to the centre of the city. 1374/

(b) Local reported events

1134. Croatian President Tudjman urged Bosnian Muslims to accept ethnic partition. 1375/

30. 30/10/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1136. No incidents reported.

31. 31/10/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that 433 mortar shells, 211 artillery rounds, and eight tank shells landed inside Sarajevo's defensive perimeter and that BiH forces responded with 75 mortar rounds and 22 artillery shells. 1376/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The Presidency building; the area near the Koševo Hospital; residential districts on either side of the Miljacka river; the Old Town; UNPROFOR barracks housing the Egyptian battalion. Source(s): UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Reporters who toured city hospitals counted at least 14 dead and 120 wounded. 1377/ Thirty-one people were reported dead and 118 wounded in the 24 hour period that ended at 5:00 p.m. Saturday. 1378/ Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1137. UNPROFOR reported that a cease-fire was shattered between 11:15 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., when the SARAJEVO CORPS shelled the Presidency building and followed with heavy infantry and armoured attacks from the south. 1379/

1138. Serbian heavy artillery began falling on Sarajevo around 10:40 a.m. Witnesses said shells exploded near Sarajevo's Koševo Hospital. Shells fell into residential districts on either side of the Miljacka river in the afternoon. 1380/

1139. The fighting, which had calmed down by afternoon, was heaviest in the districts of Hrasno and Grbavica west of the centre and around the burned-out Parliament building. Mortars also fell in the Old Town where people had crowded the streets on this unusually warm fall day. Reporters who toured city hospitals counted at least 14 dead and 120 wounded. 1381/

1140. Barracks occupied by the Egyptian battalion serving with UNPROFOR in

Sarajevo were hit as were the offices of the BiH Presidency. 1382/

(b) Local reported events

1141. In a speech before the Assembly of the Serbian Republic, Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić stated that the Serbian side found the concepts of common currency and army called for in the Vance-Owen Plan unacceptable and the criteria for the constitution of the provinces as proposed in the document was equally unacceptable. Nevertheless, he stressed that the document should not be entirely rejected, as it contained some positive things, (which he did not identify). Karadžić said that he supported continuation of the negotiations, but that the bottom line for Serbs was BiH as a confederation of three ethnic groups. 1383/

H. November 1992

1. 1/11/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Intense machine-gun and mortar exchanges broke out around central Sarajevo around the Jewish cemetery in the evening. Airbursts and gun flashes were observed on Trebević mountain to the south-east. The shelling was described in one report as the heaviest in one month. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Central Sarajevo (evening). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One man was killed by shrapnel in the morning as sporadic firing into the city continued; 1384/ at least 20 people were reported killed and 100 wounded by tank and artillery fire. 1385/ Source(s): United Press International; New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

1142. Radio Sarajevo reported that one man was killed by shrapnel in the morning as sporadic firing into the city continued. 1386/

1143. Intense machine-gun and mortar exchanges broke out around central Sarajevo in the evening. Reporters said that fighting appeared to be concentrated around the Jewish cemetery south of the city which overlooked the burned-out parliament tower being used by snipers and machine-gunners. Air bursts and gun flashes on Trebević mountain were also witnessed to the south-east. 1387/ Air bursts and gun flashes on Trebević mountain were also witnessed to the south-east. 1388/

1144. Reuters reported the heaviest shelling of Sarajevo in a month this evening with at least 20 dead and 100 wounded by tank and artillery fire. 1389/

(b) Local reported events

1145. Dr. Bakir Nakaš, director of the State Hospital in the centre of

Sarajevo, estimated that 500 shells had hit the complex since fighting broke out in Sarajevo in April. Entire floors of the hospital were unusable. Direct hits had left wards without walls. Gaping holes in the side of the building left it open to the elements. There were nearly 200 patients in the hospital. Nakaš estimated that 250 amputations had been carried out in Sarajevo since the start of the fighting. 1390/

1146. Bosnian Serb and Croatian Serb leaders met in Prijedor, BiH and reportedly agreed to join their territories politically, create a joint army and legal system, and take general steps toward the "unification of the whole Serbian nation". 1391/

2. 2/11/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Sarajevo radio reported that BiH troops repulsed an attempted Serbian assault on Mt. Igman. The city itself was described as relatively calm. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1147. Sarajevo radio reported that BiH troops repulsed an attempted Serbian assault on the strategic Igman mountain, 10 miles west of Sarajevo. The city itself was relatively calm. 1392/

1148. It was also reported that gunfire hit a former military hospital. 1393/

(b) Local reported events

1149. UN officials cited long delays of relief convoys at Serbian checkpoints while cargo was examined. They said the convoys often had to turn back and sometimes they came under fire. This was the case last month when Serbian forces attacked two convoys heading for Sarajevo from Mostar, 130 miles to the south. 1394/

1150. Serb nationalists led by Serbian President Milošević voted no-confidence in Yugoslav Prime Minister Panić in Yugoslavia's lower house. 1395/

3. 3/11/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was described as relatively quiet, although there was some heavy shelling in the Old Town and Hrasno during the evening. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Old Town; Hrasno. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: A Spanish journalist was wounded by sniper fire while driving west from the city centre, to UNPROFOR headquarters, in a press-marked car. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: In the 24 hours ending at 10:00 a.m., 12 people were killed in Sarajevo and 35 others were wounded. 1396/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1151. Serbian reinforcements arrived outside Sarajevo. 1397/

1152. A Spanish journalist was wounded by sniper fire in Sarajevo. Gabriel Barcelo was hit in the knee while driving west from the city centre to the UNPROFOR headquarters in the afternoon. He was travelling in a press marked car. 1398/

1153. Sarajevo was relatively quiet, although there was some heavy shelling of the Old Town and the riverside suburb of Hrasno during the evening. 1399/

(b) International reported events

1154. BiH Government representatives walked out of talks with co-chairmen Vance and Owen, refusing to divide BiH into "ethnically pure" areas. 1400/

1155. The United States announced that it was donating an additional $21 million to relief organizations operating in the former Yugoslavia. 1401/

4. 4/11/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There was sporadic shelling in the Old Town area. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Old Town; a cable-bearing pylon (used for electrical power) in the north-western part of the city. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Description of Damage: A cable-bearing pylon in the north-western part of the city was destroyed by Serbian artillery fire, leaving the city without electricity. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1156. A US transport aeroplane was hit by small-arms fire at Sarajevo's airport. Fighting around the airport forced the five-person air crew to evacuate the aeroplane and take cover for about 30 minutes. The hit put a hole in the fuselage but there were no injuries. 1402/

1157. A cable-bearing pylon in the north-western part of the city was destroyed by Serbian artillery fire, leaving the city without electricity. 1403/

1158. There was only sporadic shelling in Sarajevo's historic Old Town. 1404/

(b) International reported events

1159. The peace conference co-chairmen presented the United Nations and the European Community with a report on their official tour of Belgrade, Priština, Skopje, Tirana, Podgorica, and Zagreb. In general it was described as not optimistic. The co-chairmen were especially indignant at the situation in Kosovo. They reported that on their visit to Priština, negotiations were hard and lasted for several hours, but yielded little hope for the opening even of elementary schools. 1405/

5. 5/11/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was described as relatively quiet. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Unidentified sections of Sarajevo. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1160. Despite some sections of Sarajevo coming under anti-aircraft fire, the BiH capital was relatively quiet. 1406/

(b) Local reported events

1161. UNPROFOR reported in a press release that there was a lessening of bombardment in the city (except for some "bad days") and that it was focusing on the demilitarization of the area, the opening of two corridors out of the city, and the restoration of utilities. It was reported that water, gas and power had been restored to most of the city. As of Wednesday, it was reported that 1,338 humanitarian flights had landed at the city's airport, delivering an average of 150 metric tons a day since the flights began in early July. However, it was calculated that 240 tons a day of food was necessary just to keep the population alive, and that there were beginning signs of famine. It was further reported that at least 90 per cent of food for the city arrived on humanitarian flights, underlining the desperate need to access land routes to the city. 1407/

1162. The Washington Post reported that both Serb and Croat forces were restricting and delaying aid deliveries to Sarajevo. 1408/

(c) International reported events

1163. The peace conference co-chairmen met with BiH Foreign Minister Silajdžić, and Bosnian Serb leaders Karadžić and Koljevic. 1409/

6. 6/11/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was described as relatively calm despite small-arms and anti-aircraft fire. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The area where engineers were attempting to repair a power cable. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1164. A BiH military commander said that Serb forces may have been withdrawn from outside Sarajevo and sent to reinforce renewed Serb assaults on towns in north central BiH. 1410/

1165. Serb troops fired on teams of engineers dispatched to repair a power cable supplying the city. Two repair missions had to be abandoned, and a spokesman for UNPROFOR in the city said it would take another two days to restore power supplies. Sarajevo had been without electricity since Wednesday, when a cable-bearing pylon in the north-western part of the city was destroyed by Serb artillery. The city's phone service stopped operating in the morning because of the blackout. 1411/

1166. Despite sporadic small-arms and anti-aircraft fire around the city, Sarajevo was reported as relatively calm. 1412/

(b) Local reported events

1167. Two Red Cross convoys which were to take 5,000 non-combatants out of Sarajevo were cancelled after the BiH Government ordered all ablebodied men between 18 and 60 to remain in the city. 1413/

(c) International reported events

1168. Peace conference co-chairman Vance met with Bosnian Serb leaders Karadžić and Koljević. 1414/

1169. Peace conference co-chairman Owen defended the continued UN arms embargo, insisting that lifting it would be like "pouring oil on an already burning fire". 1415/

7. 7/11/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as calm with sporadic shelling and small-arms fire. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1170. Sarajevo was reportedly calm, with only sporadic shelling and small-arms fire exchanged between BiH army defenders and encircling Serbian troops. 1416/

(b) Local reported events

1171. Representatives of the three warring factions met for talks under UN auspices at Sarajevo airport in the morning, but failed to reach agreement on the safe passage of humanitarian convoys. Unexpected Serbian objections thwarted a hoped for agreement. 1417/

1172. The BiH Presidency announced a reversal of an earlier decision and gave permission for Red Cross convoys to begin evacuating some 6000 women, children and elderly residents from Sarajevo to Belgrade and Split. 1418/

1173. A makeshift convoy of about 200 people determined to escape from Sarajevo was turned back by a cordon of military police before reaching the outskirts of the city. The convoy consisted predominantly of Croatians whose homes in the western suburbs of Sarajevo were destroyed. Police said they acted to ensure the safety of convoy members who would have been in danger trying to cross Serb lines. 1419/

8. 8/11/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Two people were injured by sniper fire in the centre of the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Two people were injured by sniper fire in the centre of the city and doctors at the state hospital reported that one person had been killed and seven wounded throughout the day. 1420/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1174. Two people were injured by sniper fire in the centre of the city and doctors at the state hospital reported that one person had been killed and seven wounded throughout the day. 1421/

1175. UNPROFOR reported signs of dissention between BiH forces during the last two days. On this day, special units installed two check points on Džemala Bijedića street and regular BiH army forces installed another check point on the same road using guns that were taken from front line positions. Inter-BiH fire-fighting had been reported at Čengić Vila. According to a report, the tension was caused by local special forces in Azići. Tensions subsequently decreased and guns were withdrawn. 1422/

(b) Local reported events

1176. Electricity was restored in Sarajevo after the city had been without it since the previous Wednesday. Both the city's phone services and it's water supply had been interrupted as a result. 1423/

1177. A convoy of 10 trucks on its way to Sarajevo from Metković in Croatia, was forced to turn back due to clashes between the Serb and Croatian forces. 1424/

9. 9/11/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A Serb infantry attack was launched midmorning from lines in the Sarajevo city centre and there was sporadic shelling and anti-aircraft fire in the Old Town. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The Old Town. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The Sarajevo state hospital reported that two people had killed and 10 had been wounded. 1425/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that five people were killed and 22 were wounded. 1426/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 7,468 people had been killed or were missing in Sarajevo (of this number 2,782 of the killed had been received by health organizations), 44,677 had been wounded (out of this number, 12,000 were reported as heavily wounded). 1427/ Source(s): United Press International; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1178. A Serb infantry attack was launched midmorning from lines in the Sarajevo city-centre and there was sporadic shelling and anti-aircraft fire in the Old Town. 1428/

(b) Local reported events

1179. UNPROFOR escorted two successful missions to finish repairs on Sarajevo's electric power lines. 1429/

1180. Water supplies had not yet been reconnected due to problems with one of the main pumps located west of the city in the Serb controlled district of

Bacevo. 1430/

1181. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić presented following new seven-point Serbian peace plan: (1) the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia completely withdraw from the former Republic of BiH; (2) the Muslim leadership annuls and withdraws the state of war declared against the Serbs; (3) all hostilities and offensive operations cease and the present front lines are recognized; (4) UNPROFOR observers are distributed along the front lines with units of all three warring factions; (5) direct negotiations among the warring factions are restored; (6) the forces in Sarajevo are separated and divided with joint patrols and joint control points; (7) and finally, all civilians who are held in cities against their will are immediately and unconditionally released. 1431/

10. 10/11/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic explosions and gunfire continued in the city centre and there were reports of continued Serbian shelling of the Hrasnica and Butmir suburbs. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The city centre; Hrasnica; Butmir. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Three people were reported killed and seven others wounded by sniper fire in the city itself. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Thirty people were reported killed and seven others wounded by sniper fire in the city itself. 1432/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that four people had been killed and 42 wounded. 1433/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1182. Sporadic explosions and gunfire continued in the city centre as the Red Cross began a three-day evacuation of some 6000 women, children, sick and elderly residents from Sarajevo. But the largest operation of its kind was temporarily halted by Serb gunmen at the outskirts of the city who were awaiting the release of Serbian refugees. 1434/ This delay was caused in response to a refusal by Muslim bus drivers to enter Serbian territory because of a string of disappearances of Muslim bus drivers who entered that area. The convoy was finally released, but other Muslim residents awaiting departure were sent home. 1435/

1183. There were also reports of continued Serbian shelling of the Hrasnica and Butmir suburbs near the airport.

(b) Local reported events

1184. A new unconditional cease-fire agreement to go into effect as of midnight on 11 November was signed at Sarajevo airport. 1436/

(c) International reported events

1185. United Nations Security Council Resolution on humanitarian flights to BiH, was passed. 1437/

11. 11/11/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was reported as generally quiet with sporadic anti-aircraft and sniper fire. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sporadic sniper fire was reported. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: For the first time in many weeks BiH officials said that they had no reports of any deaths in the 24 previous hours. However, 14 people were reported wounded. 1438/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1186. Sarajevo was generally quiet, although sporadic anti-aircraft and sniper fire was reported. 1439/

(b) Local reported events

1187. The city's water supply was reconnected after a week-long suspension. 1440/

1188. The future of the Red Cross refugee effort looked bleak after BiH radio reported that the BiH commander had halted convoys scheduled to leave because one of the drivers had reportedly been shot. 1441/

1189. After two days of waiting in freezing weather for buses, nearly 1000 people were forced to return to their homes when the planned evacuation collapsed in chaos. 1442/

(c) International reported events

1190. The peace conference co-chairmen addressed the UN Security Council in New York from 11-14 November. 1443/

12. 12/11/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A new truce took effect at midnight and only small-arms fire could be heard during the night. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that five people had been killed and 24 had been wounded. 1444/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Heath.

Narrative of Events:

1191. A new truce took effect at midnight, and only small-arms fire could be heard during the night. The heavy guns remained silent. 1445/

(b) Local reported events

1192. A new truce took effect at midnight. 1446/

1193. The evacuation of more refugees was kept on hold as the parties tried to reschedule new escorts and bus drivers. 1447/

13. 13/11/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The cease-fire reportedly broke down later in the day with new fighting and mortar rounds reported. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times.

Targets Hit: The area near an unidentified city hospital. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that one person had been killed and 12 wounded. 1448/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1194. Although the cease-fire appeared to be holding early in the day, some news sources stated that it seemed to have broken down later on as renewed fighting was reported in Sarajevo. Mortar rounds were also reported to have landed near a city hospital. 1449/

(b) Local reported events

1195. A convoy scheduled to take an additional 1,500 Serbian refugees to Belgrade was cancelled due to a shortage of buses. 1450/

1196. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić in an interview with SRNA news agency stated that Croatian forces had repeatedly violated the cease-fire agreement in BiH, showing that to them the agreement reached is a "dead letter". He said that Croatia had proved to be an unreliable negotiator, which would seriously threaten future negotiations and open prospects for a large-scale war between the Serbs and Croats, but stressed that the Serbian side would observe the cease-fire agreement until threatened. He called on the international community to intervene by putting equal pressure on Croatia and by threatening to impose sanctions against it. 1451/

(c) International reported events

1197. The UN Security Council, under pressure from Muslim nations, debated lifting the arms embargo. Cyrus Vance stated, "it taxes credulity to suggest that lifting the arms embargo for only one of the parties is either feasible or desirable". 1452/

14. 14/11/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling and small-arms fire flared up on the outskirts of Sarajevo in the afternoon. There were also reports of sporadic fighting within the city, but not with the intensity of previous weeks. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The outskirts of the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that one person had been killed and 10 wounded. 1453/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1198. UNPROFOR reported that air flights were stopped after a British UNHCR aircraft was locked on by an anti-aircraft radar in the area of Fojnica. Protests had been made to the parties and flights resumed the next day. 1454/

1199. Shelling and small-arms fire flared up on the outskirts of Sarajevo in the afternoon, leaving at least one person dead and 10 people wounded. There were also reports of sporadic fighting within the city itself, but it was reported not to be of the same intensity as that of the previous weeks. 1455/

(b) Local reported events

1200. The evacuation convoys were started again as 200 Jews, Serbs and Muslims fled the city in the late afternoon, despite increased BiH government objections to the evacuations. 1456/

(c) International reported events

1201. Peace conference co-chairman Vance met with Muhammed Sacirbey, Permanent Representative of BiH to the United Nations. 1457/

15. 15/11/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that small-arms and machine-gun fire and 18 rounds of artillery/mortar shells landed from 1:30 p.m. to 2:50 p.m. in different points in the city. A total of 116 artillery/mortar rounds were observed. This was described as average to the previous days after the cease-fire agreement. 1458/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: UNPROFOR staff headquarters (evening). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: In the evening, six machine-gun shells hit the UNPROFOR staff headquarters. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Heavy sniper fire was reported early in the day. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that five people were killed and 25 were wounded. 1459/ The BiH Public Health Ministry also reported that to date in Sarajevo, 7,509 people were reported killed or missing (of this number, 2,803 of the killed were recorded in health organizations), 44,826 were wounded, and 12,142 were heavily wounded. 1460/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1202. In Sarajevo, machine-gun, mortar and heavy sniper fire was reported early on in the day, but it was described as light in comparison to past weeks. However, by nightfall it had increased with six machine-gun shells hitting the UNPROFOR staff headquarters. They were believed to have been stray bullets. 1461/

(b) Local reported events

1203. Temperatures fell overnight as snow covered the ground. Many residents prepared for the coming winter as best they could since gas supplies had been cut. The electricity supply had also been intermittent due to renewed attacks to the power lines in Vogošća. 1462/

1204. Two convoys of 1,200 evacuees left Sarajevo aboard 10 buses without incident. Seven hundred were headed for Belgrade and the remainder were destined for Kiseljak, 20 miles away. 1463/ UNPROFOR reported that it was escorting a convoy of 400 refugees which received small-arms fire when leaving Sarajevo on the way to Kiseljak. No casualties were reported. 1464/

16. 16/11/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported 86 artillery/mortar shells hitting the city. Most of the cease-fire violations were around the airport. 1465/ Although UNPROFOR claimed that the cease-fire was holding, Sarajevo came under tank from Lukavica and Serb held areas in the western suburbs. Hrasnica and Sokolovići were also hit. Shelling in the city centre resumed, with a considerable amount of small-arms fire reported. Source(s): UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Unidentified sections of the city; Hrasnica and Sokolovići (morning); the city centre (mid-afternoon). Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Hrasnica and Sokolovići in the south-western suburbs were hit, resulting in three deaths and an unknown numer of injuries. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Hrasnica and Sokolovići in the south-western suburbs were hit by shelling, resulting in three deaths and an unknown numer of injuries. BiH health officials said that one person had been killed and 27 wounded in Sarajevo during the preceding 24 hours. 1466/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1205. BiH television reported that Serb reinforcements from Pale and Mrkovići had begun to move into Serb held areas on the outskirts of Sarajevo. 1467/

1206. Although UN officials claimed that the cease-fire was holding, in the morning, Sarajevo came under tank fire from Lukavica and Serb held areas in the western suburbs. Hrasnica and Sokolovići in the south-western suburbs were hit, resulting in three deaths and an unknown number of injuries. 1468/

1207. Shelling of the city centre resumed in the mid-afternoon with a considerable amount of small-arms fire. 1469/

(b) Local reported events

1208. UNPROFOR reported that during Sunday night and Monday, 161 persons were stopped attempting to cross the airport. 1470/

1209. Sarajevo's refuse collectors launched comprehensive cleanup with the help of UNPROFOR soldiers. Sixty municipal trucks took part in the operation. Electricity workers repaired one damaged cable which substantially improved the city's power supply. 1471/

(c) International reported events

1210. The United Nations Security Council voted to impose a naval blockade for the first time, adding enforcement provisions to trade sanctions that were adopted against the Serbian government. Under UN Security Council Regulation 787, the NATO and WEU ships that had been patrolling the Adriatic and the Danube could stop and inspect vessels. 1472/

17. 17/11/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

1211. Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was described as generally calm. UNPROFOR reported that to noon, 34 shell rounds had fallen, mainly in Stup, Butmir and Dobrinja. The majority of fire was observed in the area of Balino. 1473/ Source(s): United Press International; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Stup; Butmir; Dobrinja; the Old Town. Source(s): UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sporadic sniper fire was observed in the Old Town. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: BiH health officials reported that 17 people were wounded as a result of the days shelling. 1474/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1212. Sarajevo was generally calm, with officials reporting sporadic outbreaks of sniper fire and several shells falling in the Muslim dominated Old Town. 1475/

(b) Local reported events

1213. As a result of severe weather conditions Sarajevo was left without electricity and water. Electric storms and winds of 100 miles per hour damaged numerous power lines. 1476/

1214. Approximately 1,000 people had been evacuated from Sarajevo in two days. 1477/

18. 18/11/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that between 11:00 a.m. and noon, Muslim forces carried out an infantry attack against Serb positions in the direction of Žuč. Five hundred soldiers were reportedly involved and 350 artillery impacts were observed in the area. Sarajevo radio said that the Dobrinja quarter was heavily shelled by Serb forces while SRNA reported artillery attacks on Serb headquarters including Ilidža. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Žuč area; the Dobrinja quarter; Ilidža. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1215. Sarajevo radio said that the city's Muslim Dobrinja quarter was heavily shelled by Serbs while SRNA reported Muslim artillery attacks on Serb quarters including Ilidža. 1478/

1216. UNPROFOR reported that between 11:00 a.m. and noon, Muslim forces carried out an infantry attack against Serb positions in the direction of Žuč. Five hundred soldiers were reportedly involved and 350 artillery impacts were observed in the area. An infantry attack was also reportedly launched against Serb positions in Ilidža from Oteš and Butmir. Both attacks were reportedly repelled by Serb forces and there were no changes in the front line. 1479/

(b) Local reported events

1217. Electricity supplies were restored to the city in the morning but there were frequent black-outs during the day. Water supplies were partially restored in the afternoon. Commentators suggested that the restoration of services had fuelled a growing feeling that the cease-fire was beginning to stimulate a return to some semblance of normality in the city. 1480/

1218. A six day clean-up of the city entered its third day as 60 municipal sanitation trucks proceeded with the task of removing huge piles of garbage which had accumulated on city streets. 1481/

19. 19/11/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported fire activity as very light, with only four impacts reported, primarily on the northern edge of the city with the other area of activity around the airport. 1482/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The area on the northern edge of the city; the area near the airport. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: According to the Tanjug news agency, three Serb fighters were killed and several were wounded. 1483/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1219. UNPROFOR reported that a convoy of Serb vehicles consisting of 18 tanks and 15 trucks with approximately 250 soldiers were observed close to the runway moving from Lukavica to the south. At 11:00 a.m., the convoy was at Vojkovići. According to Serb sources, this was a training exercise. 1484/

1220. UNPROFOR reported fire activity as very light. Four impacts were reported, primarily on the northern edge of the city with the other area of activity around the airport. 1485/

1221. Fighting was reported around Sarajevo where according to the Tanjug news agency, three Serb fighters were killed and several were wounded. 1486/

(b) Local reported events

1222. Electric power supplies to the city remained erratic as fresh snowfall fell on the outskirts of the city. Arfan Mesić, the chief of the state-run electric company said that two of the city's eight power sub-stations were working, leaving a shortfall of the city's needs. 1487/

1223. According to UNHCR, the malnutrition rate in Sarajevo was on a par with that of developing countries. "Most people have lost 5 to 10 kilos [10 to 20 pounds] since the siege began". 1488/

1224. French General Phillipe Morillon, UNPROFOR commander in BiH, acknowledged that despite eight days of relative calm in Sarajevo, the latest truce had failed to hold elsewhere. 1489/

(c) International reported events

1225. NATO reportedly agreed to enforce the UN blockade. 1490/

20. 20/11/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR observed a total of 50 rounds of shell fire in the city area. Other reports described intense sniper fire in the city centre as Serb forces shelled Muslim and Croat sectors at night. Targets during the reported barrage were the Muslim districts of Dobrinja, Hrasno and Stup. Muslim areas of the city were described as heavily shelled in the afternoon. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja, Hrasno and Stup (overnight); the area near the BiH Parliament (overnight); Muslim areas of the city (afternoon); Stupsko Brdo. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Intense sniper fire was reported in central Sarajevo overnight. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1226. Intense sniper fire was reported in central Sarajevo as Serb gunners shelled Muslim and Croat sectors of the city during the night. The gunfire was particularly heavy around the BiH Parliament. The targets in an overnight barrage were the Muslim districts of Dobrinja and Hrasno, and Stup, which was mainly populated by Croatians. Muslim areas of the city were reported as heavily shelled by Serb gunners again during the afternoon. 1491/

1227. UNPROFOR observed a total of 50 rounds of shell fire in the city area. It also reported numerous violations occurring in the airport area. The overall level of fighting was described as light, with most of the fire received in the areas of Stup and Stupsko Brdo coming from the Nedžarići area. Two tanks were reported moved from Lukavica to Donji Kotorac and two anti-aircraft guns were moved from the airport settlement to Nedžarići. 1492/

(b) Local reported events

1228. Freezing temperatures were reported and power was disrupted because of a damaged electricity pylon. BiH authorities said that power was being reduced because of adjustment to installations in Serb-held territory and bad weather causing blackouts. 1493/

1229. Sixteen UNHCR flights brought 176 tons of food into Sarajevo. 1494/

1230. Reuters reported that since the siege of Sarajevo began, 20 of the elderly residents at the Nedžarići hospice had been killed by shells and sniper bullets, and that 30 shells had hit the hospice building. 1495/

21. 21/11/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported as sporadic and less than in previous days. Source(s): UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Targets Hit: The area near a UN protected utility crew; Stupsko Brdo; Stup; Nedžarići; Dobrinja. Source(s): United Press International; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: A UN protected utility crew was forced to abandon a mission to repair an electricity installation when a mortar round exploded 70 to 100 yards from the group. Source(s): United Press International; UNPROFOR.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH health officials said that three people were killed and 31 wounded in Sarajevo during the 24 hour period that ended at 10:00 a.m. Saturday. 1496/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1231. A UN protected utility crew was forced to abandon a mission to repair an electricity installation when a mortar round exploded 70 to 100 yards from the group (there were no reported casualties). 1497/

1232. UNPROFOR reported less shelling than in the previous days. Different parts of the city received fire, especially Stupsko Brdo. Small-arms fire was heard through most parts of the city. There was scattered and sporadic mortar fire in the areas of Stup, Nedžarići and Dobrinja. 1498/

1233. Sporadic shelling was reported throughout the day. 1499/

(b) Local reported events

1234. Overnight temperatures plunged to 23 degrees Fahrenheit and electricity and water supplies in the city remained erratic. Utility officials said that full power could not be restored until repairs were carried out to installations damaged by fighting. A UN protected utility crew was forced to abandon a mission to repair an electricity installation when a mortar round exploded 70 to 100 yards from the group (there were no reported casualties). UNPROFOR said that from 1-15 November 28 UN escorted water, gas and electricity repair missions had been planned, but 10 were cancelled because of shelling and six because workers failed to turn up. Three UNPROFOR repair missions were dispatched on Saturday but utilities officials said that electricity service could not be restored to normal within the day. Water supplies remained well below normal because of power problems, and the city was without gas supplies. 1500/

22. 22/11/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy bombing of the city ended nearly a week of "relative calm". The shelling was described in one report as a possible Serb reprisal for BiH gains on two Serb strongholds on the outskirts of the city in the last two days. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The area near the BiH Presidency; western residential areas; the Old Town area. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper and machine-gun fire were reported throughout the night; several people were hit by sniper fire during the day. Source(s):

Reuters.

Casualties: At least one person was killed and the state hospital reported eight others wounded in a shelling attack near the BiH Presidency and in western residential areas that began at about 1:00 p.m. and ended two hours later. Later reports showed one person killed and up to 32 wounded including several people hit by sniper fire and a child injured by shrapnel in his home in the Old Town west of the city centre. 1501/ Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1235. Heavy bombing of the city ended nearly a week of "relative calm" with shelling near the BiH Presidency and in western residential areas. At least one person was killed, and the state hospital reported eight others wounded in the attack that began at about 1:00 p.m. before subsiding two hours later. 1502/ Sniper and machine-gun fire was also reported throughout the night. 1503/

1236. BiH forces were believed to have captured two Serb strongholds on the outskirts of Sarajevo in the last two days and today's bombardment was seen as a possible Serb reprisal. 1504/

(b) Local reported events

1237. NATO and WEU warships began enforcing the UN naval blockade on Serbia and Montenegro by patrolling the Adriatic. 1505/

1238. United Press International reported that despite constant shelling, the musical "Hair" was playing three times a week to standing room only audiences in the tiny auditorium of Sarajevo's city-centre chamber theatre. According to a co-director, the theatre had been shelled three times during rehearsals. Throughout Sarajevo, entertainment had been organized in hospitals, refugee centres, etc., but this was seen as dangerous after a child died and another was wounded when a mortar shell exploded as people were leaving a show (the name of the show and date of this attack was not specified). Thereafter, notification of performances were discreet in order to avoid the attention of Serb artillery. 1506/

23. 23/11/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN monitors reported that 192 shells landed in BiH government controlled areas of the city while two shells landed in Serb controlled areas. "There was definitely increased shelling compared to the last few days", Canadian Commander Barry Frewer, spokesman for the UN command in BiH, acknowledged. He said that most of the previous day's fighting in Sarajevo had been monitored at the airport and in suburbs to the west of the city. 1507/ The Washington Post reported that "in the past 10 days, the Serb guns have gone oddly quiet. A cease-fire, most successful of the war, has drained some of the horror out of daily life. The average daily death toll has slipped from 12 to 3, as mortar and artillery positions have given way to the odd sniper's bullet". The Post noted, however, that "since last Thursday, the ambient level of machine-gun fire and sporadic shelling has increased. Yesterday, shells again started falling on apartment blocks". 1508/ Source(s): United Press International; Washington Post.

Targets Hit: The west of the city; the city centre (early morning). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: A single mortar round fired into the city centre early in the morning injured two civilians. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire could be heard in the west of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: A single mortar round fired into the city centre early in the morning injured two civilians. Three people were killed and 35 were wounded in Sarajevo in the 24 hours ending at 10:00 a.m. Monday morning. 1509/ Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1239. Sporadic gunfire continued Monday in the city, following a major Serb shelling on Sunday afternoon. 1510/

1240. In the foggy morning on Monday, heavy artillery could be heard in the west of the city, as well as heavy machine-gun and sniper fire. Police reported sporadic machine-gun fire in the Old Town, the city centre, New Sarajevo and the Dobrinja suburb throughout the night. A single mortar round fired into the city centre early Monday morning injured two civilians. 1511/

(b) Local reported events

1241. Talks held Monday at the Sarajevo airport failed to make any progress on the demilitarization of the city, the main item on the agenda. It was reported that in a repetition of past practice, the Serb side failed to send a delegate of sufficient rank, effectively precluding substantive discussions. UN officials earlier said that the airport talks would be crucial in consolidating and expanding the cease-fire. 1512/

1242. It was reported that UN agencies did not send large quantities of heating oil into Sarajevo because Serb forces would not let them due to the fact that heating oil was considered a strategic commodity because it could be used as diesel fuel for trucks and tanks. 1513/

1243. It was reported that paramilitary groups in the city "have taken control of many aspects of life in the city, causing residents to speak of Sarajevo as 'gangster city'. Robberies of cars and other valuables had become common since a martial-law decree authorized army and police units to commandeer civilian property for war use". 1514/

24. 24/11/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Old Town and Vogošća were shelled during the day and at night a heavy artillery attack was reported on the edge of the Old Town and in Hrasno and Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Old Town (day and evening); the outlying district of Vogošća; Hrasno (evening); Dobrinja (evening). Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Description of Damage: At least four people were reported killed and four injured in the day's shelling. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least four people were reported killed and four injured. 1515/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1244. Sarajevo radio reported shelling in the Old Town and in the outlying district of Vogošća. During the night there was a heavy artillery attack reported on the edge of the Old Town as well as on the suburbs of Hrasno and Dobrinja. 1516/

(b) Local reported events

1245. BiH President Alija Izetbegović held talks with Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., the highest ranking American politician to visit the city since the onset of the war. "At the very least, humanitarian aid should reach the starving people", he was quoted as telling Moynihan, who arrived in the afternoon and planned to tour the city on Wednesday. 1517/

1246. The UN international humanitarian airlift to the city resumed a day after it was suspended because of fighting on the perimeter of the city's airport. The number of flights was restricted to eight of a planned 20 because of fog, UN officials said. 1518/

25. 25/11/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Following a day of more than average shelling, mortar and anti-aircraft fire was reported across the Old Town throughout the night; sporadic shelling could be heard mostly in the southern part of the city and; artillery to the west intensified during the afternoon. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The Old Town; the southern section of the city; the western section of the city (afternoon); a French relief aeroplane. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Description of Damage: A French aeroplane bringing food to Sarajevo was hit by small-arms fire as it landed at the airport in the afternoon. One bullet went through the wing, but the craft was not seriously damaged. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH health officials said that in the 24 hours to 10:00 a.m. Wednesday, six people were killed and 50 were wounded in Sarajevo. 1519/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1247. Mortar and anti-aircraft fire was reported across the city's Old Town throughout the night. Much of the fire appeared to come from Serb-held areas around the old Jewish cemetery. The nighttime bombardment followed a day of more than average shelling in the city. 1520/ Sporadic shelling could be heard in Sarajevo, mostly in the southern part of the city. Artillery fire to the west intensified in the afternoon. 1521/

1248. A French aeroplane bringing food to Sarajevo was hit by small-arms fire as it landed at the city's airport in the afternoon. One bullet went through the wing of the aeroplane, but the craft was not seriously damaged, and was able to fly to the Port of Split. The incident prompted officials of the UNHCR to suspend the airlift for the remainder of the day. 1522/

(b) Local reported events

1249. It was reported that truck and air deliveries of food to Sarajevo in recent days had slightly exceeded the city's daily needs of 270 metric tons. It was also reported, however, that there was almost no food in UN warehouses in the city. 1523/

1250. A seven bus evacuation convoy of around 300 non-combatants bound for Belgrade left the city in the afternoon. The convoy was organized by a charity called the Children's Embassy. A twin convoy bound for Split was unable to leave as scheduled because the buses ferrying the first convoy out of Sarajevo did not return in time to make a second journey. 1524/

26. 26/11/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy mortar and machine-gun fire was described in one report, while the city was described as relatively calm in another. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Targets Hit: The city centre. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: A seven year-old girl was reportedly killed and four more children injured when a shell exploded near the city centre. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: In Dobrinja, one person was killed and one injured in a sniper attack. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: A seven-year-old girl was reported killed and four more children injured in a shell explosion near the city centre. In the suburb of Dobrinja one person was killed and one injured in a sniper attack. 1525/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1251. There was heavy mortar and machine-gun fire in Sarajevo after a night of shooting which police said was concentrated on the Old Town and one of the western suburbs. 1526/

1252. According to Radio Sarajevo, the city itself was relatively calm, but a seven-year-old girl was reported killed and four more children injured in a shell explosion near the city centre. In the suburb of Dobrinja one person was killed and one injured in a sniper attack. 1527/

(b) Local reported events

1253. The first meeting at the highest army level between the Republic of Croatia and the Serb Republic took place in Sarajevo with Lieutenant Colonel-General Ratko Mladić, Commander of the Serb forces, and General Janko Bobetko, chief of the Croatian Army General Staff. Karadžić said that he expected them to reach an agreement on the withdrawal of the Croatian army from the area of the Serb Republic. 1528/

1254. An international airlift of aid to Sarajevo resumed in the morning after being interrupted when a French aeroplane was hit by a bullet on Wednesday. 1529/

1255. Two UN escorted electricity repair missions in the city had to be abandoned because of shooting near damaged installations. One repair mission was completed successfully in the suburb of Grdonj, where five previous repair missions had to be abandoned. 1530/

(c) International reported events

1256. Peace conference co-chairman Vance met with Professor Fritz Kalshoven, Chairman of the UN Commission of Experts. 1531/

27. 27/11/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic artillery fire was reported throughout the morning. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH health officials said that four people were killed and 24 wounded in the city. 1532/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1257. Sporadic artillery fire was heard throughout the morning in Sarajevo. 1533/

(b) Local reported events

1258. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić announced in a statement that a truce was signed in Sarajevo on Thursday by Bosnian Serb military commander General Ratko Mladić and the leader of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia, General Janko Bobetko. The cease-fire was expected to take effect at midnight on Sunday. 1534/

1259. Electricity and telephone communications were restored to the city in the evening after a day-long power outage. Electricity officials said that power had been switched off at Serb-controlled utilities on the outskirts of Sarajevo. Water and gas supplies were also affected. 1535/

1260. President Milošević met with Elie Wiesel to discuss ways of ending the war in BiH. 1536/

(c) International reported events

1261. The peace conference co-chairmen met with UNPROFOR Deputy Commander Thornberry in Geneva. 1537/

28. 28/11/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A Serb artillery attack was reported in the morning. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Sarajevo suffered another electricity shortage caused by a Serbian artillery attack in the morning. 1538/ Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: In the 24 hour period ending at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, one person was killed and 24 were wounded in the city. 1539/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1262. No incidents reported.

(b) Local reported events

1263. Sarajevo suffered another electricity shortage caused by a Serbian artillery attack in the morning. 1540/

1264. Seventeen sick children were airlifted from Sarajevo to Paris in an aeroplane provided by the French government via UNHCR. 1541/

1265. On 28-29 November the peace conference co-chairmen had a private meeting with Croatian President Tudjman at Brioni. 1542/

(c) International reported events

1266. Yugoslav Foreign Minister Ilija Djukić sent a personal message to Hamid al-Ghabid, Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO), stressing that additional arms for any of the warring sides would result in the further escalation of the war with unpredictable and far-reaching consequences. The ICO ministerial organization to which this message was sent was to meet in Jedda on 1-2 December to discuss the crisis in BiH as the main point of the agenda. 1543/

29. 29/11/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1267. No incidents reported.

(b) Local reported events

1268. Subfreezing temperatures were reported in the city. BiH officials said that power outages were caused by damage to utilities in earlier Serbian bombardments and could not be repaired before Monday. 1544/

1269. Nobel laureate Elie Wiesel visited Sarajevo. He toured a prison and met with President Izetbegović, and members of the Jewish community. He later went to the Serbian stronghold of Pale where he met with Radovan Karadžić. 1545/

30. 30/11/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that since the cease-fire on 12 November shelling in Sarajevo had been concentrated away from the old city to the suburbs of Dobrinja, Butmir, Ilidža, Mojmilo, and Bistrik. It was reported that shelling had occurred at lower levels than before the cease-fire with the exception of 22 November when Serb forces heavily shelled BiH forces who attacked the area of the military airfield south of the main runway at the airport. 1546/ UN monitors reported 117 large caliber shells hitting BiH government-held territory in the city during the 24 hour period ending Sunday evening. Forty-six shells were seen hitting Serbian positions. 1547/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Viktor Bubanj Prison; the Old Town District; the Parliament building; the Dobrinja area; UNPROFOR headquarters (formerly the city's main post office). Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Description of Damage: A mortar attack on the Viktor Bubanj Prison killed three inmates and wounded five others during morning exercises; two people were wounded by anti-aircraft and cannon fire in the Old Town district and 10 to 15 mortar rounds hit the area around the Parliament building after midnight and more than 100 shells hit Dobrinja, wounding two civilians; in the morning, the UNPROFOR headquarters received a direct hit from an anti-aircraft shell which failed to explode. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that to date in Sarajevo, 7,579 people had been killed or were missing (out of that number, 2,839 had been recorded by health organizations), 45,179 had been wounded (out of that number 12,283 had been heavily wounded), 282 people had been infected with hepatitis and two people had suffered from typhus abdominalis. 1548/ A mortar attack on the Viktor Bubanj Prison killed three inmates and wounded five others; two people were wounded by anti-aircraft and cannon fire in the Old Town area; two civilians were wounded by shelling in Dobrinja. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that four people had been killed and 21 injured in Sarajevo on this day. 1549/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1270. The city was reported calm in the morning although a mortar attack on the Viktor Bubanj Prison, visited on Sunday by Elie Wiesel, killed three inmates and wounded five others during the prisoners' morning exercises. 1550/ There were also reports of people injured in the Old Town and outlying Dobrinja district. Sarajevo police reported two wounded in anti-aircraft and cannon fire in the Old Town district. They said that 10 to 15 mortar rounds hit the area around the Parliament building after midnight and more than 100 shells hit Dobrinja wounding two civilians. 1551/

(b) Local reported events

1271. A weekend shutdown of electricity and natural gas left the city without heating as temperatures dropped below freezing again. Two teams of engineers went out in the morning under armed escort to repair utilities damaged in fighting. 1552/

1272. UNPROFOR reported that during November over 3800 persons attempted to cross the airport between Butmir and Dobrinja. UNPROFOR commented that the general trend was for armed men to move from Butmir to Dobrinja while unarmed men moved from Dobrinja to Butmir. Movement was reported to have taken place at night, although there was some movement during foggy days. UNPROFOR also reported that during the month of November 49 UNPROFOR flights and 415 UNHCR flights had landed. 1553/

(c) International reported events

1273. The peace conference co-chairmen attended the Extraordinary Session of the Organization of the Islamic Foreign Ministers in Jedda on 30 November to 2 December. 1554/

I. December 1992

1. 1/12/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN monitors recorded 330 Serbian artillery rounds exploding in the city, compared to zero BiH shells landing in the surrounding Serb-held areas. Tuesday's fighting marked an upsurge in the combat, which had decreased in Sarajevo since a 12 November cease-fire, according to Mick Magnuson, an UNPROFOR civil affairs advisor. 1555/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: A US C-130 Hercules Transport aeroplane; unidentified apartment blocks in Sarajevo; Dobrinja; New Sarajevo; Stupsko Brdo. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Small-arms fire hit a US C-130 Hercules transport aeroplane as it landed at the Sarajevo airport. No one was injured; Serbian forces shelled apartment blocks in several parts of Sarajevo, injuring at least four people. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Serbian forces shelled apartment blocks in several parts of Sarajevo, injuring at least four people. In the 24 hour period that ended at 10:00 a.m., three people were killed and 31 were wounded in Sarajevo. 1556/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1274. Small-arms fire hit a US C-130 Hercules transport aeroplane as it landed at the Sarajevo airport. According to UNHCR spokesman Peter Kessler, no one on the aeroplane was injured, and it was able to take off for its base in Germany. It was unknown who had fired, or whether the aeroplane was deliberately targeted. 1557/ The incident forced the suspension of the humanitarian airlift into Sarajevo after 10 of a scheduled 17 flights had landed. 1558/

1275. Heavy artillery fire prevented a UNHCR humanitarian convoy from the Croatian border town of Metkovic from entering Sarajevo, and UNHCR trucks were unable to retrieve food and medicine stocks from the airport because of the fighting. 1559/

1276. Serbian forces shelled apartment blocks in several parts of Sarajevo, injuring at least four people. 1560/ There was fighting in the south-western suburb of Dobrinja with artillery and machine-gun fire, and mortar attacks on New Sarajevo and Stupsko Brdo. 1561/

(b) Local reported events

1277. UN-sponsored talks opened Tuesday morning on establishing the demilitarization of Sarajevo, a day after negotiations failed to arrange an exchange of war prisoners. 1562/

(c) International reported events

1278. The Islamic Conference Organization called for military intervention in BiH and for the arming of Bosnian Muslims. 1563/

2. 2/12/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb artillery bombarded Sarajevo and the outer districts of Oteš and Stup overnight. Much of the shellfire appeared to be directed at BiH military positions on the outskirts of the city. Battles were fought in the western suburb of Oteš during the day as Serb forces used mortars and heavy machine-guns to attack BiH defenders holed up in apartment buildings and farm houses. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Oteš; Stup (overnight); government positions near the BiH Parliament. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International, BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that nine people had been killed and 74 injured on this day in Sarajevo. 1564/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1279. Serb artillery bombarded Sarajevo and the outer districts of Oteš and Stup throughout the night. BiH government positions near parliament were hit, and heavy machine-gun fire was reported in the inner Hrasno and Old Town areas. 1565/ Much of the Serbian tank and artillery fire overnight and Wednesday appeared to be directed at BiH military positions on the outskirts of the city. 1566/

1280. Battles were fought in the city's western suburb of Oteš during the day as Serb forces used mortars and heavy machine-guns to attack BiH defenders holed up in apartment buildings and farm houses. The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said the fighting followed a Muslim attack on Serb positions nearby. 1567/ BiH military sources claimed that nine Serbian tanks were destroyed and three captured in BiH infantry operations. 1568/

(b) Local reported events

1281. Lance Corporal Brian Neilsen, a Danish soldier serving with UNPROFOR was kidnapped Wednesday afternoon while jogging near the town of Kiseljak outside Sarajevo. He was held for more than seven hours by unidentified captors. Canadian Commander Barry Frewer, a spokesman for the UN command, said that UNPROFOR was considering the kidnapping an "isolated incident". 1569/

(c) International reported events

1282. US officials were reported as saying that Serbia was routinely violating the UN ban on flights over BiH and were consulting with European allies on a possible resolution to authorize the use of force to stop the flights. 1570/

3. 3/12/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: During the 24 hour period ending at midnight Thursday, UN military observers reported 1284 artillery and mortar shells fired by Serbian forces into BiH government-controlled areas. During the same time, they observed only 20 shells fired by the city's defenders. 1571/ The heaviest fighting occurred in Oteš where UN monitors unofficially counted 528 incoming shells between 2:00 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.. During that time they observed only 20 shells fired by the city's defenders. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Oteš; Azići; Bare and other western suburbs near the road to the airport; Ilidža; Blažuj. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: The heaviest fighting occurred in Oteš where UN monitors unofficially counted 528 incoming shells between 2:00 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.. Most of the 47 wounded and seven dead reported by city hospitals by early afternoon were from Oteš. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Most of the 47 wounded and seven dead reported by city hospitals by early afternoon were from Oteš. 1572/ The Sarajevo crisis centre reported 41 killed and 118 wounded in the past 24 hours, the highest daily toll for weeks. 1573/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 22 people had been killed and 47 injured in Sarajevo on this day. 1574/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1283. Serb artillery and mortar fire hit Muslim-held suburbs through the night into Thursday. Sarajevo radio reported Serb infantry attacks on Oteš, Azići, Bare, and other western suburbs near the road to the airport. 1575/ Heavy shelling was also reported in the suburbs of Ilidža and Blažuj, according to Tanjug, the official Yugoslav news agency. 1576/ The city's centre was relatively quiet. 1577/

1284. The heaviest fighting occurred in Oteš, where UN monitors unofficially counted 528 incoming artillery shells between 2:00 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Most of the 47 wounded and seven dead reported by city hospitals by early afternoon were from Oteš. 1578/

1285. Soldiers from the Oteš front line reported a Serb breakthrough Thursday morning after they took three strategically-placed houses Wednesday which permitted them to fire directly onto BiH positions. Later in the day, BiH forces reportedly retook one of the houses and destroyed two Serbian armoured personnel carriers and a tank. BiH radio quoted local Croat commander Franjo Talijanić as saying his men had repulsed a heavy infantry attack on the suburb. Talijanić also said the task of defending Oteš was complicated by civilians trying to flee to neighbouring Stup who were unable to get through because of heavy shelling. 1579/

1286. A UN transport aeroplane carrying General Phillipe Morillon, commander of UNPROFOR in BiH, was struck by six bullets shortly after take-off from Sarajevo at 4:00 PM, causing minor damage to the Russian-made Antonov-12 aircraft. No one was injured and the aeroplane continued on to Zagreb. The UN suspended all flights related to peace-keeping operations for 48 hours. 1580/

(b) Local reported events

1287. Sarajevo airport also remained closed to relief flights Thursday, following Tuesday's shooting at a US relief aeroplane. The decision to keep the airport closed was reached by UNHCR in Geneva. 1581/

4. 4/12/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces continued their shelling of Sarajevo Friday. Staff at UN headquarters were forced to take shelter in the basement twice due to the intensity of the shelling. UN artillery monitors reported that Serb forces fired at least 1,480 shells into parts of Sarajevo controlled by the BiH government. Just 30 shells were seen falling into Serbian positions. 1582/ UN officials estimated that some 1,500 shells hit Oteš on Thursday and Friday, up from a daily average of 500 to 600 on Tuesday and Wednesday. 1583/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The area to the rear and sides of Oteš (Stup, Nedžarići, Mojmilo, Dobrinja and Alipašin Most); the perimeter of the city in the north. Source(s): UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 10 people had been killed and 100 injured on this day in Sarajevo. 1584/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1288. UNPROFOR reported the heaviest shelling in some time. It was reported that the BiH forces may have tried attacking out of the west side of the city to gain control of the access route. The Serbs then responded with heavy shelling and then attacked Oteš with tanks. In doing so, UNPROFOR believed that they shelled the area to the rear and sides of Oteš (Stup, Nedžarići, Mojmilo, Dobrinja and Alipašin Most) which were held by Muslims. It was felt that they may have done this to prevent BiH from bringing forward reinforcements. It was noted that during the shelling the Serbs used the complete range of fuses available to them, i.e., air burst, delayed and point detonating. The Serbs were believed to have held a large portion of Oteš. There were also other reports of shelling on the perimeter of the city in the north. 1585/

1289. Another report described the continued battle for the suburb of Oteš, six miles from the city centre. BiH forces there armed with home-made anti-tank rockets held their ground against the Serbian thrust. UN officials estimated that some 1,500 shells hit Oteš on Thursday and Friday, up from a daily average of 500 to 600 on Tuesday and Wednesday. 1586/ An estimated 2,000 civilians were trapped in the suburb by the fighting. Local officials said they had attempted to obtain UNPROFOR assistance to evacuate sick people and children from Oteš, but that no UNPROFOR personnel had visited the village since the assault on Oteš began Tuesday. 1587/ The fighting forced an estimated 600 residents to flee Oteš on Friday. 1588/

(b) Local reported events

1290. The UN humanitarian airlift into Sarajevo remained suspended Friday, and Indian General Satish Nambiar, commander of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia, said that all UNPROFOR and humanitarian flights would remain suspended until he received adequate safety guarantees from the warring parties. 1589/

5. 5/12/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Sarajevo suburb of Oteš fell to the Serbian forces and for the first time in days, downtown Sarajevo came under heavy fire. Source(s): Washington Post; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Districts around Oteš including Stupsko Brdo, Stup and Azići; the Holiday Inn; a 21 story apartment building across the street from the Holiday Inn; the Old Town and the neighbourhoods between the Holiday Inn and the airport; the terminal building at the Sarajevo airport. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Description of Damage: The Holiday Inn was hit by tracer bullets which started a fire which was quickly extinguished; across the road from the hotel, a long burst by automatic weapons caused a fire in a 21 story apartment building; one of Sarajevo's main hospitals reported receiving 20 injured people in the first half hour of shelling; a mortar round hit the terminal building at Sarajevo airport, slightly wounding two Portuguese UNPROFOR soldiers. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One of Sarajevo's main hospitals reported receiving 20 injured people in the first half hour of shelling of the city. 1590/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 11 people were killed and 131 were injured in Sarajevo on this day. 1591/ Source(s): United Press International; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1291. The Sarajevo suburb of Oteš fell to the Serbs Saturday, according to some reports, after Bosnian Muslim defenders ran out of ammunition. Serb tanks rolled into Oteš, which juts into the western outskirts of the city near the airport. Its fall gave the Serbs control of the western side of Sarajevo. The Belgrade-based news agency Tanjug said both sides sustained heavy casualties. 1592/ Bosnian Serb television showed Serb troops walking thorough part of Oteš. BiH radio reported only that the defenders had withdrawn to a second line of defence and were being reinforced. 1593/

1292. The BiH army general staff said in a statement carried by radio that Oteš had been almost totally destroyed. UN officials said the BiH army had asked for help in evacuating 10,000 civilians from Oteš, but UNPROFOR could not assist them because of the heavy shelling. 1594/ Hundreds of civilians fleeing Oteš had to make their way along the river bank because the only road connecting Oteš with Sarajevo was cut by Serb artillery. An unknown number of civilians died when Serb artillery fire was directed towards the river. 1595/ UN officials estimated that 500 civilians remained trapped in the suburb. 1596/

1293. BiH radio reported sporadic Serb shelling of districts around Oteš, including Stupsko Brdo, Stup and Azići. 1597/

1294. UN military observers believed that the Serb offensive against Oteš was the most intense battle to date in the Sarajevo area. According to Colonel Richard Mole, a Briton heading the UN team of military observers in Sarajevo, Oteš had been the target of 1,500 rounds of artillery and tank fire Thursday and Friday. UN officials said that more than 100 civilians died in the siege of Oteš. 1598/

1295. For the first time in days, downtown Sarajevo came under heavy fire. The Holiday Inn was hit by tracer bullets, which started a fire. It was quickly extinguished. Across the road from the hotel, a long burst of automatic weapons caused a fire in a 21 story apartment building. 1599/ The Old Town and neighbourhoods between the Holiday Inn and the airport were also targets. One of Sarajevo's main hospitals reported receiving 20 injured people in the first half hour of shelling. 1600/

1296. The top UN commander in Sarajevo, Brigadier-General Adnan Abdelrazek, Egyptian commander of 1,400 troops in and around the city, expressed his opinion that the warring parties should be warned that UN troops would be used to end the fighting and that those responsible for the bloodshed would be publicly tried. He conceded that there was no hope of securing observance of the 12 November cease-fire and that the UN mission was powerless to stop the carnage. Shortly after he spoke, a mortar round hit the terminal building at Sarajevo airport, slightly wounding two Portuguese police officers attached to the UN peace-keeping force. 1601/

(b) Local reported events

1297. The Sarajevo airport remained closed following attacks on a US relief aeroplane and a UN aeroplane carrying Major General Phillipe Morillon earlier in the week.

1298. Electricity was suspended Saturday afternoon after one of two cables supplying power to the city was damaged. 1602/

6. 6/12/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN military observers recorded 12 artillery rounds fired from BiH positions in the 24 hour period ending 10:30 p.m. Sunday, while 711 Serbian rounds fell on BiH-held areas. 1603/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Oteš; Hrasnica, Butmir, and Sokolovići on the western outskirts of the city; the BiH Presidency (five direct hits); the Koševo Hospital complex (30 shells). Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Description of Damage: The offices of the BiH Presidency received five direct hits in the afternoon; more than 30 shells landed in the Koševo hospital complex. One nurse was killed in the attack. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH health officials said that 26 people died and 108 were injured in Sarajevo during a 24 hour period ending 10:00 a.m. Sunday. But officials could not obtain a count from the suburb of Oteš. 1604/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1299. The town of Oteš, six miles from the centre of Sarajevo on the approach to the airport, was overrun and destroyed by Serbian forces. Heavy shelling was reported. 1605/ Combined Muslim and Croat forces established a new line of defence between Oteš and the nearby suburb of Stup 1606/

1300. The BiH army announced Sunday that it had captured the villages of Orlić and Živkočići, to the north-west of the city, leaving the single Serb stronghold of Žuč Hill in that sector. 1607/

1301. Heavy artillery barrages were reported in the suburbs of Hrasnica, Butmir and Sokolovići on the western outskirts of the city. Mortar and small-arms fire could be heard around the city all day. 1608/

1302. Shelling continued in Sarajevo. The offices of the BiH Presidency in downtown Sarajevo received five direct hits Sunday afternoon. More than 30 shells landed in the city's Koševo hospital complex. One nurse was killed in the attack, according to Sarajevo radio. 1609/

(b) Local reported events

1303. Sarajevo was without telephone service on Sunday, and most of the city had no electricity.

1304. The humanitarian airlift into Sarajevo remained suspended because of security concerns. 1610/

1305. Three UNHCR land convoys were stopped before reaching the city. Fifteen trucks had to unload at the airport because the road into Sarajevo was judged unsafe, and two convoys from the Croatian port of Split had to stop at Kiseljak, 15 miles west of Sarajevo, because of heavy fighting. 1611/

1306. Vladimir Kalea, president of the Sarajevo taxi-drivers' association, appealed to fellow taxi-drivers around the world for financial assistance. Throughout the war, Sarajevo taxi-drivers had voluntarily transported the wounded, elderly, and sick. As of Sunday, an estimated 50 of the pre-war fleet of 2,500 cabs was still operating. An estimated 350 taxi drivers and truckers had been killed. 1612/

7. 7/12/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces shelled BiH forces trying to break through Serb lines to the north of the city. Snipers were active and the main hospital was shelled in the city. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo's main hospital (32 shells). Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Snipers were active in Sarajevo Monday, driving most people off the streets. Cars were fired on near the Yugoslav army's former Maršal Tito Barracks. 1613/ Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that in Sarajevo to date, 7,694 people had been killed or were missing (of this number, 2,924 of the killed had been registered in health organizations), 45,691 had been wounded (13,086 were heavily wounded and 1,800 were listed as invalids). Of these numbers, 779 children were listed as killed or missing, 11,422 were listed as wounded (1,780 were heavily wounded), and 177 were listed as invalids. 1614/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1307. A BiH counter-attack was reported with heavy casualties. 1615/ Serb artillery pounded BiH forces trying to break through Serb lines to the north of the city. Sarajevo radio claimed that BiH troops to the north had pushed to the outskirts of the Serb-held suburb of Vogošća, where a major Serb ammunition factory was located. BiH troops in the south-west had captured

Bačevo, where Sarajevo's main water wells were located. Other BiH advances were made at Žuč and Trebević, cutting off Ilidža from the Serb headquarters in Pale. But the Belgrade-based news agency Tanjug reported later that the Muslim offences were pushed back. The reports could not be independently confirmed. 1616/

1308. It was reported by the BiH Health Ministry that 32 shells hit Sarajevo's main hospital. 1617/ Sylvana Foa, spokeswoman for UNHCR, said that UN equipment at the airport was hit by mortar shelling several times. 1618/

(b) Local reported events

1309. The UN-sponsored humanitarian airlift remained suspended. Sylvana Foa, spokeswoman for UNHCR, said that UN equipment at the airport was hit by mortar shelling several times. Water supplies and telephone service in the city were disrupted. 1619/

(c) International reported events

1310. The Yugoslav government described as "directly endorsing further escalation of the war conflict in Bosnia-Hercegovina", the decision by the Turkish government to present the country's parliament with a proposal to send Turkish troops into BiH. 1620/

8. 8/12/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting continued on the boundaries of the city after BiH forces continued a two-day counter-offensive. The UNPROFOR headquarters was shelled. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The UN mission (afternoon). Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Shellfire hit the UN mission at about 4:40 p.m., injuring one person and forcing staffers into the basement. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The city's medical crisis centre reported 21 dead and 116 wounded in Sarajevo in the 24 hours up to 10:00 a.m.. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1311. Fighting continued on the boundaries of the city as the BiH forces continued a two-day-old counter-offensive to recapture strategic fringe areas from Serbian troops. The BiH army claimed to have captured Vidikovac Hill, on the northern end of the city. 1621/

1312. Shellfire hit the UN mission at about 4:40 p.m., injuring one person. Staffers rushed to the basement, where they remained for about 40 minutes. 1622/

(b) Local reported events

1313. Serbian tanks seized a checkpoint on the road to the airport and placed a container across the road, in violation of an airlift security agreement brokered by UNPROFOR officials on Monday. French troops providing security at the airport withdrew from the checkpoint earlier after being fired upon. The incident dashed hopes that the humanitarian airlift could be resumed immediately. Food stocks were depleted, with UN officials estimating a one-day supply remaining in airport warehouses. 1623/

1314. Sarajevo was again without water, electricity and telephone lines.

1315. The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA announced an offer to permit anyone to leave Sarajevo unhindered. UN officials were skeptical, suggesting the move might be intended to head off growing pressure for foreign military involvement. 1624/

(c) International reported events

1316. BiH and Croatian delegations refused to sit at the same negotiating table with Serbians. 1625/

1317. On 8-9 December the peace conference co-chairmen attended separate high-level meetings on constitutional arrangements with the three different parties, chaired by Mr. Ahtisaari. 1626/

9. 9/12/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN monitors recorded 439 shells fired by Serbian gunners, while BiH defenders fired six shells. 1627/ Serb artillery continued to bombard Muslim-held districts of the city. Source(s): United Press International; Washington Post.

Targets Hit: An unidentified bread line in one of the Muslim district of the city; Koševo Hospital Complex (Psychiatric Unit); the area near the BiH Presidency building; BiH positions on Žuč Hill; the area near the city centre headquarters of the UN command; BiH-held villages to the north of Sarajevo. Source(s): Washington Post; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Five people were killed and dozens others wounded after a bread line was shelled in an unidentified Muslim district of the city; one patient was injured when the Koševo Hospital Complex (Psychiatric Unit) was hit by shell fire. Source(s): Washington Post; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Civilians ran for cover as Serbian snipers fired into surrounding streets and near the state-run hospital (Koševo). Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: BiH health officials said that 32 people were killed and 249 wounded in fighting around the republic in the 24 hour period up to 10:00 a.m.. In Sarajevo, 24 people died and 174 were wounded. 1628/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1318. Serb artillery continued to bombard Muslim districts of the city, killing five people standing in line for bread and wounding dozens of others. 1629/

1319. Civilians ran for cover in Sarajevo as Serbian snipers fired into surrounding streets and near the state-run hospital. Dr. Jovo Vranić, director of the emergency centre at Koševo Hospital Complex, said one patient was injured when the hospital's psychiatric unit was hit by shell fire. He said 59 casualties had been treated at the hospital since 8:00 a.m. Wednesday, most of them for shrapnel wounds, and that between 70 and 80 shells had landed in the hospital complex since the weekend. Thirty-four people were treated for shrapnel and bullet wounds at the hospital, according to Dr. Ranko Čović of the hospital's emergency centre. 1630/

1320. Several shells exploded near the BiH Presidency building on the edge of the Old Town. Serbian multiple rocket launchers attacked BiH positions on Žuč Hill, in the north of Sarajevo, where BiH and Serbian troops were engaged in a struggle for control of strategic high ground. 1631/

1321. There were explosions near the city centre headquarters of the UN command for BiH. Serb artillery also fired down on BiH-held villages to the north of Sarajevo. 1632/

(b) Local reported events

1322. The road link between the city and the airport was reopened Wednesday morning when Serbian tanks withdrew from a checkpoint along the airport road, but the humanitarian airlift remained suspended. 1633/

1323. Electricity repair missions under UNPROFOR protection had to abandon their efforts because of shelling; the city remained without electricity for a fourth day. 1634/

1324. The Serbian Supreme Court ruled that Yugoslav Prime Minister Panić, the challenger, could run in Serbia's upcoming presidential election. 1635/

(c) International reported events

1325. In New York, the United Nations Security Council warned Serbian forces that it would consider taking "further measures" if they did not stop attacking Sarajevo and UN peace-keeping troops. The Council said in a statement that it was "particularly alarmed" at reports of Serbian pressure on the civilian population to leave Sarajevo and warned that "further aggravation" of the situation in and around the city would result in "grave consequences for the overall situation of that country". "If such attacks and actions continue, the Council will have to consider, as soon as possible, further measures against those who commit or support them to ensure the security of the UN Protection Force, its ability to fulfil its mandate and compliance by all parties with the Council's relevant resolutions", the statement said. 1636/

10. 10/12/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN monitors reported reduced shelling in Sarajevo on Thursday, with 91 heavy rounds landing on Serbian positions and 35 heavy rounds fired into BiH-controlled areas. 1637/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Thirteen people were reported killed in the 24 hours up until Thursday morning. 1638/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1326. No incidents reported.

(b) Local reported events

1327. High-ranking military officers from five nations supplying aeroplanes for the Sarajevo airlift met in Zagreb and decided against resuming the operation. The airlift was suspended 1 December when a US cargo aeroplane was fired upon. 1639/

1328. Most homes were without electricity or water Thursday night as temperatures plunged. 1640/

11. 11/12/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN monitors reported reduced shelling in the Sarajevo area. 1641/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1329. No incidents reported.

(b) Local reported events

1330. Sarajevo airport was scheduled to reopen Friday, but an UNPROFOR official said it remained closed due to poor weather conditions. 1642/

1331. Sarajevo had no electricity or telephone communications Friday; only a small number of homes had water supplies. 1643/

1332. Two food convoys arrived in the city with 280 tons of food. 1644/

1333. Five hundred fifty peace activists made their way into Sarajevo, and were delayed by Serbian forces until each member of the group signed a document assuming responsibility for the risky trip. 1645/

(c) International reported events

1334. United States President-elect Clinton issued a statement calling for the US and its allies to do whatever it took to enforce the ban on Serbian flights over BiH. This was perceived by many as a critique of President Bush's policy. 1646/

12. 12/12/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The northern part of Sarajevo was reported under heavy machine-gun fire early and small-arms fire was heaviest around the Serb-held territory in the centre of the city. In the evening, BiH positions around Vogošća came under small-arms fire and sporadic shelling. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Serb-held territory in the heart of the city; BiH positions around Vogošća; the area near General Morillon's UN headquarters. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH government crisis centre in Sarajevo reported that the official number of dead during the war was now 17,622 in Muslim and Croat controlled areas, and 2,924 in Sarajevo. 1647/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1335. The northern portion of Sarajevo was reported under heavy machine-gun fire early Saturday and small-arms fire was heaviest around Serb-held territory in the heart of the city. During the night BiH positions around Vogošća, just north of Sarajevo, came under small-arms fire and sporadic shelling. 1648/

1336. Shells landed near General Phillipe Morillon's headquarters in the city. He told reporters he planned a new attempt to convince the warring parties to cease hostilities. 1649/

(b) Local reported events

1337. The city remained without electricity and telephone service and interrupted water service. 1650/

1338. BiH President Alija Izetbegović returned to Sarajevo aboard the first UN flight since the city airport was closed 4 December. 1651/

13. 13/12/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After BiH forces reportedly gained control of Žuč hill, Serb artillery began pounding the area. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Žuč Hill. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1339. UNPROFOR confirmed the BiH claim that they had wrested control of strategic Žuč hill north of the city from Serb forces. UNPROFOR sources said Serb artillery was pounding the hill commanding the northern approaches to the capital. 1652/

(b) Local reported events

1340. Senior officials of warring Muslim, Croat and Serb forces in BiH renewed a cease-fire (reportedly the 19th) Sunday and agreed in principle to open three corridors for the safe passage of civilians out of Sarajevo. The agreement was signed by Serbian General Milan Gvero, Colonel Stjepan Šiber of the predominantly Muslim Slav BiH army and Dario Kordić of the Croatian Defence Council. Shelling was audible throughout the cease-fire talks, and small-arms and machine-gun fire could be heard later. 1653/

341. Sarajevo continued to be without power, fuel, running water or telephones. 1654/

14. 14/12/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Despite a new cease-fire agreement, shell fire was reported in the morning in the Old Town and western areas, as well as on Žuč Hill which was captured last week by BiH forces. Koševo Hospital was hit again. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Old Town; western areas of the city; Žuč Hill; the Koševo Hospital Complex; the area near the vehicle of Paddy Ashdown who was visiting British troops; the garden of UNPROFOR General Morillon's residence; three power substations. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Two direct hits were reported on the Koševo Hospital Complex; shellfire heavily damaged three substations supplying power to the mainwater pumping installations in the western suburb of Bačevo. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported in the streets of Sarajevo. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that seven people were killed and 83 wounded in Sarajevo on this date. 1655/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1342. UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo had been going through a period of consolidation. Near the western end of the runway, Oteš and Aziči were in Serb hands. In the north, Žuč and Vis were in BiH hands. Serbs had gained a little ground near Betanija in the north of the old city. In the Dolovi, the BiH forces had pushed out to the south. 1656/

1343. Despite a new cease-fire agreement signed a day earlier, Sarajevo residents awoke to Serb shell-fire into the Old Town and western areas. Serbs also fired on Žuč Hill, a strategic mount on the city's northern edge captured by BiH forces last week, according to Sarajevo radio. 1657/ Talks on implementing the day-old cease-fire foundered on a BiH demand for a withdrawal of Serb heavy weaponry at least 20 miles from the airport, so that it would be out of range of three proposed UN-protected corridors for civilian movement in and out of Sarajevo. 1658/

1344. At least three people were reported killed and 28 others wounded as Serbian snipers fired at those who ventured into the streets. Serbian artillery blasted civilian targets, scoring two direct hits on the Koševo hospital complex. A mortar bomb exploded near the vehicle of Paddy Ashdown, the British Liberal Democratic Party leader, who was visiting British troops protecting UN aid convoys. 1659/ The shelling persisted after dark. At about 6:00 p.m., a suspected anti-aircraft shell exploded in the garden of General Morillon's residence, UN officials said. 1660/

1345. A UNPROFOR spokesman said shellfire heavily damaged three substations supplying power to the main water pumping installations in the western suburb of Bacevo. 1661/

(b) Local reported events

1346. Sarajevo went another day without electricity, as its two main hospitals exhausted fuel supplies for their generators. Serb commanders refused to allow relief donors to provide fuel to the city's residents because they regarded it as a strategic military material. UNPROFOR arranged an emergency shipment of 6,000 litres of fuel to the State Hospital from its own supplies, as UNHCR had depleted its stocks. 1662/

1347. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić reportedly told a news conference in Belgrade that the Assembly of the Serb Republic would endorse a declaration on ending the war in BiH at a session to be held on 17 December. 1663/

1348. Yugoslav President Ćosić endorsed Prime Minister Panić in his bid to oust Serbian President Milošević in the coming election. 1664/

15. 15/12/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that seven people were killed and 108 wounded in Sarajevo. 1665/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1349. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that seven people were killed and 108 wounded in Sarajevo. 1666/

(b) Local reported events

1350. Colonel Stjepan Siber, the deputy commander of the main headquarters of the BiH forces said that he lodged sharp protests with UNPROFOR, stating that Serb forces refused to withdraw their heavy artillery weapons from within a 30 kilometre radius of Sarajevo airport. 1667/

1351. British Liberal Democratic Party leader Paddy Ashdown called for military intervention to prevent the fall of Sarajevo. Ashdown met with BiH Vice President Ejup Ganić, and was scheduled to meet with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić. 1668/

(c) International reported events

1352. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) stripped Yugoslavia of its membership and divided its $15 billion foreign debt among the successor states. 1669/

16. 16/12/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as quiet for a few hours, but fighting resumed in the afternoon. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: An unidentified residential district. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Three children were killed and one was wounded when a mortar hit an unidentified residential district. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Those entering the State Hospital facility had to run for cover from sniper volleys. 1670/ Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Three children were killed and one was wounded when a mortar hit an unidentified residential district. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that seven people were killed and 49 injured on this day in Sarajevo. 1671/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1353. The city was quiet for a few hours Wednesday, but fighting resumed in the afternoon. In one incident, three children were killed and one was wounded when a mortar hit a residential district. 1672/

(b) Local reported events

1354. A BiH government boycott of UN-sponsored talks endangered a plan to establish safe corridors for civilians in and out of Sarajevo, where residents endured another freezing day without electricity or water. Fog also crushed hopes that the UNHCR could resume the humanitarian airlift that was suspended 1 December after a small-arms attack on a US transport aeroplane. 1673/ UN food supplies ran out. 1674/

1355. Conditions at the city's two main hospitals worsened. An emergency supply of fuel from UNPROFOR provided the State Hospital enough power to have minimal electricity for eight hours for six days. The facility was without heat and relied on a tanker truck for a daily ration of water. The area around the State Hospital was within sniper range of Serb-held Grbavica. Those entering the facility reportedly had to run for cover from sniper volleys. 1675/

1356. Doctors at Koševo hospital estimated that between 70 and 80 Serbian shells hit the centre's buildings during the previous week's fighting. Lack of electricity, heating and water, and depletion of medical supplies impaired hospital operations. 1676/

(c) International reported events

1357. US Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger announced in Geneva the names of leaders "who directly controlled persons who committed war crimes and perhaps issued orders to carry out those crimes". He also called for the enforcement of the no-fly zone and the lifting of the arms embargo. He insisted that the West would "stand for nothing less than the restoration of the independent state of Bosnia-Hercegovina with its territory undivided and intact; the return of all refugees to their homes and villages; and, indeed, a day of reckoning for those found guilty of crimes against humanity". 1677/

17. 17/12/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as relatively quiet as heavy fog reduced shelling. Source(s): New York Times; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that three people were killed and 26 injured on this day in Sarajevo. 1678/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1358. Sarajevo was reported to be relatively quiet Thursday, as heavy fog reduced shelling in the city. 1679/

(b) Local reported events

1359. UN officials cancelled talks between the warring factions scheduled at Sarajevo airport when the BiH government boycotted for a third day. 1680/

1360. The telephone service remained out, and there was no power or running water. UN officials reported that 26 of the last 33 UN-escorted utility repair missions were cancelled, because fighting blocked efforts to restore essential services. 1681/

1361. The peace conference co-chairmen met with Presidents Tudjman and Izetbegović in Zagreb. Lord Owen met with Fikret Abdić, member of the BiH Presidency in Velika Kladuša (Bihać pocket). 1682/

(c) International reported events

1362. NATO agreed to provide troops if the UN voted to enforce the ban on flights over BiH. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić warned that UN troops in BiH might be attacked if Western nations attempted to enforce the ban on flights. 1683/

18. 18/12/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Small-arms fire was reported near the airport and intermittent shelling was reported in central Sarajevo. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Central Sarajevo. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that six people were killed and 24 injured on this day in Sarajevo. 1684/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1363. Small-arms fire rang out from houses surrounding the airport as Lord David Owen landed in Sarajevo. Intermittent explosions could also be heard in central Sarajevo. 1685/

(b) Local reported events

1364. Lord Owen and General Morillon took an armoured car to the Presidency Building, where they held meetings with Vice President Ejup Ganić and Prime Minister Mile Akmadžić and obtained their agreement to return to the talks, which resumed at 2:30 p.m. After addressing the talks, Owen travelled to the nearby stronghold of Lukavica for a meeting with Karadžić and his military chief, General Ratko Mladić. 1686/

1365. On 18-21 December Lord Owen visited Sarajevo, Kiseljak and Pale for talks with senior political and military leaders of the warring parties. 1687/

1366. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić was elected president of the "Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina". 1688/

(c) International reported events

1367. In New York, the General Assembly decided to recommend that force be used to stop the fighting after 15 January unless the Yugoslav union of Serbia and Montenegro respected all relevant resolutions pertaining to the conflict. The General Assembly also called on the Security Council to exempt BiH from the arms embargo. 1689/

1368. The UN Security Council condemned Serb-run detention centres and mass rapes in BiH. 1690/

19. 19/12/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces shelled the Old Town and sporadic gunfire and other explosions hit other areas of the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The Old Town area; other areas of the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Health Ministry reported that seven people were killed and 46 injured on this day in Sarajevo. 1691/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1369. Serb forces shelled Sarajevo's Old Town, and sporadic gunfire and other explosions rocked other areas of the city. 1692/

(b) Local reported events

1370. Lord Owen met with Serb leader Radovan Karadžić and with BiH President Alija Izetbegović. Owen told Karadžić that the indiscriminate shelling of Sarajevo was a "disgrace" and could not be allowed to continue. Owen met with Karadžić in his stronghold of Pale, just east of Sarajevo, as gunners directed fresh bursts of mortar and anti-aircraft fire into the city. 1693/

1371. Later in the day, BiH, Serbian and Croatian negotiators met at Sarajevo airport for talks on reaffirming an unobserved 12 November truce and creating protected corridors for civilian movement in and out of the city. 1694/

20. 20/12/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Two UN monitors reported that 253 shells fell on Serbian positions around the city and 188 shells landed on BiH controlled areas. 1695/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The city centre and nearby areas. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that six people were killed and 25 injured in Sarajevo. 1696/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1372. Sarajevo residents spent a 13th day without electricity and a seventh without water as Serbian mortar and anti-aircraft gunners fired sporadically into the heart of the city and nearby areas. 1697/

(b) Local reported events

1373. Lord Owen met a third day with Serb leader Karadžić and announced that he would extend his mission in Sarajevo another day. A UN spokesman said that BiH second-in-command Colonel Stjepan Šiber, Bosnian Serb General Milan Gvero and Croatian Colonel Dario Kordić began detailed negotiations Sunday on the withdrawal of forces from around Sarajevo and the establishment of civilian corridors. 1698/

1374. Sarajevo residents spent a 13th day without electricity and a seventh without water as Serbian mortar and anti-aircraft gunners fired sporadically into the heart of the city and nearby areas. Irfan Durmić, chief of the Elektroprenos electricity supply company in Sarajevo, said repair teams were dispatched only twice in the past 13 days because of fighting near utility installations. 1699/

1375. Two UN flights into the city were cancelled because of bad weather. 1700/

1376. Voters in Yugoslavia reelected Serbian President Milošević with 56 per cent of the vote, though Yugoslav Prime Minister Panić (34 per cent) and the opposition alleged fraud and demanded a new election. 1701/

(c) International reported events

1377. United States President Bush and British Prime Minister Major released a joint statement calling for military enforcement of the no-fly zone. Intelligence reports reportedly claimed that Serbian aeroplanes had violated the UN measure over 200 times since October. 1702/

1378. US Secretary of State Eagleburger said that he "ran into an absolute stone wall" in discussions with European leaders on lifting the arms embargo. 1703/

21. 21/12/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting continued with anti-aircraft and heavy machine-gun fire in the centre of the city. The Bosnian Serb news agency reported that the fighting was worst in the west and north-western parts of the city. Sarajevo radio reported that Muslim and Croat forces pushed Serb fighters back 250 yards in an advance on Vogošća. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The city centre. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: The State hospital reported that one person was treated for sniper wounds. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: BiH health officials said that nine people were killed in Sarajevo in the 24 hour period up to 10:00 a.m. Monday. Another 53 were wounded. 1704/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1379. Fighting continued Monday, with anti-aircraft and heavy machine-gun fire in the centre of the city. The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said that the fighting was worst in the west and north-western parts of the city. Muslim-controlled Sarajevo radio said Muslim and Croat forces pushed Serb fighters back 250 yards in an advance on Vogošća outside Sarajevo. 1705/

1380. Doctors at the State Hospital said Monday was quiet, with just 1 person treated for sniper wounds. 1706/

(b) Local reported events

1381. Lord Owen met with Serb leader Karadžić for three hours outside of Sarajevo Monday, then returned for more talks with BiH Prime Minister Mile Akmadžić. Owen reported that Karadžić agreed to cooperate in restoring heat to Sarajevo's hospitals and agreed to a plan to evacuate 1,500 mainly sick people by Christmas. 1707/

1382. The humanitarian airlift resumed after a three-week suspension. A UNHCR spokesman said that only 12 of a planned 18 flights arrived at the Sarajevo airport due to bad weather. 1708/

22. 22/12/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN monitors said 17 shells landed Tuesday in Serb-controlled areas, while 90 shells fell in BiH government-controlled areas. 1709/ The Bosnian Serb news agency reported fighting in the suburbs and Sarajevo radio reported Serb artillery fire in the Vogošća area and mortar fire on Kobilja Glava. There was small-arms fire reported in the city centre. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The Vogošća area; Kobilja Glava. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1383. Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA and BiH radio reported fighting in the suburbs of Sarajevo. 1710/ There was sporadic small-arms fire in the centre of the city. Sarajevo radio also reported Serb artillery fire in the Vogošća area north of the city and mortar fire on nearby Kobilja Glava. 1711/

(b) Local reported events

1384. UN-sponsored talks between commanders of the warring factions in Sarajevo continued. A spokesman for the UN command in BiH said that UN troops would be deployed in a buffer zone between BiH government and Serb troops outside the Sarajevo airport. 1712/

1385. The humanitarian airlift which had been resumed a day earlier continued, though hampered by poor weather. Only three flights made it into Sarajevo. The truck convoys also resumed, after being stopped for a week by fighting. 52 trucks arrived from the Croatian town of Metković and Belgrade with 600 tons of aid, the largest one-day UNHCR consignment to the city to date. 1713/

23. 23/12/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic artillery fire in the centre of the city escalated after dark. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The city centre. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH health officials said three people were killed and 22 wounded in the 24 hour period ending 10:00 a.m. Wednesday. 1714/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1386. Sporadic artillery fire in the centre of Sarajevo escalated after dark. 1715/

(b) Local reported events

1387. UNHCR scheduled 18 humanitarian aid flights into Sarajevo carrying 180 tons of food and medicine. Seventeen aeroplanes arrived. Road convoys arrived from the Croatian border town of Metković and Belgrade with a total of 36 trucks. Total aid flown and brought in by truck on Wednesday amounted to 477 tons. Residents remained without electricity or running water. 1716/ UN officials said a major supply of diesel fuel was delivered to Koševo hospital, fulfilling Lord Owen's promise to ensure the hospital would be adequately heated. 1717/

1388. UNHCR evacuated 15 wounded children and their relatives out of Sarajevo, and the BiH government agreed to allow a pre-Christmas evacuation of another 1,500 sick and wounded. UN officials also pressed BiH officials to return to the negotiating table. 1718/

24. 24/12/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN officers estimated that about 400 artillery, tank and mortar shells exploded in the city. 1719/ Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Vogošća (evening); UN Headquarters (two shells); the western part of the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: A British officer was slightly wounded as two mortar shells exploded in the compound of the UN command headquarters; eight casualties were admitted to the State Hospital, six of whom were wounded in a single explosion in the western part of the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH health officials said three people were killed and 22 wounded in Sarajevo in the 24 hour period ending 10:00 a.m. Thursday. Eight casualties were admitted to the State Hospital, six of whom were wounded from a single explosion in the western part of the city. One was in serious condition. 1720/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1389. The escalation in fighting that began Wednesday night continued into Thursday. Serbian forces fired artillery rounds into the city; heavy machine-gun fire occurred around the Serb-held enclave of Grbavica in the centre of Sarajevo; the Serb-held northern suburb of Vogošća came under artillery fire during the night. A British officer was slightly wounded as two mortar shells exploded in the compound of the UN command headquarters. 1721/

1390. Eight casualties were admitted to the State Hospital, six of whom were wounded from a single explosion in the western part of the city. One was in serious condition. 1722/

(b) Local reported events

1391. The Bosnian Muslim and Croat presidency in Sarajevo approved a reorganization of the government led by Prime Minister Mile Akmadžić, a Croat. Croat representation in senior positions was strengthened, but the plan permitted Muslims to retain vital government posts. 1723/

1392. Because of a 16 day cut-off of electricity, Sarajevo residents had no heat, running water, or lights. The streets were busier than usual as people tried to find Christmas presents. 1724/

1393. Sarajevo's curfew was lifted to enable people to attend Christmas Eve midnight mass. 1725/

25. 25/12/92 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reportedly reduced on Christmas Day, but several large explosions hit the centre of Sarajevo in the morning. Source(s): Helsinki Watch Report; United Press International.

Targets Hit: The city centre; the Koševo hospital compound. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1394. Shelling was reportedly reduced on Christmas Day. 1726/

1395. Several large explosions rocked the centre of Sarajevo in the morning. Sarajevo radio said Serb-fired shells landed in the compound of the Koševo hospital, near Morillon's residence. 1727/

(b) Local reported events

1396. The UN commander in BiH (French General Phillipe Morillon) charged that he was deliberately targeted by two separate mortar attacks staged from territory in Sarajevo controlled by BiH troops. The first occurred Thursday when a mortar explosion smashed windows on the ground floor of his residence in central Sarajevo (slightly injuring a British soldier). The second attack came at 6:35 a.m. on this day when mortar shells exploded two yards from the main entrance to the building, a converted parliamentarians club set in a leafy compound near the offices of the BiH presidency. 1728/

1397. Shortly after noon, a bus filled with people suffering from various illnesses left Sarajevo. Safe-passage had been agreed with the Serbs on the outskirts of the city. 1729/

26. 26/12/92 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN monitors said the level of artillery fire in the city decreased Saturday. Ten artillery rounds landed on parts of the city controlled by the BiH Government. By contrast, 99 shells landed on Serb-controlled areas. 1730/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1398. There was little artillery or small-arms fire in the city during the day, though machine-gun exchanges around the Serb-held enclave of Grbavica in the centre of town erupted after dark. 1731/

(b) Local reported events

1399. Tanjug reported that the mixed military commissions of the warring factions met again in the Sarajevo airport to negotiate the opening of three humanitarian corridors from Sarajevo. 1732/

1400. Seventeen UNHCR flights landed at Sarajevo airport with 175 tons of aid. About 300 tons of food were brought in by land convoys. 1733/

1401. Two scheduled electricity repair missions were cancelled when both Serbian and BiH authorities warned of heavy fighting in the areas where the repairs were to be made. 1734/

1402. Five hundred civilians fleeing Sarajevo were intercepted and turned back by UN forces. 1735/

1403. A New York Times Reporter visited Serbian gunners and reported:

> "Anybody who stops and climbs atop the mud walls can see about what the Serbian gunners see, and it is an astonishing sight. Many of the guns are less than one thousand yards from high-rise buildings in the center of the city, and perhaps 500 to 1,000 feet above them . . . it is plain, numbingly so, that the men firing the guns can see exactly what they are hitting. What this means is that the Serbian gun crews cannot have any doubt when their shells strike hospitals, schools, hotels and orphanages and cemeteries where families are burying their dead . . . ." 1736/

27. 27/12/92 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Mortar shells hit a residential area in the new part of the city in the morning and there were heavy machine-gun exchanges reported around Grbavica. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: An unidentified residential area in the newer part of the city (morning). Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1404. Three mortar shells exploded in a residential area in the newer part of the city in the morning and there were heavy machine-gun exchanges reported around the Serb-held neighbourhood of Grbavica in the centre of the city. 1737/

(b) Local reported events

1405. The temperature in the city dropped to minus 13 degrees Celsius (eight degrees Fahrenheit) in the morning with no progress reported on restoring electricity, gas and water supplies. UNPROFOR reported an estimated 25 day supply of water in the city. UNPROFOR was unable to supply insulating oil for transformers that channel electricity to the city's main pumping station. 1738/

(c) International reported events

1406. The peace conference co-chairmen met with Presidents Tudjman and Izetbegović and Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev in Geneva. 1739/

1407. The Geneva talks reportedly moved slowly as negotiators tried to persuade the warring factions to accept the "Vance-Owen Plan." The plan, which was drawn up on 27 October, called for the division of BiH into 10 largely autonomous provinces under a loosely organized central government. 1740/

28. 28/12/92 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that over the last two weeks, mortar and artillery fire had increased from Mt. Igman. UNPROFOR said that the level of fire from the BiH positions weighed the Serbian fire. There was also reported to have been a lot of vehicle movement on Mt. Igman during the week. 1741/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that four people had been killed and 35 wounded in Sarajevo on this day. 1742/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1408. No incidents reported.

(b) Local reported events

1409. Sarajevo began a third week without electricity which was cut by Serbian shellfire, and a second week without running water. An overnight blizzard was also reported. UNHCR provided 90 tons of fuel to the city on Sunday night to keep relief deliveries going, but city officials said that they might have to suspend supplies of aid to neighbourhoods clustered on the sides of the steep slopes of the valley because trucks were having trouble negotiating the narrow snow covered roads. The UNHCR reported record volumes of food being brought into the city, but estimated that 10 per cent to 20 per cent of the supplies had been diverted to the black market. 1743/

1410. A UNHCR spokesman said that at least 35 elderly patients of a nursing home situated close to the front lines on the western outskirts of the city had died over the past few months because of a lack of food and heat. "The mortality rate appears to be at least one person every two days", he said. 1744/

1411. The Washington Post reported that freezing people in the city had cut down trees in parks for firewood, and had stripped shelled buildings of anything that could be burned, "beams, flooring, roofing, wallpaper, foam insulation". 1745/

1412. Yugoslav Prime Minister Panić lost a no-confidence vote in the federal parliament. 1746/

(c) International reported events

1413. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali and the peace conference co-chairmen, met with Presidents Tudjman, Izetbegović and Ćosić. 1747/

29. 29/12/92 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic artillery fire was directed to the city's Old Town, while heavier shell blasts crashed in southern neighbourhoods. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: A Danish UN armoured personnel carrier at the Sarajevo airport; the Old Town; southern neighbourhoods in the city; western parts of the city (evening); the area near the BiH Presidency building. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: A Danish UN armoured personnel carrier came under mortar fire near the Sarajevo airport. Eight rounds exploded around the vehicle, the closest approximately 20 yards away; one person was killed and one injured during an evening bombardment of the western part of the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One person was killed and one injured during an evening bombardment of the western part of the city, Sarajevo radio said. 1748/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that six people had been killed and 43 wounded in Sarajevo on this date. 1749/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1414. According to UN officials, a Danish UN armoured personnel carrier came under mortar fire near the Sarajevo airport. Eight rounds exploded around the vehicle, the closest approximately 20 yards away. There were no casualties. It was not known whether the mortar attack had been launched by BiH troops or Serbian forces. 1750/

1415. Sporadic artillery fire from hilltop Serbian positions was directed to the city's Old Town, while heavier shell blasts crashed in southern neighbourhoods. After dark, a succession of large-caliber shells exploded in the district close to the BiH Presidency building. 1751/

(b) Local reported events

1416. UNHCR brought 344 tons of aid into the city by land and air. Twenty aid flights were scheduled to land on Wednesday, and 35 trucks were to deliver 280 tons of aid during the day. 1752/

1417. Power and water were still cut, with early morning temperatures of just 14 degrees. Aid workers reported that the old and weak were starting to die of the cold. 1753/

1418. Lord Owen met with Croatian Defence Minister Gojko Šušak in Zagreb. 1754/

30. 30/12/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic bursts of machine-gun and small-arms fire were heard from the Holiday Inn overnight, with occasional mortar bombs landing in the city centre and Old Town areas. West of the centre, BiH shelling of Ilidža was reported. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The city centre; the Old Town; Ilidža. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: At a home for the elderly in Nedžarići, a 78 year-old resident, Ilija Pejčin Ović, was hit in the head by a sniper's bullet while chopping wood outside the front door. Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that six people had been killed and 37 injured in Sarajevo on this date. 1755/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1419. On the coldest morning of the winter (minus 11 degrees), BiH fighters gathered on the strategic Mount Igman overlooking the city from the south. 1756/ UN intelligence reports estimated that as many as 10,000 men of the Muslim-led BiH forces had amassed, and appeared to be preparing to attack Serbian-held suburbs that were a key to maintaining the siege. 1757/

1420. Sporadic bursts of machine-gun and small-arms fire were audible from the Holiday Inn overnight, with occasional mortar bombs landing in the central city and Old Town areas. 1758/

1421. West of the centre, Bosnian Serb forces reported renewed Muslim shelling of the suburb of Ilidža. 1759/

1422. The New York Times Reported that at the home for the elderly in Nedžarići, Gordana Simić, a 71 year-old resident died overnight, and Ilija Pejčin Ović, 78 was hit in the head by a sniper's bullet while chopping wood outside the front door. He was the 17th resident to die from war wounds. 1760/

(b) Local reported events

1423. Sarajevo remained without running water or electricity and with little piped gas. 1761/

1424. Lord Owen met with President Milošević and Radovan Karadžić in Belgrade. 1762/

1425. Yugoslav Prime Minister Panić stated that he would not resign despite the no-confidence vote in the federal assembly. Panić was in the US trying to convince officials not to intervene militarily against Serb forces in BiH. 1763/

(c) International reported events

1426. British Foreign Secretary Hurd told the Daily Express that he "can imagine armed action" because of the "bloody-minded cruelty of the Serbs in Bosnia and the growing risk of a wider conflict". He warned that Serbia "should note this change" in his approach. 1764/

31. 31/12/92 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The BiH Government forces were again reported to be gathering on a mountain south-west of the city in a possible attempt to break the siege of the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that four people had been killed and eight injured in Sarajevo on this date. 1765/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1427. The Muslim-led forces of the BiH Government were again reported to be massing on a mountain south-west of the city in preparation for a possible attempt to break through the siege lines around the city. 1766/ UN military experts who had examined the situation concluded that the BiH offensive seemed likely to fail. But they also said that the Serbian forces may have been overextended. 1767/

(b) Local reported events

1428. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali said at the Split airport that he was going to Sarajevo to express solidarity with the population of the city and its suffering and to wish the UNPROFOR units there a happy new year. 1768/

1429. Boutros-Ghali then paid a New Year's Eve visit to Sarajevo. He was met by protesters and a senior BiH official, Vice President Ejup Ganić. 1769/ The protesters shouted, "Ghali, Hitler; Ghali, fascist" when he appeared in front of the Presidency building after talks at the UNPROFOR headquarters. 1770/

1430. In a New Year's message to the citizens of BiH, President Izetbegović said that, "These negotiations were forced upon us, just as this war was forced upon us. We will not, however, accept peace being forced upon us". 1771/

1431. UNPROFOR reported that during the month of December there were over 6700 attempted airport crossings. UNPROFOR commented that this continued to place a heavy strain on the troops who had to intercept, disarm and send back those persons attempting to cross the airfield. It was also reported that during the month of December 24 UNPROFOR flights and 173 UNHCR flights had landed at the airport. 1772/

J. January 1993

1. 1/1/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Intense fighting erupted in the streets with BiH and Serbian forces trading artillery, anti-aircraft and heavy machine-gun fire in close range battles on several fronts around the capital. Nearly constant mortar and artillery explosions and heavy gunfire could be heard from various parts of the city during the afternoon. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Various unidentified sections of Sarajevo. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Three people were reported dead and 26 wounded by the city morgue and hospital. 1773/ The BiH Health Ministry Reported that two people were killed and 16 injured on this day. 1774/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1432. Intense fighting erupted in the streets with BiH forces and Serbs trading artillery, anti-aircraft and heavy machine-gun fire in close range battles on several fronts around the capital. Nearly constant mortar and artillery explosions and heavy gunfire could be heard from various parts of the city during the afternoon. There was no sign of tanks or armoured vehicles being used in the fighting which involved the Serb-held neighbourhoods of Grbavica, Vraca and Staro Brdo, and the BiH-controlled areas of Kovačići, Skenderija and Čičin Han. The fighting eased in intensity with nightfall and the accompanying drop in temperature which by nightfall had already fallen to 12 degrees Fahrenheit. 1775/

(b) Local reported events

1433. The Secretary-General was jeered in Sarajevo after he arrived to press his appeal to the BiH Government not to open an offensive to break the Serbian siege of the city. 1776/

2. 2/1/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was described as generally quiet. UN monitors reported 32 large-caliber shells incoming on Serbian positions around the city and 10 mortar and five artillery rounds landing in BiH government-controlled parts of the city. 1777/ Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Hrasno hill; the edges of Stari Grad (early afternoon). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Three civilians were wounded by snipers in the previous 24 hours. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four people killed and 26 wounded on this day. 1778/ Source(s): BiH Public Health Ministry.

Narrative of Events:

1434. The city was described as "generally quiet", with three civilians wounded by snipers in the previous 24 hours. Three shells hit Hrasno hill west of the centre and several others hit the edges of the central municipality of Stari Grad in the early afternoon. 1779/ Sporadic small-arms, machine-gun and mortar fire could be heard overnight, but nothing sustained. 1780/

(b) International reported events

1435. The peace conference co-chairmen, on 2-4 January convened the Summit Meeting on Bosnia-Hercegovina in Geneva with representatives of the BiH Presidency, Bosnian Croats, Bosnian Serbs, Croatia and Yugoslavia. 1781/

1436. Leaders of BiH's warring Muslims, Croats and Serbs met for their first face-to face peace talks since fighting erupted nine months ago. The talks, between President Alija Izetbegović, Croat leader Mate Boban, and Radovan Karadžić were held in Geneva. 1782/ Under a proposal to redraw the Republic, Sarajevo would be demilitarized and the new provinces would be "areas as geographically coherent as possible, taking into account ethnic, geographical, historical, communication, economic viability and other relevant factors". 1783/

1437. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić stated that he would "stay as long as necessary" to achieve a peace settlement, but also refused to relinquish what he called "Serb lands" in BiH. 1784/

3. 3/1/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported light with sporadic artillery and small-arms fire in parts of the city during the day. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH health officials said that one person was killed and eight were wounded in Sarajevo in the 24 hour period that ended at 10:00 a.m. Sunday. 1785/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

1438. Fighting was reported light with sporadic artillery and small-arms fire in parts of the city during the day. 1786/

(b) Local reported events

1439. The city was covered with four inches of snow with temperatures ranging between 10 to 17 degrees Fahrenheit. 1787/

(c) International reported events

1440. Presidents Tudjman and Ćosić, and the two working groups for military and political affairs met. The plenary session of the peace conference started at 5:00 p.m.. 1788/

1441. BiH President Izetbegović and Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić met and gave conflicting reports on the substance of their talks. This marked the first time that the pair had met since the war began. Vance reported that an agreement could only be reached on seven of the proposed provinces. The major obstacle was reportedly the Serb insistence on a separate Serb state within BiH. Izetbegović objected to some of the province boundaries. 1789/

4. 4/1/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: BiH forces reportedly attacked again to try to join up Butmir and Azići. Supporting attacks occurred against Hadžići and Ilijaš. There were also attacks against Rajlovac and Vogošća. The Serb forces counter-attacked and pushed the Presidency forces further towards Stup Bridge. The Hadžići and Ilijaš attacks reportedly failed, while the Vogošća and Rajlovac attacks gained some ground. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry Bulletin reported one person killed and 15 wounded on this day. 1790/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1442. BiH forces attacked again to try and join up Butmir and Azići. Supporting attacks occurred against Hadžići and Ilijaš. There were also attacks against Rajlovac and Vogošća. The method of operation was very similar to the first attack in December 1992. The Serbs counter-attacked and this time pushed the Presidency forces further towards Stup Bridge. The Hadžići and Ilijaš attacks failed. The Vogošća and Rajlovac attacks were successful and the Presidency captured some ground. 1791/

(b) International reported events

1443. Another round of the Geneva conference ended with only the Croatian delegation reportedly signing both the principles and the proposed map of BiH. President Izetbegović said that they had signed the papers, but not the map. Negotiations were scheduled to resume on 10 January. 1792/

5. 5/1/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that two people were killed and 22 wounded on this day. 1793/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1444. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1445. The peace conference co-chairmen visited Belgrade and Zagreb to meet with Presidents Ćosić, Milošević and Tudjman. 1794/

6. 6/1/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported quiet in the early hours as Serbs began preparing for the Orthodox Christmas. Fighting erupted late in the day and intense shelling was reported in the Novi Grad district with over 50 shells reported to have hit Stari Grad late in the afternoon and evening. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Novi Grad area; Stari Grad (over 50 shells reported in the afternoon and evening); the Hrasno district. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that two people were killed and 20 wounded on this day. 1795/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public

Health.

Narrative of Events:

1446. The city had been quiet as Serbs began preparing to celebrate the Serb Orthodox Christmas. Sarajevo radio said heavy guns opened fire during the night around the Parliament building south-west of the city centre and that there was sporadic small-arms fire in the same area. 1796/

1447. Sarajevo radio reported intense shelling of the Novi Grad district. Over 50 shells were reported to have fallen on Stari Grad late in the afternoon and evening. It said that the Hrasno district was shelled by mortars, tanks and anti-aircraft fire. Street fighting was also reported in the Dobrinja and Vojničko Polje districts.

(b) Local reported events

1448. Fighting occurred late in the day shortly after Yugoslav President Dobrica Ćosić warned Bosnian Serbs that "if the Serbs in Bosnia do not accept the stipulated constitutional principles of the new state of Bosnia, then--we are told directly--they will soon be the target of a war and missile attack by US and NATO troops". 1797/

1449. The co-chairmen reportedly tried to pressure Serbian President Milošević to do all that he could to convince Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić to accept the Vance-Owen Plan. Milošević responded, "Peace is in our vital interest. I will do everything in my power". 1798/ Vance said that negotiations were at "an absolutely historic moment". 1799/

7. 7/1/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that two people were killed and 25 wounded on this day. 1800/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1450. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1451. On 7 January UN officials prepared to evacuate the residents of the nursing home in Nedžarići. Of the home's 302 residents at the start of the siege, 17 had died from sniper and mortar fire and 167 from exposure, lack of medicine or other causes. 1801/

8. 8/1/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that three people were killed and 28 wounded on this day. 1802/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1452. Hakija Turajlić, one of the three deputy prime ministers of the BiH Government, was killed as he sat inside an armoured personnel carrier belonging to the French Marine Battalion assigned to the United Nations forces. The vehicle, bearing the UN flag and insignia, was halted about 200 yards from the Sarajevo airport exit gate by two Serbian tanks and a force of about 30 to 40 soldiers. A confrontation lasting one hour and 45 minutes ensued, which ended with a Serbian soldier thrusting his automatic weapon over French Officer, Colonel Parice Sartre, and firing at Turajlić through the vehicle's open rear door. The French soldiers did not return fire. General Morillon of the UN forces named the officer commanding the Serbian troops who carried out the killing as General Stanislav Galić. 1803/

(b) International reported events

1453. BiH Government officials announced that they would not return to peace talks until they were convinced that the Serbs supported peace. 1804/

1454. BiH President Izetbegović met with Bush and Clinton aides. 1805/

9. 9/1/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN monitors said that 68 shells landed on Serbian positions around Sarajevo, compared to 172 shell explosions in BiH-controlled parts of the city. 1806/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: A French C-160 transport aeroplane carrying humanitarian aid at Sarajevo airport (by small-arms fire). Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: A French C-160 transport aeroplane carrying humanitarian aid was hit in the tail by small-arms fire at Sarajevo airport, but was not seriously damaged. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that two people were killed and 34 wounded on this day. 1807/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1455. A French C-160 transport aeroplane carrying humanitarian aid was hit in the tail by small-arms fire as it landed at Sarajevo airport at 3:30 p.m.. The aeroplane was not seriously damaged and no one was injured in the incident. 1808/

1456. The level of fighting following Hakija Turajlić's death showed a slight increase. UN monitors said that 68 shells landed on Serbian positions around Sarajevo, compared to 172 shell explosions in BiH-controlled parts of the city. 1809/

(b) International reported events

1457. BiH President Izetbegović said that his government had decided to "suspend" ongoing negotiations in Geneva to protest the killing of Hakija Turajlić. 1810/

1458. Yugoslav President Ćosić condemned the killing of Hakija Turajlić. 1811/

10. 10/1/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city experienced a lull in the fighting. Sporadic firing was heard in the city overnight. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that two people were killed and six wounded on this day. 1812/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1459. The city experienced a lull in fighting as international mediators prepared for talks in Geneva. Only sporadic firing was heard in the city overnight. 1813/

(b) International reported events

1460. In Geneva, leaders of three warring factions met for another round of peace talks, but no progress was reported. The Bosnian Serb side apologized publicly at the talks for the killing of Turajlić by a Serbian soldier. 1814/

11. 11/1/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There was stepped-up arms fire and shelling in the city, with heavy shelling beginning in the morning. UNPROFOR reported more than 1300 incoming shells in the city. 1815/ UNPROFOR reported that during the past week the city was quiet for the most part, with a low level of mortar/artillery shelling, which increased slightly towards the end of the week. It was also noted that BiH forces launched attacks on several areas outside of the city. The main areas concerned were in the northern part of Sarajevo: Rajlovac, Žuč Mountain, Vogošća and Vasin Han. Ilidža, Butmir and Lukavica also received some shelling. It was also reported that during the week, BiH forces attacked Serb positions on Vogošća and Žuč Mountain, where they had gained 300-600 metres of ground. BiH forces also attacked Ilijaš from Visoko and Breza, but were repulsed by Serbs who kept Visoko under heavy artillery fire over two days. Serbs were also attacked in Hadžići from Mount Igman during 6-7 January. UNPROFOR commented that in spite of a concentration of troops on Mt. Igman, no specific movements or activities had been detected in Butmir, Sokolovići or Hrasnica, which could indicate any immediate action against the city. UNPROFOR stated that it thought that the Serbs did not believe that the BiH forces had the strength to capture Ilidža. 1816/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Parliament building; the Vrbanja bridge; the national museum; buildings overlooking the Miljacka river. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one person killed and 26 wounded on this day. 1817/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1461. There were reports of stepped-up arms fire and shelling in the centre of the city. Firing was reported at the Parliament building, the Vrbanja bridge, the national museum and buildings overlooking the Miljacka river dividing Serb and Muslim lines. Heavy firing in the city began in the early morning. Three or four artillery rounds per minute, a high rate for recent weeks, could be heard from the city centre, accompanied by mortar and machine-gun fire. 1818/

(b) Local reported events

1462. UNPROFOR reported that during the last week the number of people attempting to cross the airport during the night continued to be very high (over 300 increasing to 600 at the end of the week). UNPROFOR commented that the reason for this could be found in the low levels of shelling at the airport and also on the poor living conditions in the city after four weeks without water or electricity. 1819/

(c) International reported events

1463. Serbian President Milošević made his first appearance at the peace talks in Geneva. 1820/ The talks resumed after Serbs apologized for the assassination of BiH's Deputy Prime Minister. 1821/

12. 12/1/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There were reports of increased small-arms fire and shelling in the centre of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The city centre. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that four people were killed and 50 wounded on this day. 1822/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1464. There were reports of increased small-arms fire and shelling in the centre of the city. 1823/ Fighting was active in Hrasno and in the Vrbanja bridge area behind the old parliament building, just west of the city centre. 1824/

(b) International reported events

1465. According to Tanjug, the co-chairmen met with Radovan Karadžić and members of the Yugoslav delegation at the Geneva Hotel 'Berg' in the morning and announced that they were no longer optimistic regarding the outcome of negotiations. 1825/

1466. According to Serbian press reports, after a two hour meeting late in the afternoon with the co-chairmen, Ćosić, Milošević, Bulatović and Karadžić, the Yugoslav delegation issued the following statement:

> "Proceeding from the interests of the Serbian people for a peaceful solution to the crisis in Bosnia-Hercegovina, at the insistence of Presidents Ćosić, Milošević and Bulatović, based primarily on the fact that the proposed principles guarantee full equality to the Serbian people, as well as the consensus of the three peoples of Bosnia-Hercegovina . . . . Radovan Karadžić decided to agree with the proposed constitutional principles, provided that the Assembly of the Serbian Republic approves them within seven days". 1826/

1467. Observers speculated that Serbian President Milošević and Yugoslav President Ćosić pressured Karadžić into acceptance. There were still disagreements over the plan's boundaries. Many in the West believed Karadžić's acceptance was only a tactical move designed to stave off Western attacks while Serb forces acquired more territory. 1827/

13. 13/1/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Anti-aircraft guns fired into the Old Town district throughout the night and shelling continued in Hrasno to the west. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Old Town; Hrasno. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The city's crisis centre said that four people were killed and 54 wounded in the city in the past 24 hours. 1828/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that eight people were killed and 48 wounded on this day. 1829/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1468. Sarajevo radio said that anti-aircraft guns fired into the historic Old Town throughout the night and it reported continued shelling of the western suburb of Hrasno. 1830/

(b) Local reported events

1469. Bosnian Serb leaders were due back home to try to win approval for their acceptance of an international peace plan, but there was little sign of a let-up in fighting in BiH. 1831/

14. 14/1/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy tank and mortar fire hit the centre of the city, with the firing heaviest around midnight, as Serbs celebrated the Orthodox New Year. There was continuous small-arms, machine-gun, mortar and tank fire reported. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The city centre; the area between the Parliament tower in the city centre and the Hrasno area; the residential area near the Parliament building (Six mortar rounds between 3:20 a.m. and 5:00 a.m.); Hrasno and Hrasno Brdo (overnight); the Old Town (sporadically and in the afternoon) and Dobrinja (sporadically); a market close to the Sarajevo market close to the residence of French General Phillipe Morillon. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Description of Damage: A woman was killed when a shell exploded at a market close to the Sarajevo residence of French General Phillipe Morillon. The Koševo Hospital admitted 22 casualties wounded by the shelling. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Four people were reported wounded by snipers in a residential district west of the Old Town. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: One six year-old girl was brought to the Koševo Hospital in the evening with shrapnel wounds, and died thereafter. A woman was killed when a shell exploded at a market close to the Sarajevo residence of French General Phillipe Morillon. The Koševo Hospital admitted 22 casualties wounded by the shelling. Four people were reported wounded by snipers in a residential district west of the Old Town and the Old Town itself came under artillery fire in the late afternoon. 1832/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that four people were killed, and 40 were wounded on this day. 1833/ Source(s): United Press International; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1470. Heavy tank and mortar fire hit the centre of the city with the firing heaviest around midnight as Serbs celebrated the Orthodox New Year. Residents said on Thursday that there was continuous small-arms, machine-gun, mortar and tank fire between the destroyed Parliament tower in the centre of the city and the neighbourhood of Hrasno, about two kilometres west along the Miljacka river. BiH government forces and Serbs faced each other across narrow city streets in the area and several Serb tanks were stationed in Grbavica, a neighbourhood between the Parliament tower and Hrasno. Heavy mortar and machine-gun fire poured into the area behind the tower, where the Vrbana bridge crossed the river. Sporadic shooting continued throughout the night and machine-gun and small-arms fire were still audible at dawn. 1834/

1471. Radio Sarajevo said that six mortar rounds fell on the residential area around the Parliament building between 3:20 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. It reported shelling on Hrasno and Hrasno Brdo overnight, and said the Old Town and Dobrinja were shelled sporadically. 1835/

1472. One six year-old girl was brought to the Koševo Hospital in the evening with shrapnel wounds, and died thereafter. A woman was killed when a shell exploded at a market close to the Sarajevo residence of French General Phillipe Morillon. The Koševo Hospital admitted 22 casualties wounded by the shelling. Four people were reported wounded by snipers in a residential district west of the Old Town and the Old Town itself came under artillery fire in the late afternoon. 1836/

(b) International reported events

1473. The EC foreign ministers issued Bosnian Serbs a six-day ultimatum. Either they accept the Vance-Owen Plan, said Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, or they would suffer complete economic and diplomatic isolation. 1837/

15. 15/1/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shells hit a crowd queuing for spring water outside a brewery, the Koševo Hospital and the area near the Presidency building. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: A wall, about five yards above a crowd queuing for spring water outside a city brewery; the Koševo Hospital Complex; the area near the Presidency building in the city centre. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: A single artillery shell killed seven people and wounded 18 as 300 people queued for spring water outside a city brewery. An artillery shell struck at about 1:45 p.m., into a wall about five yards above the crowd, releasing shrapnel. As the dead and wounded from the brewery attack were being carried into the Koševo emergency room, an artillery shell hit the clinic and destroyed several rooms. One woman was reported killed and four others injured in the morning when an artillery shell landed near the Presidency building in the city centre. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: A single artillery shell killed seven people and wounded 18 as they queued for spring water outside a city brewery; one woman was reported killed and four others injured in the morning when an artillery shell landed near the Presidency building in the city centre. 1838/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that nine people were killed and 35 wounded on this day. 1839/ Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1474. A single artillery shell killed seven people and wounded 18 as they queued for spring water outside a brewery. Police and witnesses said that some 300 people were waiting behind the city brewery to fill containers from a natural spring amid a more than month-long disruption of the municipal water system. A Serbian artillery shell blasted at about 1:45 p.m., into a wall about five yards above the crowd, releasing shrapnel. With most males of military age serving in the BiH army, the vast majority of people who usually waited to collect water at distribution points were women and the elderly. 1840/

1475. Among those struck were an entire family. Asim Lačević and his wife were killed instantly. Their eight year-old son Berin was in critical condition with head and leg injuries, and their daughter Dalila received a serious chest wound. It was reported that lines of people, sometimes several hundred long, formed day and night as the spring-fed brewery, long closed for beer production, was the city's most popular spot for drawing water. 1841/

1476. As the dead and wounded from the brewery attack were being carried into the Koševo emergency room, an artillery shell hit the clinic and destroyed several rooms. There were no casualties in the attack. 1842/

(b) Local reported events

1477. Electricity was briefly reconnected in some areas of the city in the evening, but failed again after several hours. Municipal officials said they expected power to be restored some time on Saturday. It was reported that the city had been without electricity for more than a month. 1843/

16. 16/1/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city witnessed sporadic shellfire. UN monitors said that 54 artillery, 50 mortar and five tank shells landed on Serb-controlled positions around the city compared to 51 artillery, 174 mortar and 13 tanks shells landing on parts of the city controlled by the BiH government. 1844/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The Sarajevo airport. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: The Sarajevo airport was shelled from BiH positions in Hrasnica, injuring three French UNPROFOR soldiers. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Ministry of Public Health reported that 14 people were killed and 44 wounded on this day. 1845/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1478. Sarajevo airport was closed for just over 30 minutes because of fighting between Serbian and BiH forces on the road linking the facility with downtown Sarajevo. The road and the airport were reopened at about 3:30 p.m. The incident came several hours after French Health Minister Bernard Couchner arrived on a visit to review conditions in the city. 1846/

1479. UNPROFOR reported that the airport was shelled from the BiH positions in Hrasnica. Three French UNPROFOR soldiers were slightly injured. 1847/

1480. Sarajevo witnessed sporadic shellfire and small-arms exchanges. One man was reported killed and six people wounded in a single shell explosion in the Muslim-dominated Old Town. 1848/

(b) Local reported events

1481. Electricity and water were restored to some parts of the city. Engineers were scheduled to examine the city's main water pumping station in Bacevo to the west of Sarajevo. 1849/

1482. French Health Minister Bernard Couchner arrived on a visit to review conditions in the city. 1850/

17. 17/1/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that during the past week there was a moderate level of shelling in the city, but in general, it was higher than the week before. Shelling was particularly high on 11 January with more than 1,300 incoming rounds reported. The number of people attempting to cross the airport was over 300 on most nights. UNPROFOR noted that BiH forces seemed to be employing a new tactic to help them cross the runway, i.e., as the APCs moved in to stop the detected individuals, they completely surrounded the vehicles, allowing others to cross during the confusion. UNPROFOR commented that the number of people attempting to cross the airport seemed to be related to the level of military activity in the city and particularly the airport. The level of shelling rose to some 1300 incoming rounds on 11 January and remained at over 300 through the week. In relation to this, UNPROFOR noted that the number of people attempting to cross the airport at the end of the weekend was over 500, which decreased to some 300 during the past week. 1851/ Sarajevo radio reported the shelling of the edge of the Old Town during the night and anti-aircraft machine-gun fire in the city centre. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The edge of the Old Town (in the evening); the city centre. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that three people were killed and 25 wounded on this day. 1852/ It also reported: 8,155 people killed, missing, or dead from cold or hunger; 47,573 wounded; and 14,285 heavily wounded in Sarajevo to date. 1853/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1483. Sarajevo Radio reported the shelling of the edge of the Old Town during the night and anti-aircraft machine-gun fire in the central city area. Machine-gun and small-arms fire was heard from Hrasno and Grbavica districts, where BiH government and Serb forces had been squared off. 1854/

(b) Local reported events

1484. Electricity came back on for some parts of the city and some telephone exchanges began to function after six weeks of work by UN and local repair crews, who were often under fire trying to fix substations and power lines. 1855/

1485. Sixteen UN sponsored aid flights were reported to have arrived at the city's airport during the day. 1856/

18. 18/1/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A "relative lull" in the fighting was reported in the city as fighting continued elsewhere in the Republic. 1857/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 18 wounded. No deaths were reported on this day. 1858/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1486. A "relative lull" in the fighting was reported in the city as fighting continued elsewhere in the Republic. 1859/

19. 19/1/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic shelling of Sarajevo was reported while violence was reported elsewhere in the Republic. 1860/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that a monitoring officer had been shot by a sniper, resulting in minor injuries. Sniper fire also damaged a French 1861/ battalion truck near the airport. 1862/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one person killed and 16 wounded on this day. 1863/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1487. Sporadic shelling of Sarajevo was reported while violence was reported elsewhere in the Republic. 1864/

(b) Local reported events

1488. The Bosnian-Serb leadership met in Pale to vote whether to accept the principles of the Vance-Owen Plan. 1865/

1489. Electricity and water were reported to have been gradually returning to the city, with water queues starting to vanish in the western districts. 1866/

(c) International reported events

1490. The annual US State Department Human Rights Report described "ethnic cleansing" that "dwarfs anything seen in Europe since Nazi times". It said that Muslim and Croat atrocities "pale in comparison" to those committed by Serbs, and it estimated that 25,000 people had died and 1.5 million (including half of the Muslim population) had become refugees as a result of the war in BiH. 1867/

20. 20/1/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four people killed and 27 wounded on this day. 1868/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1491. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1492. Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen, the co-chairmen of the UN-EC sponsored peace talks in Geneva paid a one-day visit to the city to broker a truce agreement between the BiH President Alija Izetbegović and senior Croatian ministers.

1493. The Bosnian Serb parliament endorsed a set of constitutional principles for the future arrangements in BiH as proposed at the Geneva negotiations. At the session in Pale, at approximately 2:00, 55 deputies voted for the Geneva proposals, 15 voted against, and there was one abstention. 1869/

1494. Kemal Muftić, an adviser to BiH President Izetbegović, doubted that the Bosnian Serb Assembly's approval would translate into peace, because that would mean "the rejection of everything they have done . . . and they have committed a lot of atrocities in the name of a concept they are now rejecting". 1870/

21. 21/1/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN military observers said that they saw 157 shells fall on Muslim positions around the city, compared with eight falling on Serb sites. 1871/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja; Vogošća; Stup. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four killed and 22 wounded on this day. 1872/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1495. During the evening, machine-gun fire was reported on the edge of the Old Town, along with machine-gun fire and mortar bombs in the suburbs of Dobrinja near the airport and Vogošća, north-west of the city. Shelling was reported somewhat heavier in Stup, to the west of the city. 1873/

(b) Local reported events

1496. The World Health Organization announced that some 60 per cent of the housing in Sarajevo had been either damaged or destroyed in the war thus far. 1874/

22. 22/1/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy shelling of the Old Town area was reported in the morning as BiH forces were reported to have launched an artillery and infantry attack on Serb army positions on the road between Sarajevo and Pale. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: the Old Town (morning); Serb positions on the road between Sarajevo and Pale; Hrasno. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported as intensifying in parts of the city other than the Old Town section. 1875/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one person killed and nine wounded on this day. 1876/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1497. Tanjug news agency said that BiH fighters launched an artillery and infantry attack on Serb army positions on the road between Sarajevo and the Bosnian Serb headquarters at Pale. 1877/

1498. Radio Sarajevo reported heavy morning shelling of the old centre of the city.

(b) International reported events

1499. US Secretary of State Christopher stated that he doubted that the international mediation effort to end the fighting in BiH would succeed, because the atrocities had been "so horrible" and because the Bosnian Serbs had such a poor track record for keeping promises. 1878/

23. 23/1/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After an upsurge of fire in the southern suburbs on Friday evening, especially around Hrasno, it was quiet overnight, followed by intermittent light arms fire in the Hrasno-Grbavica sector. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Hrasno (overnight); the Hrasno-Grbavica sector (early morning). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Ministry of Public Health reported one person killed and 20 wounded on this day. 1879/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1500. After an upsurge of fire in the southern suburbs on Friday evening, especially around Hrasno, it was quiet overnight over most of the city. It was reported that only two shells hit Hrasno during the night, but early morning brought intermittent light arms fire in the Hrasno-Grbavica sector. 1880/

(b) International reported events

1501. The third round of the summit meeting on the peace plan was held. 1881/

24. 24/1/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There was continuous overnight shelling of Dobrinja and anti-aircraft gunfire on the edge of the Old Town. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja (overnight); the edges of the Old Town; the area west of the city centre. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH health officials said that four people were killed and 27 were injured in Sarajevo in the 24 hour period ending at 10:00 a.m. 1882/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported: 8170 killed, missing, or dead from cold or hunger; 47,712 wounded; and 14,380 heavily wounded to date. 1883/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1502. There was continuous overnight shelling in the western suburb of Dobrinja. Anti-aircraft guns were reported to be firing on the edges of the Old Town, as well as small-arms fire in Hrasno, the BiH controlled suburb to the south-west. The morning began with occasional shots and explosions to the west of the city centre. 1884/

(b) International reported events

1503. International mediators in Geneva admitted that current fighting in Croatia had hindered progress in the peace talks, but said that Yugoslav President Ćosić and Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić had promised not to interfere. Serbian President Milošević commented on the recent Croat attack, assailing: "masters of war" for "trying now, when peace is reachable, to burn a new war". The sharpest disagreements at the talks surrounded the three proposed provinces in eastern BiH along the Serbia-BiH border. 1885/

25. 25/1/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR monitors observed that no rounds hit Serb-controlled areas, while 37 fell in parts of Sarajevo defended by the BiH Army. 1886/ UNPROFOR reported that during the past week, the level of shelling had decreased. The areas of concentrated shelling were; Butmir, Ilidža, Kasindolska, Nedžarići, Dobrinja, Kotorac and the airport. Some shelling was also reported at Koševo, Brajkova, Bistrik, the Presidency, Maršal Tito Barracks and Hrasno. 1887/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The area near the UNHCR warehouse in New Sarajevo; the Old Town area; the area near the Parliament building; the "backroad" behind housing blocks and warehouses. Source(s): Press Association.

Description of Damage: A shell explosion near the UNHCR warehouse in Sarajevo killed four people and injured several others; at 10:08 a.m. an 82 millimetre mortar shell landed on the "back road", a route twisting through housing blocks and warehouses from the centre of the city. Source(s): Press Association.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported five people killed and 23 wounded on this day. 1888/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1504. Serbian forces fired artillery, tank and anti-aircraft fire into the city during the morning. A shell explosion near the UN High Commission for Refugees warehouse in New Sarajevo killed four people and injured several others. One person was killed and another wounded in the Muslim-dominated Old Town. UN monitors reported exchanges of heavy machine-gun fire between Muslim and Serb forces. 1889/

1505. In the morning, a shell was reported to have landed near the city's Parliament building before daybreak. 1890/

1506. The day was described as clear and sunny, and at 10:00 a.m. despite the shelling, people walked through the streets to equip their children for schools that were to open for the first time since April. At 10:08 a.m. an 82 millimetre mortar shell landed on the "back road", a route twisting through housing blocks and warehouses from the centre of the city (the route was reportedly preferable to "snipers alley"). 1891/

(b) International reported events

1507. BiH President Izetbegović said that the peace talks had made no headway and that he might withdraw if there was no progress in the coming days. He told a news conference that the five-month-old talks had "betrayed" the principle of refusing to legitimize gains made by the ethnic cleansing campaign waged by Bosnian Serbs. "We are remaining at the negotiations as long as we see the conference may help calm the situation in BiH and we can achieve the aims we are talking about", he said. 1892/

1508. Progress was reported to have been made in Geneva on the Vance-Owen boundary disputes. Croats and Muslims claimed that they had agreed on the central region's borders north-west of Sarajevo. BiH President Izetbegović reportedly made a concession by renouncing his state's claims to a corridor running along the edges of the Republic to the north, south-east and south-west. 1893/

26. 26/1/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city passed a quiet night before shelling began around the edge of the Old Town at dawn and two detonations were heard in the Hrasno area. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The edge of the Old Town (dawn); the Hrasno area. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported six killed and 31 wounded on this day. 1894/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1509. The city passed a quiet night before shelling began around the edge of the Old Town at dawn and two detonations were heard in the Hrasno area. 1895/

(b) International reported events

1510. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali stated that a recent Croatian offensive had placed "the entire peace process in the region in jeopardy". He threatened to pull the UN's peacekeepers out of the region. Croat forces continued to attempt to recover land around Zadar. 1896/

27. 27/1/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that between 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday and noon Wednesday, 161 shells had fallen on government-controlled areas of the city, activity UNPROFOR described as "slightly heavier than normal". 1897/ Later on Wednesday the shelling intensified into some of the heaviest in weeks. UN officials said that some 1,000 shells fell on government-controlled areas of the city in the 24 hours up to midnight on Wednesday, with around 100 shells falling on Serb areas. 1898/ In a subsequent report, UNPROFOR reported that it observed some 1,500 incoming rounds, some of them falling around the airport, where a UNHCR representative was severely injured. Other shelling was reported over the eastern part of the city. 1899/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: A bridge located 200 metres from UNPROFOR headquarters; Dobrinja; Novi Grad; Novo Sarajevo; Mojmilo; Čengić Vila; Hrasno; Hrasno Brdo; Vogošća; the airport area. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: One 120 millimetre mortar round fired from Rajlovac landed by a bridge 200 metres from UNPROFOR headquarters, killing four people and injuring several others waiting outside the headquarters. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Four people were killed and several others injured in the shelling of the area outside UNPROFOR headquarters; two dead and four injured were brought to the Koševo Hospital after being caught in a heavy artillery attack; the city's two main hospitals reported treating at least 51 people for wounds. Doctors said that a number of those victims were children. 1900/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four killed and 53 wounded on this day. 1901/ Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1511. After what was described by UNPROFOR as one of the calmest days of the war, Serbian artillery units fired into the city, with one 120 millimetre mortar round fired from the north-west Serb suburb Rajlovac landing by a bridge just 200 metres from UNPROFOR Headquarters, killing four people and injuring several others as they waited outside the city's UN headquarters. Serb artillery fire hit at random across the city. According to officials, the heaviest fire was directed against the residential neighbourhood of Dobrinja on the western edge of the city. Journalists said that two dead and four wounded were also brought to the Koševo Hospital after being caught in a heavy artillery attack. 1902/

1512. The bombardment began at dawn when artillery, tanks and multiple-rocket launchers hit the New Town areas of Novi Grad and Novo Sarajevo. Explosions could still be held in western Sarajevo in the early afternoon. Sarajevo radio reported heavy bombardment in the districts of Dobrinja, Mojmilo, Čengić

Vila, Hrasno, Hrasno Brdo and Vogošća starting early in the morning. 1903/

(b) International reported events

1513. The BiH Government said in Geneva that Sarajevo came under the "heaviest attack in the last four months" on Wednesday, and that "[i]f these attacks continue the delegation will have to consider leaving the Geneva conference". 1904/

28. 28/1/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 24 killed and 108 wounded on this day. 1905/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1514. No incidents reported.

29. 29/1/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo experienced a quiet night, with shelling resuming at dawn in the Old Town area and continuing throughout the day in several areas. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Old Town area of the city; other unidentified areas; an unidentified hospital. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: One shell was reported to have hit an unidentified hospital and passed through several walls before landing in a ward without exploding. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported five killed and 25 wounded on this day. 1906/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1515. The city was reported to have enjoyed a quiet night, with shelling resuming at dawn in the Old Town area and continuing throughout the day in several areas. One shell was reported to have hit a hospital and passed through several walls before landing in a ward without exploding. 1907/

(b) Local reported events

1516. Agence France Presse reported that more than 500 civilians were buried at the football ground at Sarajevo where bleachers were once located, overlooking some 350 soldiers buried on the playing field. 1908/

(c) International reported events

1517. Peace conference co-chairmen Vance and Owen proposed that an interim, nine member council (with three representatives from each of the three main sides) rule BiH until free elections could be held. The group would assume control as soon as all three sides signed the Vance-Owen Plan and the Sarajevo Government would be set up along similar lines. BiH officials were reportedly unreceptive to this plan. 1909/

30. 30/1/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported in the Stari Grad area, near the Presidency building, the Koševo Hospital and the Ilidža area. A number of civilian casualties were reported. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times; Helsinki Watch; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Targets Hit: The Stari Grad area; the area near the Presidency building; the Koševo Hospital; the Ilidža area. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times; Helsinki Watch.

Description of Damage: Two people were killed and 47 wounded in shelling which was particularly fierce in the Stari Grad area; at least six people were killed and 20 wounded in a major explosion near the Presidency building (all but two of these victims were civilian passers-by); Dr. Vladimir Belinki was decapitated when he was struck by a 40 millimetre anti-aircraft shell at the Koševo Hospital; two Bosnian Serb journalists were killed in a BiH artillery attack on Ilidža. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times; Helsinki Watch.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Two people were killed and 47 wounded in shelling which was particularly fierce in the Stari Grad area; at least six people were killed and 20 wounded in a major explosion near the Presidency building (all but two of these victims were civilian passers-by); Dr. Vladimir Belinki was decapitated when he was struck by a 40 millimetre anti-aircraft shell at the Koševo Hospital; two Bosnian Serb journalists were killed in a BiH artillery attack on Ilidža. Twenty people were reported killed and 30 wounded in heavy shelling. 1910/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported eight killed and 48 wounded on this day. 1911/ Source(s): Reuters; New York Times; Helsinki Watch; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1518. Sarajevo radio reported that Saturday was "another hard and bloody day" for Sarajevo. Two people were killed and 47 wounded in shelling which was particularly fierce in the Stari Grad area, it said. 1912/

1519. One of the worst explosions hit near the Presidency, an old Austro-Hungarian building housing government offices. At least six people were killed and 20 wounded, all but two of them civilian passers-by. Five of the wounded were reported as undergoing leg amputations. Others taken to Koševo Hospital had severe wounds to the head and body. 1913/

1520. Serbian forces shelled the city of Sarajevo, hitting civilian targets. Dr. Vladimir Belinki, a 58 year-old opthamology surgeon, was decapitated when he was struck by a 40 millimetre anti-aircraft shell fired from a Serbian battery on a nearby hill as he stepped out of an operating room at the Koševo Hospital into an unused room to inspect a leaking water pipe. 1914/

1521. Two Bosnian-Serb journalists, Miloš Vulović and Živko Filipović were killed in a Muslim artillery attack on the Sarajevo suburb of Ilidža, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said. 1915/

(b) Local reported events

1522. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić told Reuters TV: "We are ready to hand over the city of Sarajevo to the United Nations as we have already handed over the airport of Sarajevo".

(c) International reported events

1523. It was reported that at a plenary session of the peace conference, Boban signed the entire three part package, Karadžić signed the Constitutional Principles and the Military package, while Izetbegović signed the Constitutional Principles and agreed to hold talks with UNPROFOR. 1916/

31. 31/1/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: An intense artillery barrage was reported in the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: At least three people were killed by shelling and sniper fire, raising the weekend death toll to more than 20. 1917/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: At least three people were killed by shelling and sniper fire, raising the weekend death toll to more than 20. 1918/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 25 killed and 105 wounded on this day. 1919/ The BiH Health Ministry also reported that: 8,247 were killed, missing, or dead from cold or hunger, (of which 1,237 were children); 48,105 were wounded (of which 12,305 were children); and 2,189 heavily wounded (of which 2,189 were children). 1920/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1524. The New York Times reported that throughout the week BiH forces had been probing the Serbs' siege lines on Trebević mountain to the south; at Poljine and Žuč, overlooking the city centre from the north; and at Rajlovac, a district on the north-west where BiH forces set fire to a Serbian stronghold in an unused railway yard earlier in the week. Serbian forces, commanding most of the high ground were reported to have responded to attacks on their heavy-gun emplacements with intensive shelling of the city, without evident regard for targets. 1921/

1525. An intense artillery barrage was reported in the city. 1922/

(b) Local reported events

1526. In its monthly operational report, UNPROFOR reported that during January everybody in Sarajevo was waiting to hear the results of the Geneva conference, so there were no important changes in the general situation in Sarajevo. According to UNPROFOR, the most important event was the assassination of the BiH Deputy Prime Minister. A "yellow alert" had been promulgated for two days after the incident, but there was no heavy reaction from the BiH side. With regard to utilities, UNPROFOR reported: 1) gas pressure was high enough to provide energy to citizens; 2) the total water supply was up to 40 per cent of the needs; and 3) the electricity situation had improved since the beginning of the month, but remained critical. UNPROFOR reported the total number of people attempting to cross the airport at 10,989. 1923/

(c) International reported events

1527. BiH President Alija Izetbegović told reporters that he would stay away from talks at the United Nations in New York intended to step up pressure on Serbs, Croats and Bosnian Muslims. "I am not going to go there. There is no reason for me to do it", he said upon his return to Sarajevo from peace negotiations in Geneva. His decision appeared to negate statements by international peace mediator Lord Owen, who said he was confident that a peace deal was very near. 1924/

K. February 1993

1. 1/2/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was reported quieter with sporadic artillery and sniper fire. UNPROFOR reported that during the past week the level of shelling and military activity throughout Sarajevo was quite low with less than 100 observed incoming rounds on some days. There was a significant increase of shelling on 27 January with about 1,500 observed incoming rounds, some of them falling around the airport, where a UNHCR representative was badly injured and required medical evacuation. Most of the shelling was concentrated around the airport and surrounding area and over the eastern part of the city. UNPROFOR commented that this was apparently due to a Serb national holiday celebrating an historical character responsible for the unification of BiH. 1925/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sporadic sniper fire was reported in the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 10 killed and 55 wounded on this day. 1926/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1528. Sarajevo was quieter, with sporadic artillery and sniper fire reported after a weekend of heavy shelling. 1927/

(b) Local reported events

1529. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that the Serbs had agreed to open corridors for humanitarian aid from Belgrade to Sarajevo, and Zagreb to Travnik, Tanjug reported. 1928/

1530. UNPROFOR reported that during the past week the number of people attempting to cross the airport reached approximately 400 on most nights, a little higher than the previous week. The number of observed vehicle movements on Mt. Igman continued to be around 40, which seemed to represent activity similar to the previous reporting period. 1929/

(c) International reported events

1531. With the reported collapse of the peace talks, EC foreign ministers discussed tightening sanctions. However, British Foreign Secretary Hurd said, "The Community is drawing up a range of possible sanctions, but I don't think anybody is talking about trying to apply them". Owen emphasized the need for pressure, not action, stating that "nothing should be done at the moment". 1930/

1532. After meeting with Vance and Owen at the UN, US Secretary of State Christopher questioned the "feasibility" and "practicality" of the Vance-Owen Plan. At a press conference he said "we've been supportive of the process in the hope that both the parties would come into agreement on the process. That's as far as I'm prepared to go . . . ." 1931/

2. 2/2/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city reportedly experienced a generally quiet day. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: An 18 story residential tower in Grbavica; an unidentified funeral procession attended by some 300 people. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: The top five floors of an 18 story residential tower were reported ablaze in Grbavica; an unidentified funeral procession attended by some 30 people was shelled, killing one and wounding 20 others. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Firefighters were unable to reach an 18 story residential tower ablaze in Grbavica because of sniper fire. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: An unidentified funeral procession attended by some 30 people was shelled, killing one and wounding 20 others. The BiH Ministry of Public Health reported one killed and 28 wounded on this day. 1932/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1533. The city enjoyed a generally quiet day after heavy shelling over the weekend when it was hit by more than 500 shells. 1933/

1534. The top five floors of an 18 story residential tower were reported ablaze in the city's Serb-held district of Grbavica. Fire-fighters were unable to get to the building quickly because of sniping. 1934/

1535. The worst attack came when Serb gunners shelled a funeral procession attended by some 300 people. Local reporters said that one person was killed and 20 were wounded, 13 seriously. 1935/

(b) International reported events

1536. Vance and Owen implored the US to outline its stance and its policy on BiH. Owen also encouraged President Clinton "to add credibility to the peace settlement by having some Americans on the ground". The negotiating duo refuted claims that talks had broken down and described the parties as "very close" to an accord. 1936/

1537. EC ministers said that they would refrain from launching more sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro for fear that such a move would endanger the Vance-Owen peace process. 1937/

1538. Representatives of Britain and France stated that they were opposed to lifting the arms embargo. 1938/

1539. Despite BiH Government objections, the US supplied Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić with a visa so that he could attend peace talks in New York. The visa only permitted movement within 10 blocks of the UN 1939/

3. 3/2/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting in the day picked up after a brief mid-day lull. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Bosnian Muslim authorities said that eight people were killed (including Željo Ružičić, a Croatian radio correspondent), and 34 were wounded in Sarajevo in the last 24 hours. 1940/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1540. Fighting in the city picked up after a brief mid-day lull during which visiting Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo met with BiH President Alija

Izetbegović. 1941/

(b) Local reported events

1541. Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo met with BiH President Alija Izetbegović during the mid-day. 1942/

1542. A meeting of the BiH Presidency and representatives of parliamentary parties confirmed that Silajdžić would represent BiH in the upcoming session of the UN Security Council. 1943/

(c) International reported events

1543. Despite three days of pressure from Vance and Owen, the United States still shied away from endorsing the Vance-Owen Plan. White House Communications Director George Stephanopoulos stated that: "the President continues to support a diplomatic solution. He does not specifically embrace or reject the Vance Plan". 1944/

4. 4/2/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that for the second night in a row, a Serb sniper killed a Bosnian trying to slip across the Sarajevo airport runway. It was also reported that a French foreign legionnaire at the airport was wounded in the right hand by a sniper's bullet. 1945/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 23 wounded on this day. 1946/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1544. UNPROFOR reported that for the second night in a row, a Serb sniper killed a Bosnian trying to slip across the Sarajevo airport runway. It was also reported that a French foreign legionnaire at the airport was wounded in the right hand by a sniper's bullet. 1947/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 23 wounded on this day. 1948/

(b) Local reported events

1545. UNPROFOR reported that the number of people caught while trying to cross the airport, by troops using night-vision binoculars and armoured personnel carriers equipped with search lights, rose over the past few months. The number of attempted crossing were: 3,843 in November, 6,717 in December, 10,989 in January and 1,500 in the first three days of February. 1949/

1546. BiH President Izetbegović called for air-strikes, a "more speedy way" to end the conflict than the peace process in New York. "Regardless of what the Security Council does", he said, "we will not accept the plan" because "it implies that genocide can be carried out and awarded". 1950/

1547. Responding to the US decision to restrict Radovan Karadžić's movements in New York, Bosnian Serbs reportedly denied US journalists access to Serb-controlled territory in BiH. 1951/

(c) International reported events

1548. Lord Owen stated that he believed that the Vance-Owen plan was the only option for the West. "I know the world, the Western world, the United States, Europe--for right or wrong--are not going to intervene", he said, "They're not going to do it and therefore we've got to get a settlement". 1952/

1549. In contrast, Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić encouraged the US to endorse the plan, stating, "this plan is not perfect, but we don't have anything better". Sending ground troops, he said, would bring "another Vietnam". 1953/

5. 5/2/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy shelling was reported. Artillery fire was reported in the Hrasno district and other areas. Source(s): Reuters; see also Reuters report on 6/2/93.

Targets Hit: The area near a small hospital in the Hrasnica area; the Hrasno district; Dobrinja; Novo Sarajevo; the city centre; Ilidža; Ilijaš; Grbavica. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported to have kept Sarajevo residents scurrying along freezing streets. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: SRNA reported that four people were killed and 24 wounded in the shelling of Serb districts. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported eight killed and 35 wounded on this day. 1954/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1550. UN troops were reported to have evacuated children from a small hospital near Sarajevo airport in Hrasnica, when the area came under mortar fire. 1955/

1551. Sniper fire was reported to have kept Sarajevo residents scurrying along freezing streets and random artillery rounds were reported to have smashed into the Hrasno district. 1956/

1552. Bosnian Serbs shelled the Sarajevo districts of Dobrinja, Novo Sarajevo and central parts of the town, Radio Sarajevo said. However, the Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA counter-charged that Muslim shelling of Serb-held districts of Ilidža, Ilijaš and Grbavica killed four people (including a child), and wounded 24. 1957/

(c) International reported events

1553. At UN headquarters in New York, mediators Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen began separate talks with each warring faction in hopes of making progress before informal Security Council consultations on Monday. 1958/

1554. Top US national security officials spent over two hours discussing US options in BiH. President Clinton refused to endorse the Vance-Owen Plan and opted for a new diplomatic initiative instead of military action. Clinton said that he "applauds" the UN-EC effort but was "reluctant to impose an agreement on the parties to which they do not agree". The Administration reportedly planned to pressure the Serb side to offer more land to the BiH Government. 1959/

6. 6/2/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city suffered only one outbreak of shelling overnight after being shelled heavily on Friday. UNPROFOR reported some artillery, mortar, heavy machine-gun and small-arms fire in areas near the airport but said that the city had generally been quiet. UN observers, who count about a third of the shell fire, counted 447 shells of all types and 131 fired by the BiH army. 1960/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Hospitals and the morgue reported two dead and 18 wounded. 1961/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four killed and 18 wounded. 1962/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1555. Sarajevo suffered only one outbreak of grenade blasts overnight after being shelled heavily on Friday. 1963/

(b) Local reported events

1556. Serbian forces announced a unilateral cease-fire to start on the following day at 9:00 a.m., with talks to take place at 11:00 a.m. This was accepted by the BiH Government. 1964/

1557. Relief flights to Sarajevo were suspended indefinitely after a German transport aeroplane was struck in the propeller by anti-aircraft fire. A crewman was injured in the incident, which caused the German aeroplane to return to Zagreb, Croatia. It was unclear who fired on the aeroplane as it was airborne outside of Zagreb. 1965/

(c) International reported events

1558. Speaking from a military conference in Germany, US Secretary of Defense Aspin refuted press claims that President Clinton had ruled out military intervention. 1966/

7. 7/2/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A group of people standing in line for water were hit by a mortar bomb in the Gazin Han area. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: A water line in the Gazin Han area. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Three people were killed and five others wounded when a mortar bomb hit a group waiting for water in the Gazin Han area. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Crisis Centre said that four people were killed and 23 wounded in Sarajevo in the past 24 hours. Those figures included the people hit while waiting for water. 1967/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one killed and 17 wounded for the day. 1968/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported, to date: 8,281 killed, missing or dead from cold, or hunger (of which 1,248 were children); 48,315 wounded (of which 12,357 were children); and 14,748 heavily wounded (of which 2,221 were children). 1969/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1559. Two women and a child were killed and five people were wounded when a mortar bomb hit a group waiting for water in the Gazin Han area. The mortar was fired from positions held by Serbs in the hills overlooking the city, according to Radio Sarajevo. Another person was wounded nearby by a second mortar bomb. 1970/

(b) International reported events

1560. NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner said that force might be necessary to "remain credible" and to reinvigorate the peace process. 1971/

8. 8/2/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as relatively quiet. However, certain sections were hit by sporadic mortar, machine-gun and anti-aircraft fire. UNPROFOR reported that during the last week, shell-fire had been concentrated in the western (airport) area of the city and on the eastern Old Town. The most serious infantry fighting had been in Nedžarići and Dobrinja coupled with fighting over the rail yards at Rajlovac. BiH had reportedly built up forces on the Žuč to control the north and west area of the city limits. The Serb forces had responded with a build-up of tanks and artillery. UNPROFOR noted that BiH appeared to want to control movement in the direction of Vogošća and Visoko. Infantry were also reported active in Čolina Kapa and Batanja, which was estimated to be an attempt to control road communications between Lukavica and the areas north of the city. The Serbs had shelled Grdonj and Koševo hospitals periodically. UNPROFOR reported that front lines had not been altered significantly. UN movements into the city had been hampered on several occasions by protesting Serb women and check points wishing to take parts of the loads from UNHCR vehicles. 1972/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Novi Grad (noon); Novo Sarajevo; Vojničko Polje; Stari Grad; Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1561. Although relatively quiet, Sarajevo was hit by sporadic mortar, machine-gun and anti-aircraft fire. 1973/ At noon, the Novi Grad (New Town) area was reported as being under heavy bombardments with mortar fire striking at least two other suburbs. 1974/ BiH radio said the situation in Sarajevo was rapidly becoming worse as Serbs started shelling the areas of Novo Sarajevo, Vojničko Polje, Stari Grad and Dobrinja. 1975/

(b) Local reported events

1562. International relief flights to Sarajevo resumed after being halted for two days after a German aeroplane was hit with anti-aircraft fire. Reports said that four flights landed in the morning, with a total of 14 due during the day. The flights, ferrying supplies of food and medicine to Sarajevo, were coming from the Croatian port of Split and from US air bases in Germany. 1976/

1563. Sarajevo marked its ninth anniversary of hosting the Winter Olympics. 1977/

(c) International reported events

1564. Mediators Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen briefed the UN Security Council on their peace plan for BiH. But the plan suffered a setback when Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić told the Belgrade-based Tanjug news agency that he would not accept a map which divided BiH into 10 semi-autonomous provinces along ethnic lines. 1978/

9. 9/2/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Artillery duels and small-arms fire continued in Sarajevo. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Hrasno (two shells in the morning); Marin Dvor residential district near the Parliament and Holiday Inn; the Novo Sarajevo district (three shells); the Dobrinja district (several shells). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: British reports put the number of Bosnian Muslims who had died in and around Sarajevo since November 1992 at 2,000 to 3,000. 1979/ Source(s): Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

1565. According to Sarajevo Radio, two artillery shells hit the Hrasno district in the morning and Muslim forces returned a single round. Random shelling hit the city during the night, including the residential district of Marijin Dvor, close to Parliament and the Holiday Inn. Three shells landed in the Novo Sarajevo district. There was also small-arms fire during the night in the Novo Sarajevo district. Several shells were fired into the Dobrinja district. 1980/

1566. Artillery duels and small-arms fire continued in the Drina River Basin, Sarajevo and a dozen other areas of BiH despite an order by the BiH Army's Chief of Staff, Sefer Halilovic, for an end to offensive operations to allow for repairs to electricity and water lines. International aid flights from Zagreb to Sarajevo were scheduled to resume on Wednesday 1981/

(c) International reported events

1567. At the United Nations in New York, mediators Cyrus Vance and David Owen briefed the Security Council on their efforts to bring peace to BiH. Diplomats said their peace plan, negotiated with the three warring factions since September, had little chance of further progress until the new Clinton administration in Washington announced its own policy on BiH. The Vance-Owen plan also suffered a setback yesterday when Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić rejected the map accompanying the plan. 1982/

1568. The Clinton Administration reversed US policy by declaring its willingness (once all three sides accepted the Vance-Owen Plan) to put US troops on the ground as peacekeepers. On ABC News a senior official said that "no decisions on committing such forces and no commitments" have been made. However, he conceded that there had been a "general discussion of the need for enforcement of an agreement and a US willingness to participate in such enforcement". 1983/

10. 10/2/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported quiet during the morning despite sniper fire in the centre and Novo Sarajevo suburb. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: The city was reported quiet during the morning despite sniper fire reported in the centre and Novo Sarajevo suburb. 1984/ Another report said that Sarajevo was quiet except for sniper fire reported in the centre and a northern district. 1985/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1569. The city was reported quiet during the morning with sniper fire reported in the centre and Novo Sarajevo suburb. 1986/ Another report said that Sarajevo was quiet except for sniper fire reported in the centre and a northern district. 1987/

(b) Local reported events

1570. UN mediators met with Serb and Muslim representatives for a second day, at the airport which was being used by relief flights to bring in food and medicine, in a bid to broker a cease-fire while electricity and water service repairs were carried out around the city. 1988/

(c) International reported events

1571. In New York, Lord Owen met with the Ambassadors of Canada, New Zealand, Belgium and Venezuela. He later held talks with the US Secretary of State, and the head of UN Peace-keeping Operations, Marak Goulding. 1989/

1572. The United States entered the international attempt to halt the bloodshed in the Balkans by naming Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew as special envoy to help broker a truce. Secretary of State Warren Christopher outlined a US initiative that included tougher sanctions against Serbia but stopped short of immediate US military participation, saying that American troops would only be used to enforce a peace accord. 1990/

1573. US Secretary of State Christopher condemned Serbian "ethnic cleansing" as "mass murders, systematic beatings, the rapes of Muslims and others, prolonged shelling of innocents in Sarajevo and elsewhere, forced displacement of entire villages, [and] inhumane treatment of prisoners in detention camps". 1991/

11. 11/2/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city suffered one of its heaviest days of fighting in several weeks with Serb gunners shelling the Old Town area with heavy artillery. Shelling was also reported near the airport. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Old Town area; an UNPROFOR armoured personnel carrier at the airport; the airport. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Four French soldiers were injured when a mortar directly hit their armoured personnel carrier at the Sarajevo airport. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: An unidentified American freelance photographer working for Reuters was shot in the foot by a sniper as he drove west on the airport road, known locally as "snipers' alley". 1992/ The airport also was reported to have received heavy sniper fire since early in the morning. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Four French soldiers were injured when a mortar directly hit their armoured personnel carrier at Sarajevo airport. The BiH Crisis Centre said that in the past 24 hours, 10 people had been killed in Sarajevo. 1993/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1574. UN relief flights from Zagreb to Sarajevo were temporarily suspended in mid-afternoon because of heavy shelling at the airport, according to the UNHCR spokesman Peter Kessler. 1994/

1575. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali protested the launching today of a Muslim counter-offensive of shelling in a Sarajevo suburb. 1995/ Two French UN soldiers were wounded and UN humanitarian aid flights were suspended. New attacks on the Serb area of Ilidža, near the city's airport, erupted after Secretary of State Christopher appealed to all sides on Wednesday to stop their heavy-weapons fire. 1996/

1576. Sarajevo suffered one of its heaviest days of fighting in several weeks. Serb gunners hit the city's Old Town with heavy artillery. Muslims and Croats fought back with mortars, grenades and small-arms fire. The wave of fighting took place hours after the new Clinton administration in the United States threw its support behind the UN-European Community peace plan and said that it would help enforce any agreement with military strength. 1997/

1577. Four French soldiers were injured when a mortar shell hit their armoured vehicle at Sarajevo airport. A Reuters reporter saw the shell hitting the armoured personnel carrier at 1:00 p.m. and an ambulance taking away the members of UNPROFOR. The airport had sustained heavy mortar, small-arms and sniper fire since early in the morning. The four were members of a French paratroop battalion protecting the airport which included two companies drawn from a Legion unit. A French army official said that two of the wounded soldiers were in serious condition and that one had already lost an arm. In accordance with Legion practices of shielding their mens' identities, the army gave no personal information about the four or their nationalities. 1998/

(b) Local reported events

1578. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali protested the launching today of a Muslim counter-offensive of shelling in a Sarajevo suburb. 1999/

1579. To dramatize the plight of the Muslims in eastern BiH, the government announced today that it would prevent the UN distribution of humanitarian aid in Sarajevo, until relief supplies reached the eastern region of BiH. 2000/

(c) International reported events

1580. Lord Owen held talks with Radovan Karadžić and the Greek special envoy. 2001/

1581. Mr. Vance met with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Ilija Djukić, while Lord Owen briefed EC Ambassadors. The co-chairmen also held bilateral meetings with Karadžić and Papoulias, Under-Secretary in the Greek Foreign Ministry. 2002/

1582. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić and his delegation left New York for home and agreed to return, if necessary, for further negotiations. 2003/

1583. A US human rights group brought a case against Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić before the New York federal district court. It charged him with ordering the rape of Muslim women. 2004/

12. 12/2/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: BiH forces attempting to break the siege of the city renewed an offensive at the western end of the city where commanders sought to punch through Serbian lines. Infantry attacks by BiH forces prompted heavy shelling of civilian districts of the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Unnamed civilian districts of the city; the airport area. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: While unloading relief trucks, five UN soldiers were struck by fragments from a mortar barrage which hit the Sarajevo airport. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: While unloading relief trucks, five UN soldiers serving with the UN peace-keeping force, were struck by fragments from a mortar barrage that hit the Sarajevo airport. 2005/ At least 20 people were reported killed or wounded on this day. 2006/ Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

1584. BiH forces attempting to break the siege of Sarajevo renewed a probing offensive at the western end of the city, where BiH commanders sought to punch through Serbian lines towards BiH-held territory to the north and west. Infantry attacks by the BiH forces prompted heavy shelling of civilian districts of the city, with at least 20 people reported killed or wounded. Five UNPROFOR soldiers were struck by fragments from a mortar barrage that hit the Sarajevo airport as they were unloading relief trucks. 2007/

(b) Local reported events

1585. The Sarajevo Government cautiously backed the US effort to help bring an end to the Balkan war, but residents of the besieged capital were disappointed that no military aid was in the offing. 2008/

1586. The United Nations announced that it hoped to begin flying food into Sarajevo from Italy in a few days, replacing Zagreb as a safer main centre for its aid airlift. This announcement followed the 6 February incident when anti-aircraft artillery was launched at a German humanitarian flight. 2009/

(c) International reported events

1587. Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev stated that his country intended to pursue an independent policy in the Balkans. 2010/

1588. In Paris one of four French soldiers wounded in Sarajevo on Thursday died of his injuries, French military officials said today. The latest death brought the number of French military personnel killed in action or accidents in the former Yugoslavia to 12. 2011/

13. 13/2/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There was heavy shelling reported of civilian districts around the airport and UNPROFOR headquarters and fighting during the night in the Muslim quarter of Hrasno. More than 1,500 shell rounds were counted by UNPROFOR. Source(s): New York Times, UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Civilian districts around the airport; UNPROFOR headquarters. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported in Sarajevo. Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1589. There was heavy shelling of civilian districts around Sarajevo airport and UNPROFOR HQ in the city and fighting during the night in the Muslim quarter of Hrasno. Sniping and shelling was reported in Sarajevo. 2012/ UNPROFOR counted more than 1,500 shell rounds fired. 2013/

(b) Local reported events

1590. French General Phillipe Morillon accused BiH troops of deliberately attacking the French Foreign Legion at Sarajevo airport. Morillon said that an investigation of the craters had proved the rounds were fired Thursday from the area of Butmir, a BiH-held suburb beyond the airport. He said he had lodged a strong protest with President Alija Izetbegović who had promised to investigate and charge the commander responsible. The attack came in the midst of a pitched battle between BiH army and Serb troops which included heavy shelling across the airport runway and infantry attacks with several BiH and Serb held suburbs around the airport. The fighting continued on Friday and Saturday, but it was unclear whether either side had gained any ground. 2014/

1591. The boycott of humanitarian aid supplies by BiH's Muslim-led government forced UN peacekeepers to close Sarajevo airport Saturday because there was no more room to store incoming supplies. BiH authorities in Sarajevo had said that they would refuse aid for Sarajevo until UN relief convoys started getting emergency food and medical supplies through to 100,000 starving Muslims trapped by Serb forces in eastern BiH. 2015/

(c) International reported events

1592. US Special Envoy Batholomew reported that his meeting in Moscow with Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev had been "very, very positive". Russian leaders, however, reportedly promised to oppose tighter sanctions against Serbia. They also insisted that peace be attained by negotiation and not by force. 2016/

14. 14/2/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: BiH forces launched a reported artillery and infantry attack against the Ilidža district and Lukavica. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Lukavica. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported to date: 8,327 killed, missing, or dead from cold, or hunger (of which 1,268 were children); 48,557 wounded (of which 12,499 were children); and 14,894 heavily wounded (of which 2,294 were children). 2017/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1593. BiH government forces launched a heavy attack against Serbs in Sarajevo's Ilidža district, near the airport. Tanjug, reported that Muslim forces launched an artillery and infantry assault on the Sarajevo suburb of Lukavica. BiH government continued Sarajevo's UN aid boycott. 2018/

(b) Local reported events

1594. Mr. Jose-Maria Mediluce of Spain flew to Sarajevo to deal with BiH's decision to halt all relief convoys headed for Sarajevo. 2019/

(c) International reported events

1595. The UN countered BiH's refusal to accept relief supplies for Sarajevo by suspending all aid flights into the capital. The UN military command in Sarajevo and UN relief officials in Geneva said there was no point in risking the lives of international air crews to fly in food and medicine if the aid was not going to reach Sarajevo's 380,000 residents. 2020/

15. 15/2/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy shelling was reported in the city, accompanied by heavy fighting in the outlying districts. BiH forces were reported to have maintained artillery fire throughout the day in Ilidža. In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that from the 7 February cease-fire to 11 February shelling decreased within the area of the city. Shelling throughout the week was concentrated in the Butmir, Stup, Stup-Brdo, Nedžarići, Mojmilo, Dobrinja, Ilidža, Lukavica, Rajlovac, Grdonj and Sedrenik areas. UNPROFOR reported that with little success, BiH forces continued their attempt to cut the ring road east of the city to restrict Serb movement. In the Rajlovac area fighting reportedly continued throughout the week. Serb artillery throughout the week sporadically shelled the whole city. The positioning of BiH mortars near the PTT building had continued to attract fire from the Serbs, putting its personnel at risk. On 11 February at 6:15 a.m., the cease-fire was broken by a large amount of mortar and artillery activity when the BiH army started to shell Ilidža from Igman mountain. The Serb forces reacted by shelling the western part of the city. At approximately 1:15 p.m., the BiH forces attacked Ilidža from Stup and Butmir with infantry. The Serbs deployed tanks to the eastern part of the runway. UNPROFOR reported that there were some indications that up to 10 Serb tanks were deployed west of Ilidža to support Serb troops. It was believed that the BiH forces failed to take any ground. During the attack on Ilidža, UNPROFOR reported that the BiH forces deliberately targeted the French Battalion base. One mortar round was fired from Butmir which hit an APC injuring four soldiers, one of whom subsequently died. During the week there had been a relatively large number of "narrow escapes" for UN personnel: The UN checkpoint had been shelled and one UNMO vehicle suffered damage. UNPROFOR reported that it believed that the UN was being deliberately targeted in Sarajevo. 2021/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Unidentified parts of the city; Stup; Azići; Ilidža. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that the Maršal Tito barracks was hit by sniper fire at 11:25 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.. 2022/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: According to Bosnian Serb radio in Pale, BiH forces kept up artillery fire throughout the day on the Serb suburb of Ilidža. Five people, including three civilians were killed and several others were wounded, it said. 2023/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported eight killed and 70 wounded on this day. 2024/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1596. On this day, artillery shells hit Sarajevo, sometimes at the rate of one a minute as Serb tanks and infantry attacked BiH defenders in the strategic western suburbs of Stup and Azići. Stup and Azići were reported to be the last BiH-held suburbs west of the main highway linking Sarajevo with its airport. The towns would give Serb forces complete control of the vital road to the airport. It was speculated that the attacks on Stup and Azići were apparently a response to what UN observers and Serb officials described as a major BiH offensive against the Serb-held town of Ilidža. Ilidža, between the airport and Stup, had come under repeated mortar and infantry attacks from BiH forces. It was reported that if the BiH forces lost the two suburbs, it would be a defeat reminiscent of the Serbs' capture of Oteš, just west of Stup, in December. 2025/

1597. Samir Ladzo, operations officer for BiH's 1st Brigade in Sarajevo said his troops had destroyed one Serb tank in the previous 24 hours. But he said the Serbs were using at least six other tanks along their Stup-Azići front. He said Serb forces had broken through the first line of defence around Azići Sunday night after a BiH unit pulled back under a tank assault. The Serb breakthrough forced the defenders in one sector to withdraw several hundred yards to an inadequate second line where soldiers had been trying tried to dig trenches deeper while under tank, artillery and mortar fire. Ladzo said that one of his men had been killed and three wounded since Sunday night. 2026/

1598. According to Bosnian Serb radio in Pale, BiH forces kept up artillery fire throughout the day on the Serb suburb of Ilidža. Five people, including three civilians, were killed and several others were wounded, it said. 2027/

16. 16/2/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic shelling and shooting was reported in the Old Town. Serb and BiH troops traded small-arms and machine-gun fire in the suburbs of Stup and Azići where there had been reported fighting over the past five days. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Old Town. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that the Maršal Tito barracks was again hit by sniper fire. 2028/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported nine killed and 49 wounded on this day. 2029/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1599. Serb and BiH troops traded small-arms and machine-gun fire in the western suburbs of Stup and Azići where there had been reported fighting over the past five days. 2030/

1600. Sporadic shelling and shooting was reported in the city's Old Town. 2031/

(b) Local reported events

1601. For the fifth day in a row the Muslim-led Sarajevo city council refused to distribute relief food to its citizens. UN officials criticized this decision because it increased the level of suffering. BiH government officials said that the suffering of their own people was the only weapon they had left to jolt the international community into action. 2032/

(c) International reported events

1602. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that he expected the pressure on Serbs during talks in New York to continue. He said that the the Serbian delegation would propose that further talks be held in Geneva rather than New York, where he believed that the Serbian side was not on equal footing. 2033/

17. 17/2/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Battle for Stup and Azići was reported to be in its seventh day as west and central Sarajevo was shelled. The situation was reported as quiet overnight, but fighting picked up in the afternoon. Although Serb radio said that Stup fell on this day, BiH soldiers and ammunition were reportedly rushed through the town to the front throughout the day. Source(s): Press Association; Reuters.

Targets Hit: West and central portions of the city; the Koševo Hospital; the main bakery; the UNPROFOR Bistrik barracks; the UNPROFOR Tito barracks. Source(s): Reuters; Press Association; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Two people were wounded when a shell hit an operating theatre at the Koševo Hospital; five shells were reported to have hit the city's main bakery and there were reports that 1 person was killed. Source(s): Reuters; Press Association; UNPROFOR.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Two people were wounded when a shell hit an operating theatre at the Koševo Hospital; five shells were reported to have hit the city's main bakery and there were reports that one person was killed. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported eight killed and 51 wounded on this day. 2034/ Source(s): Reuters; Press Associationa; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1603. The Battle for Stup and Azići, two Sarajevo suburbs on the western flank of the city's vital airport road, was reported to be in its seventh day. BiH reports said that the situation was quiet overnight, but that heavy fighting picked up during the afternoon. Although Serb radio broadcast that Stup fell on this day, BiH soldiers and ammunition were reported as being rushed through the town to the front throughout the day. Local commanders said the situation in neighbouring Azići was difficult, but they vowed not to surrender the two towns. The BiH defence of Stup and Azići was reported as complicated by the enormous disparity of firepower between BiH forces and Serbs. Drawing upon stores of the former Yugoslav national army, the Serbs utilized tanks, heavy machine-guns and artillery in battle. Although Serb lines were within range of BiH artillery on nearby Igman mountain, the BiH forces had only a few tanks and not much ammunition. It was reported that their defence depended mainly upon fighters using small-arms and home-made anti-armour grenades. 2035/

1604. West and central Sarajevo were shelled and shells hit Sarajevo's Koševo hospital and the main bakery. The hospital said that tow people were wounded when a shell hit an operating theatre at the main hospital. Five shells were reported to have hit the bakery. Sarajevo radio said that one person was killed, but staff members at the plant said they did not know of any deaths. The bakery had stopped producing bread because it had run out of diesel fuel for its electricity generators. The fuel was provided as part of UN aid, but the bakery, along with the rest of Sarajevo, had refused to accept supplies from the UN until aid reached Muslims trapped in eastern BiH. 2036/

1605. UNPROFOR reported that two monitoring observation posts were evacuated after Serb forces threatened to shell them. It was also reported that the Bistrik and Maršal Tito barracks were hit by shells and mortars. 2037/

(b) Local reported events

1606. It was reported that the fighting in and around the city had cut electricity, gas and water mains. With midday temperatures hovering near freezing, General Phillipe Morillon, commander of the UN peacekeepers in BiH, called for a cease-fire so that utilities (which served both sides), could be repaired. The UN forces said that the BiH government and the Serbs had agreed in principle and were trying to work out details of a truce. 2038/

1607. Citing safety concerns, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata said land convoys and airlifts to Sarajevo would be stopped and all UN personnel would be withdrawn with the exception of a skeleton staff. 2039/ BiH President Alija Izetbegović reacted angrily to the suspension of aid to his Republic, accusing the UN of engaging in "blackmail of the rich against the poor". 2040/

(c) International reported events

1608. US officials said that they were considering air-drop relief operations that they hoped would minimize the risks and maximize the effectiveness of aid deliveries. 2041/

18. 18/2/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The BiH army was reported to have attacked Ilidža and UNPROFOR closed the roads in the area as the fighting intensified with artillery barrages and infantry surges. Serb forces were reported to have continued their attack on the western gateway to the city and fighting was reported close to the airport and to the UNPROFOR headquarters. The city was reported to have had a relatively quiet night with occasional shellfire. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Ilidža; the area near the UNPROFOR headquarters; the UNPROFOR French Battalion's vehicles; the Maršal Tito barracks. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: The UNPROFOR French Battalion was hit by two shell rounds which damaged some vehicles. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported seven killed and 77 wounded on this day. 2042/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1609. The BiH army was reported to have attacked the nearby Serb stronghold of Ilidža. UNPROFOR once again closed roads in the area as the fighting intensified with artillery barrages accompanied by infantry surges. Commander Frewer of UNPROFOR said that BiH infantrymen attacked Ilidža in the morning as the army's gunners laid down artillery and mortar fire. 2043/

1610. Serb forces were reported to have continued their attack on the western gateway to the city. Fighting was reported close to the airport and the UNPROFOR headquarters located in the post and telegraph building where a spokesman said that contingency plans had been drawn to protect its personnel. It was reported that shells were coming in so close that personnel in the building, and around it, had to dive for cover. 2044/

1611. UNPROFOR reported that the French Battalion was hit by two rounds, possibly 120 millimetre artillery shells which damaged some vehicles. The Maršal Tito barracks were also hit by several mortar rounds. 2045/

1612. Sarajevo had a relatively quiet night with only reported occasional shells coming from Serb gunners on surrounding mountainsides. 2046/

(b) International reported events

1613. Tanjug reported that the Bosnian Serb delegation to the peace talks, including Radovan Karadžić, would not be going to New York for negotiations. The delegation wrote to the conference co-chairmen asking for the talks to be transferred back to Geneva. 2047/

1614. The Russian Parliament voted unanimously to ask the UN to lift sanctions against Serbia and levy them against Croatia. 2048/

19. 19/2/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Military observers reported 1,074 artillery rounds hitting BiH government positions in and around Sarajevo. Only 15 artillery rounds were observed hitting Serb positions. 2049/ Serb forces were reported as continuing to blast suburbs of key importance for control of the road to the airport. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Unidentified suburbs near the airport; Mt. Igman; BiH government positions in and around Sarajevo. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Snipers were reported active in the Novo Sarajevo district. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported three killed and 28 wounded on this day. 2050/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1615. Serb forces were reported as continuing to blast Sarajevo suburbs of key importance for control of the road to the city's airport. In the city, Sarajevo radio reported that heavy machine-gun exchanges were heard in the area around the Parliament and that snipers were active in the Novo Sarajevo district. 2051/

1616. At 7:00 p.m., UNPROFOR reported a major explosion on Mt. Igman resulting in a shock wave carrying as far as Sarajevo. 2052/

(b) Local reported events

1617. Red Cross officials said that Sarajevo soup kitchens would begin closing at the weekend because they were running out of food supplies. 2053/

(c) International reported events

1618. Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali overruled the UNHCR's Sadako Ogata, and ordered that suspended humanitarian aid be resumed as soon as possible. 2054/

20. 20/2/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Tanjug reported that Serb forces had pushed BiH forces back around the key suburbs of Stup and Azići. The main battle had been for a strategic stretch of open ground at Azići where defenders had attempted to hold trenches guarding the west entrance to the city. BiH soldiers armed with rifles and anti-tank weapons were reported under heavy fire from Serb tanks and anti-aircraft machine-guns flanking the BiH positions on three sides. BiH casualties were reportedly high. Source(s): Reuters; New York

Times.

Targets Hit: The Rajlovac area of the city. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: The BiH army reportedly fired two wire guided anti-tank missiles in the Rajlovac area of the city. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported six killed and 68 wounded on this day. 2055/ Last week, the BiH government said that it had the names of 8,327 people who been killed in Sarajevo or were missing for more than three months, and another 63,451 who had been wounded. Health Ministry information suggested a soaring suicide rate, a near doubling of abortions, and a 50 per cent drop in births. 2056/ Source(s): New York Times; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1619. Tanjug reported Serbs had pushed BiH forces back around the key Sarajevo suburbs of Stup And Azići, which commanded the road to the airport. 2057/

1620. The main battle had been for a strategic stretch of open ground at Azići, on the western end of the city where BiH defenders had attempted to hold trenches guarding the western entrance to the city. BiH soldiers armed with rifles and anti-tank weapons, were reported as heading out in twos and threes toward their trenches which were under heavy fire from Serb tanks and anti-aircraft machine-guns flanking the BiH positions on three sides. Casualties among the BiH forces reportedly ran close to 50 per cent. 2058/

1621. UNPROFOR reported that the BiH army fired two wire guided anti-tank missiles in the Rajlovac area of the city. UNPROFOR also commented that the BiH forces were believed to hold Red Arrow anti-tank missiles. 2059/

(b) Local reported events

1622. UNPROFOR reported that President Izetbegović called for a cease-fire at 6:00 p.m.. 2060/

1623. Sarajevo was once again entirely without main-line electricity and running water as a result of a new round of brutal fighting on hills to the north-west, where the only transmission line still operating was cut last week by mortar shells. 2061/

21. 21/2/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling reportedly intensified near the middle of the day. In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that Serb forces counter-attacked against Stup on 14 February and during six days of fighting had pushed the BiH forces back to their secondary lines of defence within Stup. There was a lull in the battle on 20 February. There were reports that two tanks and up to 20 APCs took part in the attack. The Serbs confirmed that they had two tanks destroyed in the fighting in Stup. During the attack, Serb artillery engaged the western end of the city. It was also believed that Serb forces may have manoeuvred up to 20 tanks in the Ilidža area. There were conflicting reports that these were M84s but more likely T55s. The BiH forces attacked Rajlovac and Vogošća during the week but with little or no success. Supporting fire for the BiH forces came from Visoko and from Mount Igman. There were also reports of an attack against Hadžići west of Sarajevo supported by artillery fire from Mount Igman. UNPROFOR commented that the attacks carried out by BiH forces and the counter-attack by the Serbs was almost identical to the situation during the week of 1 December. 2062/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported five killed and 30 wounded on this day. 2063/ It also reported to date: 8,373 killed, missing, or dead from cold, or hunger (of which 1,273 were children); 48,930 wounded (of which 12,619 were children); and 15,080 heavily wounded (of which 2,354 were children). 2064/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1624. Sarajevo radio said that Serb shelling of the city intensified near the middle of the day and that two women were killed. 2065/

(b) Local reported events

1625. The BiH Government called on the Sarajevo city council today to lift its boycott of humanitarian aid and declared a unilateral cease-fire to facilitate aid shipments. 2066/

1626. In the 11th day of their refusal to accept further UN food shipments until aid was provided to the starving towns in the east, residents of Serb-besieged Sarajevo welcomed a US airdrop proposal as a sign that Washington was finally moving to ease their suffering. 2067/

(c) International reported events

1627. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, issued a statement saying that her agency was resuming full operations in BiH after receiving assurances that the country's warring factions would no longer block aid convoys or distribution. The statement said Ogata had agreed with UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali that operations would restart "as soon as possible, perhaps as early as Monday". 2068/

22. 22/2/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported nine killed and 31 wounded on this day. 2069/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1628. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1629. Momčilo Krajišnik, President of the Assembly, said that a delegation of Bosnian Serbs would attend the next New York round of talks. It was still uncertain, however, whether Radovan Karadžić would head this delegation. 2070/

1630. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić stated that the US potential air-drop operations were not necessary because "there have been hundreds of convoys through Serb territory". UN Commander Morillon insisted that US air-drops were "unnecessary" and would only cause an "explosion". 2071/

(c) International reported events

1631. The UN Security Council unanimously approved Resolution 808, which assigned the Secretary-General the task of preparing a proposal establishing an international war crimes tribunal within 60 days. 2072/

23. 23/2/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: For the past three days fighting in the capital was reported to have been at its lowest level in weeks, with as few as 15 shells per day, compared with more than 1,000 on some days last week. 2073/ In the evening, Serb forces launched an artillery attack on the Old Town area. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Old Town area (evening); an unidentified mosque in the Old Town area. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Reports from the Old Town area said that at least five people were killed and 20 wounded in the day's shelling. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Reports from the Old Town area said that at least five people were killed and 20 wounded in the day's shelling. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one killed and 18 wounded on this day. 2074/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Heath.

Narrative of Events:

1632. Serb forces launched an artillery attack in the evening on Sarajevo's Old Town, with at least five shells hitting a mosque as Muslims gathered for evening prayers at the start of the holy month of Ramadan. Reports from the district said at least five people were killed and 20 wounded. 2075/

(b) Local reported events

1633. The BiH government announced a cease-fire in Sarajevo. 2076/

(c) International reported events

1634. At the White House, UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali approved air-drop operations after receiving assurances that the US would coordinate operations with the UN. He also issued a joint statement with President Clinton calling on the warring factions to return to the peace table for negotiations. 2077/

24. 24/2/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling around Sarajevo was reported to have dropped in intensity following a unilateral cease-fire declared by the BiH government on Saturday. Serb forces were reported to have captured Azići. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The area near the Hadžijska mosque; the areas near several mosques in Sarajevo. Source(s): Washington Post.

Description of Damage: A shell hit the home of Senadin Seta, age 32, at 4:50 p.m., injuring his wife and killing his two year-old daughter. The home was less than 100 yards from Sarajevo's Hadžijska mosque. Source(s): Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four killed and 12 wounded on this day. 2078/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1635. Serb forces were reported to have captured the key western suburb of Azići. A Reuters television crew went into the suburb on Tuesday and found it "completely destroyed". Heavy fighting broke out nearly two weeks ago when the Serbs attacked the western suburbs. There was speculation that with the fall of Azići fighting would be concentrated in Stup, its BiH-held neighbouring suburb. If the Serbs captured Stup the western entrance to Sarajevo would be wide open. The Serb attacks on Azići and Stup followed a BiH government push against the Serb-held stronghold of Ilidža. On some days, more than a thousand shells were reported to have fallen in the contested areas. The Serbs said that they captured Azići without a single soldier killed and only a handful wounded. "We don't want to lose more soldiers, so we decided on a new tactic: we destroy a place before we occupy it", said Svetozar Guzina, deputy commander of the Serb forces in the area. 2079/

1636. A shell hit the home of Senadin Seta, age thirty-two at 4:50 p.m., injuring his wife and killing his two year-old daughter. The Seta family lived less than 100 yards from Sarajevo's Hadžijska mosque. Bombs were reported to have landed near several other mosques at that time. 2080/

1637. Shelling around Sarajevo was reported to have dropped in intensity following a unilateral cease-fire declared by the BiH government on Saturday. This was reported to be the 19th such cease-fire. 2081/

(b) Local reported events

1638. In the evening, Radovan Karadžić said that he would head the Serb delegation at the New York talks and that the co-chairmen had given him strong assurances that the Muslim side would be headed by Izetbegović. 2082/ He said that he would participate in negotiations despite threats to start legal proceedings against him for having ordered the rape of Muslim women. 2083/

1639. A statement by the Yugoslav General Staff described "American interference" as increasingly drastic and unbearable". The statement described air-drops as part of a "ruthless imperial ultimatum". JNA officials said that US aeroplanes would inevitably draw fire and would serve as a convenient pretext for greater Western military intervention. They warned that "appropriate steps" would be taken in response. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić described the plan as a "highly uncalled for, very risky, and dangerous decision". 2084/

(c) International reported events

1640. Russia released an eight-point Balkan peace plan which included measures to tighten the arms embargo and toughen sanctions against Croatia. The initiative was designed to win support from Russian parliamentarians who believed too much blame had been placed on the Serbs. Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said that "it is impossible in this conflict to determine who is right and who is wrong". The plan noted the possibility that a Russian contingent would join the multinational force dispatched. 2085/

25. 25/2/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported to have intensified around Sarajevo, with the UN recording thirty-three rounds fired on Serb-held positions against 148 on BiH-held territory. 2086/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 11 wounded on this day. 2087/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1641. No reported incidents.

(b) International reported events

1642. The peace conference co-chairmen met with Bosnian Croat leader Boban and BiH Prime Minister Akmadžić to discuss implementation of the peace plan. 2088

1643. President Clinton publicly announced upcoming air-drop operations. He said that they were "strictly for humanitarian purposes" and would be carried out "without regard to ethnic or religious affiliation". Bosnian Serb leaders reportedly instructed their troops not to fire on US aircraft. 2089/

26. 26/2/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo had been reported as relatively quiet in the morning, but in the afternoon the city suffered a heavy round of artillery bombardment. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The area near the Presidency (two shells); the vicinity of the Holiday Inn (four shells); the area near a water dispensing supplies to citizens; the Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings. Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: Two shells landed near the Presidency building, setting a building on fire two blocks away, and four shells landed near the Holiday Inn Hotel during a lunchtime attack. Staff at two hospitals said that they received 13 casualties; one shell landed near a water tanker dispensing supplies to citizens. The tanker was holed by shrapnel from the blast. The Klas-Šarko and Velepekara buildings (the city's only providers of essential foodstuffs such as flour and bread) were also shelled, according to a report from the Government of BiH. Since the first attack on 17 May 1992, the buildings had sustained 27 direct hits from 53 projectiles launched against them. Damage inflicted on the buildings, equipment and vehicles had been serious. Seven retail outlets had also been attacked. One employee was killed due to shelling during this period and six were wounded, among them three drivers during a delivery to a retail outlet. 2090/ Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Staff at two hospitals said that they received 13 casualties from the lunchtime attack. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported three killed and 10 wounded on this day. 2091/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1644. Sarajevo had been reported as relatively quiet in the morning with occasional bursts of machine-gun and small-arms fire. 2092/

1645. At least 13 people were wounded when six shells were fired into the city in the first heavy artillery bombardment of Sarajevo in nearly a week. Two shells landed near the Presidency Building, setting a building on fire two blocks away. Four shells landed in the vicinity of the Holiday Inn Hotel used by foreign journalists. One shell landed near a water tanker dispensing supplies to Sarajevo's citizens. In an attempt to fight the fire, residents used buckets to collect water from the leaking tanker, holed by shrapnel from the blast. 2093/

(c) International reported events

1646. BiH President Izetbegović met with US Vice President Gore in the afternoon. Silajdžić was already in the US, and the rest of BiH delegation was expected. Mate Boban, head of the Croatian Delegation and Prime Minister Mile Akmadžić, another member of the BiH delegation, arrived earlier. Akmadžić sent a letter to US Senator Joseph Biden which denied the right of Izetbegović and Silajdžić to represent and speak in the name of all three ethnic communities of BiH. In response, Biden made it clear that he recognized Silajdžić as a representative of BiH and that he believed that Silajdžić had sought help for all ethnic communities. 2094/

27. 27/2/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN observers said that 24 shells landed on Serb held areas of the city and 71 landed on BiH government-controlled territory. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The area near the Presidency building (the street between the Presidency and the International Press Centre); the area near the Holiday Inn (two shells overnight). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: One man was killed and at least three other people were injured when a shell hit near the Presidency building in a street between the Presidency and the International Press Centre. The road was littered with shattered stonework from the Presidency and broken glass. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One man was killed and at least three other people were injured when a shell hit near the Presidency building in a street between the Presidency and the International Press Centre. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported six killed and thirty-one wounded on this day. 2095/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1647. One man was killed and at least three other people, including a young girl, were injured when a shell hit near the Presidency Building. The shell landed in a street between the Presidency and the International Press Centre. The road was littered with shattered stonework from the Presidency and broken glass. Snow and ice were blackened by the blast. Guards inside the Presidency Building said that the man had been killed outright by the blast. A doctor at Koševo hospital said that a young girl and an older couple had been hurt. 2096/

1648. Sarajevo radio said that two shells also fell overnight in the central district near the Holiday Inn Hotel.

(b) Local reported events

1649. Two US aeroplanes dropped one million leaflets over eastern BiH. The leaflets described impending food drops; they warned prospective recipients to take cover; and they implored soldiers not to fire at the aeroplanes. A radio operator in Goražde reported that many of the warning leaflets had landed 20 kilometres from the town. 2097/

(c) International reported events

1650. After meeting with US National Security Advisor Anthony Lake and Vice President Al Gore for well over an hour at the White House, BiH President Izetbegović said that US involvement "will give a new impulse" to negotiations down the road. 2098/

28. 28/2/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported in the Old Town area and in the outskirts of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Old Town area of the city; the outskirts of the city. Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: According to a report from the Government of BiH detailing damage to the Olympic Centre "Skenderija", 300 projectiles were launched against this building since the first attack on 2 May 1992, 149 of the highest calibre. Marko Starčević, a security guard in the building, was killed by shelling during this period. Most of the building (65 per cent to 70 per cent) has been damaged by shelling and the ensuing fires. Damage has been estimated at $8,360,000 US 2099/ Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire in the city outskirts was described as intense at times. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported six killed and 30 wounded on this day. 2100/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported to date: 8,414 killed, missing, or dead from cold, or hunger (of which 1,275 were children); 49,068 wounded (of which 12,703 were children); and 15,149 heavily wounded (of which 2,396 were children). 2101/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1651. Sarajevo radio said that shellfire killed one person and wounded another in the Old Town area of the city. It also said that shells landed in the city's outskirts and sniper fire was intense at times. 2102/

(b) Local reported events

1652. In its monthly operational report, UNPROFOR reported that it observed a significant increase in the number of rounds fired. On 10 February a solution was proposed to establish an agreement on utility repair missions. UNPROFOR characterized this agreement as a failure and noted that 46 repair missions had been planned, thirty-three completed, and 13 canceled (five for safety reasons, eight for technical reasons). With regard to airport crossings, UNPROFOR reported that during the last two weeks of the month (crediting the French Battalion), there were no casualties. UNPROFOR, however, noted an increased number of crossing attempts totalling 12,850. 2103/

L. March 1993

1. 1/3/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was shelled overnight and into the day. UNPROFOR reported in its weekly summary that the BiH unilateral cease-fire at the beginning of the week did not hold, but that there was a marked decrease in shelling, mortaring and shooting. UNPROFOR noted that when the Serbs fired into the city, they used mortars for the majority of the time and not artillery. UNPROFOR reported that the BiH forces carried out a number of small attacks. First they attacked into Ilidža from Butmir and Sokolovac. On 25

February they attacked Azići from Stup. This resulted in an upturn in heavy fire from the Serbs. UNPROFOR reported that information had been received which indicated that the commanders of the 3rd and 4th Battalions which withdrew their forces from Stup in last week's battle, had been executed for withdrawing without orders and contributing to the collapse of the BiH front line. UNPROFOR reported further that it believed that both sides had resupplied their front lines and were preparing for a new offensive. UNPROFOR commented that Sarajevo had been very quiet in comparison to previous weeks. Throughout the week, both sides appeared to have been firing mortars as opposed to heavy artillery, which according to UNPROFOR indicated that they required a resupply of artillery ammunition. 2104/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Stup (early morning); the city centre (three shells); the Old Town area. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 12 killed and thirty-six wounded on this day. 2105/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1653. According to Sarajevo radio, Sarajevo was shelled overnight as three US military cargo aeroplanes dropped emergency supplies into east BiH. The western suburb of Stup was bombarded for 30 minutes in the early hours of the morning. Three shells landed in the city centre and the Old Town area also came under fire. 2106/ UNPROFOR reported continued reinforcement of the Stup area by both sides. Presidency forces launched attacks against Vogošća which were repulsed. Serb pressure was exerted on the area of Grbavica with tank fire and in Koševo by artillery. 2107/

(b) Local reported events

1654. Three Hercules C-130 transport aeroplanes dropped more than 21 tons of relief supplies onto a besieged Muslim enclave north-east of Sarajevo early in the day but a BiH minister said the packages fell into Serb hands. "According to our information, all the packages fell at Cerska into Serb hands", BiH Deputy Prime Minister Zlatko Lagumdžija reported, stating that he had been briefed by UN officials and amateur radio operators in contact with the region. UNHCR officials in Geneva said that the packages were destined for Cerska, north-east of Sarajevo whose 30,000 residents had been isolated and starving for months. The drops were the first of a US operation to provide aid to isolated Muslim, Serb and Croat enclaves in eastern BiH. 2108/

(c) International reported events

1655. The peace conference co-chairmen held bilateral meetings with Karadžić, Izetbegović and Bosnian Croat leader Boban. 2109/

2. 2/3/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Koševo, Alipašino Polje and the Vogošća districts were reportedly shelled. UNPROFOR reported infantry fighting in the area north-east of Koševo. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Washington Post; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The Koševo Hospital; a crowd lining up for water near the television station in the Alipašino Polje district; the Vogošća district. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Washington Post; Reuters.

Description of Damage: An architect named Munira was killed while surveying mortar damage to Koševo Hospital. Eight others were injured. Her husband, Tajib, also an architect, had reportedly mapped 96 direct mortar hits on the hospital and 81 shells that landed near the building. Tajib and others working at the hospital had observed that shelling of the hospital increased around noon, during visiting hours 2110/; a shell killed two people and wounded at least five when it exploded near a crowd lining up for water near the televison station in the Alipašino Polje district; a 12 year-old boy was killed when five mortar shells landed in Vogošća. Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Washington Post; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: An architect named Munira was killed while surveying mortar damage to Koševo Hospital; a shell killed two people and wounded at least five when it exploded near a crowd lining up for water near the televison station in the Alipašino Polje district; a 12 year-old boy was killed when five mortar shells landed in Vogošća. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 10 people killed and 46 wounded on this day. 2111/ Source(s): Helsinki Watch; Washington Post; Reuters; BiH Ministry of Health.

Narrative of Events:

1656. UNPROFOR reported infantry fighting in the area north-east of Koševo. 2112/

1657. An architect named Munira was killed while surveying mortar damage to Koševo Hospital. Eight others were injured. Her husband, Tajib, also an architect, had reportedly mapped 96 direct mortar hits on the hospital and 81 shells that landed near the building. Tajib and others working at the hospital had observed that shelling of the hospital increased around noon, during visiting hours. 2113/

1658. A shell killed two people and wounded at least five when it exploded near a crowd lining up for water in western Sarajevo. The shell exploded near the television station in the Alipašino Polje district. 2114/

1659. A 12 year-old boy was killed when five mortar shells landed on Serb-held districts of Vogošća, just north of Sarajevo. 2115/

(b) Local reported events

1660. US aeroplanes dropped 19 tons of food and a half-ton of medical provisions over Žepa. Secretary of Defense Aspin and Joint Chiefs Chairman Powell termed the operation "successful", but several unnamed sources in the military and the US Government said that only a limited amount of the relief supplies actually reached their targets. 2116/

(c) International reported events

1661. Angry over news of a Serb attack, President Alija Izetbegović entered peace talks for the first time since they moved to New York from Geneva, although he vowed to leave in a few days and let his foreign minister negotiate. "I am going to tell them that while we are talking, while we are negotiating, the Serbians launched a new offensive against the people in east BiH", he said. "The situation is very difficult and for us it's incompatible". Shortly afterward mediators Vance and Owen issued a statement deploring heavy fighting in Cerska and Srebrenica as the peace talks were underway. 2117/

1662. The peace conference co-chairmen met with Izetbegović, BiH Prime Minister Akmadžić and Bosnian Croat leader Boban to discuss Muslim/Croat relations in light of recent fighting. Lord Owen later met with Karadžić. 2118/

1663. Izetbegović stressed that he would not lead the BiH delegation in the talks, but that Silajdžić would. 2119/

3. 3/3/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was mostly quiet in the morning, but occasional small-arms fire overnight in Stup and sporadic shelling in Dobrinja were reported. It said that Serb forces tried unsuccessfully to break through BiH army lines on Trebević. UNPROFOR reported attacks by BiH forces from Dobrinja towards Lukavica. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported seven killed and 41 wounded on this day. 2120/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1664. Sarajevo was reported as mostly quiet in the morning but Sarajevo radio reported occasional small-arms fire overnight in the Muslim-held suburb of Stup and said that there was sporadic Serb shelling of the Dobrinja district. It said that Serb commandos tried unsuccessfully to break through BiH army lines on Trebević mountain to the north-east of the city. 2121/

1665. UNPROFOR reported attacks by BiH forces from Dobrinja towards Lukavica. 2122/

(c) International reported events

1666. In New York the United Nations Security Council announced that it would go into emergency session at 3:30 p.m. to discuss the fighting in eastern BiH where the European Community had accused Serb forces of committing atrocities. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali was reported earlier in the day as saying that he was willing to use UN forces to implement a peace settlement. 2123/

1667. BiH President Izetbegović signed the Military Agreement for peace in BiH. Lord Owen met with British Secretary of State, Douglas Hurd. The peace conference co-chairmen held talks with Karadžić and Boban. 2124/

4. 4/3/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN observers recorded 39 artillery shells, 41 mortar shells, and 26 tank rounds landing on Serb controlled areas of Sarajevo, and 116 artillery shells, 149 mortar shells and 22 tank rounds landing on the BiH controlled areas of the city. 2125/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: A Canadian armoured personnel carrier in Visoko. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Unidentified Serb snipers ambushed and killed Chantal Godinot, a French woman with the Equilibre humanitarian organization and wounded two Polish aid workers who were part of a humanitarian aid convoy leaving Sarajevo. 2126/ UNPROFOR HQ BH COMD APC's were reported to have fired all available "smoke" to provide cover. 2127/ Source(s): United States Government; UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Unidentified Serb snipers ambushed and killed Chantal Godinot, a French woman with the Equilibre humanitarian organization and wounded two Polish aid workers who were part of a humanitarian aid convoy leaving Sarajevo. 2128/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four killed and 24 wounded on this day. 2129/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1668. Canadian armoured personnel carrier was fired upon in Visoko, situated about 12 miles north-west of Sarajevo. 2130/

(c) International reported events

1669. The Security Council asked UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali to send troops or observers into eastern BiH and demanded that the killings of civilians there cease. It warned that "those guilty of crimes against international humanitarian law would be held individually responsible by the world community". The statement asked Boutros-Ghali to take immediate steps to increase the presence of UN peacekeepers in eastern BiH but did not specify what the troops were to do. 2131/

1670. The United Nations announced that the BiH government had signed a military pact outlining a cease-fire and disengagement of forces in a future peace settlement. The agreement by itself would not stop the war in BiH. But spokesman Fred Eckhard said: "It brings us one step closer toward getting a political agreement upon which a cease-fire and cessation of hostilities can be based". 2132/

1671. The peace conference co-chairmen and the UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali met with Radovan Karadžić who continued to refuse to sign the complete

Peace Plan. They later met with Izetbegović, Boban and Churkin. 2133/

5. 5/3/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A decrease in fighting was reported around Sarajevo. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: A 16 truck humanitarian aid convoy organized by Serb, Catholic and Muslim charities (outside the Sarajevo airport area). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: A 16 truck humanitarian aid convoy was destroyed near the area outside the Sarajevo airport when four shells were fired by BiH forces. Four people were wounded. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported three killed and 17 wounded on this day. 2134/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1672. A humanitarian aid convoy was destroyed when shells hit a 16 truck convoy outside the Sarajevo airport injuring four people. General Ratko Mladić, commander of the Serb forces in BiH ordered a ban on such convoys passing through Serb controlled areas until such time as their safety could be guaranteed. UN military observers at the airport later confirmed that the attack had been launched from Muslim positions in the city. "The Muslims opened fire with heavy machine-gun fire and there were at least four mortar rounds", said Dutch Captain Hans Kookij, deputy commander of the military observers in Sarajevo. He said that the convoy, organized by Serb, Catholic and Muslim charities, was not painted white and did not look like UN aid trucks. Firing began after the lead vehicle stalled, bringing the other trucks to a halt on the approach road to the airport. 2135/ Tom Squitieri, a reporter for USA Today was slightly wounded in the attack. 2136/

(b) Local reported events

1673. Despite the apparent decrease in fighting in Sarajevo, its residents faced below zero temperatures without electricity, gas or running water. 2137/

(c) International reported events

1674. At a news conference President Clinton defended the efficacy of US air-drops. He also said "we want to find ways to tighten the embargo and we are moving on that right now, even as we speak". He said that decisions would be announced very shortly". Yet Clinton also supplied three reasons for caution: fear of a quagmire; the need for British and French support; and the "not insignificant difficulty" of preserving warm ties with Russia. 2138/

6. 6/3/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported near the runway at the airport. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The Sarajevo airport runway. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: A French UNPROFOR soldier was hit by shrapnel on the runway at the Sarajevo airport. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one killed and 10 wounded on this day. 2139/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1675. UNPROFOR reported that a French soldier was hit by shrapnel while on the runway at the Sarajevo airport. 2140/

(b) Local reported events

1676. US aeroplanes dropped 27 tons of relief on Srebrenica and Konjević in what appeared to be the most accurate operation to date. 2141/

(c) International reported events

1677. The peace talks were suspended without accord. BiH President Izetbegović returned to Sarajevo, but pledged to rejoin negotiations the next week "with the intention of moving the discussions forward to a successful conclusion". 2142/ Radovan Karadžić stated that the second round of the New York peace negotiations was over and that his delegation was going home without signing BiH's provincial maps. 2143/

7. 7/3/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that the level of activity had abated since the battle of Stup. Both the Serb and BiH forces were reportedly reinforcing and/or consolidating their positions. The level of artillery and mortar fire reportedly increased compared to the prior week, averaging 570 rounds per day. Main concentration areas were: Stup, Dobrinja, Butmir, Koševo, and the city centre. Tank fire incidents also increased, indicating Serb armour presence closer to the line of confrontation. UNPROFOR commented that the consolidation of the line in the Stup area and subsequent offensive action would depend on how quickly Serb armoured forces could be brought forward to influence the battle. Slippery roads had impeded the resupply and reinforcement of both sides, however, and the movement of Serb armour from Pale was directly attributable to their maintenance of the Pale road. Combat activity reportedly continued as both sides initiated local offensives. The scale of forces involved, and resulting casualties were not known. Heavy infantry fighting was reported between Butmir and Ilidža, as well as in Koševo. Serb forces reportedly repulsed an attacked by BiH forces towards Vogošća. The latter was thought likely to relieve pressure on Stup by drawing Serb forces away while attempting to link with reported offensives by BiH forces at Vogošća from the Breza area. 2144/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported three killed and 18 wounded on this day. It also reported to date: 8,454 killed, missing, or dead from cold, or hunger (of which 1,275 were children); 49,260 wounded (of which 12,751 were children); and 15,290 heavily wounded (of which 2,424 were children). 2145/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1678. No reported incidents.

(b) International reported events

1679. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali asserted that if the current peace process did not result in the curtailment of the Bosnian Serb offensive, the UN's member states, especially the US, must prepare to send troops to the region for a "major operation". Secretary of Defense Aspin was unsure whether the US would be willing to send such troops. Boutros-Ghali stated that if the Serbs signed the peace plan and then refused to withdraw "we will have to take the necessary measures". 2146/

8. 8/3/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one killed and 20 wounded on this day. 2147/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1680. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1681. Upon arriving in BiH after the New York talks, President Izetbegović declared, "I don't accept this [Vance-Owen] map, I have never accepted it". Yet BiH UN Ambassador Sacirbey said, "our President is definitely inclined to sign the peace agreement". Vance appealed to the international community to "get more pressure on the Serbs to move". 2148/

1682. A meeting planned between the head of UN forces in BiH and Bosnian Serb and BiH military leaders was canceled after BiH officials described such an encounter as pointless. Sources close to General Phillipe Morillon said that while the scheduled meeting, which had been aimed at securing a cease-fire in eastern BiH, would not take place, the General would travel to Pale to talk with Bosnian Serb military chief Ratko Mladić. BiH Vice President Ejup Ganić commented that there was "no reason" for the meeting proposed by Morillon of the rival military leaders. 2149/

1683. US aeroplanes dropped 46 tons of food and medicine in the eighth air-drop. 2150/

(c) International reported events

1684. EC foreign ministers unveiled a plan to toughen sanctions in several weeks if Bosnian Serbs did not sign the Vance-Owen plan. 2151/

9. 9/3/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported in the western suburbs of Stup, Ilidža and Butmir. The airport was closed three times due to shelling. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Sarajevo airport. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Sarajevo airport was closed three times due to shelling. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four killed and 44 wounded on this day. 2152/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1685. Fighting was reported in Sarajevo, mainly in the western suburbs of Stup, Ilidža and Butmir and the road to the airport, which was closed three times Monday because of shelling. 2153/

(b) Local reported events

1686. UNHCR spokesman Ron Redmond in Geneva said that a total of 232 tons of food and 19 tons of medical supplies had been airdropped in the last nine nights with "increasing success". He said "a fairly sizeable proportion" of the crates were now being found by local residents. 2154/

1687. At the Sarajevo airport UNPROFOR sponsored a prisoner exchange between BiH forces and Serbs. Sixty-four Bosnian Serb prisoners, including four women and seven children, were exchanged for 57 Muslims, including one woman and one child. 2155/

(c) International reported events

1688. Detailing fresh reports of atrocities, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata said in New York that murder, torture, mutilation and rape were continuing in BiH as part of a deliberate policy of "ethnic cleansing". 2156/

1689. British and US representatives on the UN Security Council discussed measures to be taken if the Bosnian Serbs did not sign the Vance-Owen Plan. They proposed that the Council diplomatically and economically isolate the Serbs, enforce the no-fly zone, and possibly lift the arms embargo. Russia and China reportedly promised not to veto the proposal if Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić rejected the Vance-Owen Plan. 2157/

10. 10/3/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There were no reports of shelling during the night. Shelling and sniper fire were reported in the city. Source(s): Reuters; Washington Post; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: In Sarajevo there were no reports of shelling during the night though snipers were active in the morning firing into the centre of the city. 2158/ A few minutes past 4:00 p.m. sniper shots injured a man near the Holiday Inn in downtown Sarajevo. This incident was witnessed by Peter Maas of the Washington Post. 2159/ Source(s): Reuters; Washington Post.

Casualties: It was reported that shelling and sniper fire killed at least four people and wounded 20 in the city, hospital sources said. 2160/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four killed and 12 wounded on this day. 2161/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1690. In Sarajevo there were no reports of shelling during the night though snipers were active in the morning firing into the centre of the city. 2162/ A few minutes past 4:00 p.m. sniper shots injured a man near the Holiday Inn in downtown Sarajevo. This incident was witnessed by Peter Maas of the Washington Post. 2163/

(b) Local reported events

1691. BiH's collective presidency was preparing to meet in Sarajevo for a crucial debate on whether to sign the Vance-Owen peace plan. There was speculation that at the meeting of the BiH leadership, President Alija Izetbegović (who supported the plan dividing BiH into 10 largely autonomous regions) would strive to build consensus among his nine Presidency colleagues. Opposition to the plan, strongest among elements of the BiH army, could coalesce around Vice-President Ejup Ganić, who argued that it rewarded Serb aggression. 2164/

(c) International reported events

1692. NATO officials clashed in Brussels over a US proposal to create a multinational force of 50,000 that would help implement the Vance-Owen Plan. French representatives opposed NATO command, insisting that peacekeepers remained under UN control. 2165/

11. 11/3/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported seven killed and 37 wounded on this day. 2166/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Health.

Narrative of Events:

1693. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1694. In Sarajevo, BiH leaders reported some progress in talks on the Vance-Owen plan. Vice-President Ejup Ganić said that some headway had been made: "We made a step forward", he told reporters. "There is consensus nobody will act to jeopardize the country's legal system . . . We want one constitution, one currency, one legal system". Sources close to the talks said it had been agreed to attempt to convene a session of the BiH parliament Saturday or Sunday to debate the plan. 2167/

(c) International reported events

1695. Serbian President Slobodan Milošević rejected arguments from mediators Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen that he should try to persuade the Bosnian Serb leadership to accept their peace plan. During talks in Paris, Milošević stressed that he had "only limited" input into the conflict in BiH. But Vance and Owen, speaking after a meeting and a dinner with Milošević and French President François Mitterand declared that "great progress" had been made, pointing specifically to a warning delivered by Mitterand to Milošević that Serbia would be the target of harsher international action unless the Bosnian Serbs agreed to the peace plan. Vance said "a small group of very senior people from the Bosnian Serbs" would travel to New York in the next five days "to see if we can make some progress and close the gap between us". 2168/

12. 12/3/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported eight killed and 30 wounded on this day. 2169/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1696. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1697. The BiH Leadership in Sarajevo attempted to convene Parliament to debate the international peace plan for BiH after the 10 member collective Presidency failed to reach final agreement in two days of talks on whether to sign it. 2170/

13. 13/3/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that 98 shells landed on the Serbian controlled area of Sarajevo and 72 shells landed on BiH government controlled areas. 2171/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Sarajevo courthouse. Source(s): United States Government; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Three mortar bombs were fired at the Sarajevo courthouse in which a war crimes trial was being held and one mortar hit the building's roof. Source(s): United States Government; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported three killed and 47 wounded on this day. 2172/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1698. Serbian forces surrounding Sarajevo reportedly launched at least three mortar bombs at the Sarajevo courthouse in which a BiH war crimes trial was being conducted. One mortar struck the building's roof. 2173/

(b) Local reported events

1699. Serb armoured cars and armed soldiers blocked the highway to prevent some 60 BiH Members of Parliament from coming into the city to attend a meeting on the Vance-Owen international peace plan. 2174/

1700. UNPROFOR reported that Serbs put in a temporary check point at the Y junction of Kasindolska street and the road to the PTT building leading from the airport. The check point consisted of two tanks, one APC and 50 men. The check point held five Canadian Cougars for three hours and the convoy from the Presidency was stopped before arriving at the check point to prevent them from going through the check point. The checkpoint was removed within 24 hours. UNPROFOR later commented that the checkpoint may have been a hastily installed to react to Serb intelligence of VIP movement in a similar fashion to when the Serbs fatally shot the BiH Vice President, or it may have also been organized to assert authority over the Canadians who had been patrolling in and out of Sarajevo. 2175/

14. 14/3/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Artillery bombardment continued throughout the day along the front at Visoko, about 12 miles north-west of Sarajevo. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported three killed and 39 wounded on this day. It also reported to date: 8,484 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,288 were children); 49,489 wounded (of which 12,797 were children); and 15,443 heavily wounded (of which 2,450 were children). 2176/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1701. According to Sarajevo radio, artillery bombardment continued throughout the day Sunday along the front at Visoko, about 12 miles north-west of Sarajevo. 2177/

15. 15/3/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that fighting within the city had decreased during the week. The main artillery and mortar fire concentration was in north-east Koševo. Overall there had been a decrease in fire compared to the prior month. Sniper fire within the city from both sides had dramatically increased causing several casualties. The road from the PTT building to the airport and the airport road to Ilidža had been closed due to either shelling or small-arms fire regularly during the week. The Serbs had canceled utility missions during the week and when missions did take place, they were targeted in an effort to stop them. UNPROFOR reported that Serbs continued to shoot persons crossing the airport by night. During the week they killed seven and wounded eight others. The flow of crossings were predominantly from Butmir to Dobrinja. UNPROFOR also reported that the restructuring of the I Sarajevo Corps had continued during the week and would probably be completed by 10 March. UNPROFOR commented that the low level of fighting had coincided with the cease-fire and restructuring of the I Sarajevo Corps, calling into question whether the cease-fire was of political origin, or linked to the restructuring process. UNPROFOR was also of the opinion that the restructured Corps could give BiH a more powerful force with greater command and control and that relationships between I Sarajevo Corps and forces on Mt. Igman had improved. 2178/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: A French aid worker was killed by a sniper. 2179/ Source(s): Washington Post.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 24 wounded. No deaths were reported on this day. 2180/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Health.

Narrative of Events:

1702. A French aid worker was killed by a sniper. 2181/

(c) International reported events

1703. Peace talks on the former Yugoslavia were to resume this week in New York. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić reportedly left his base in Pale, near Sarajevo for the talks, while BiH President Alija Izetbegović was also thought to be on his way. Izetbegović reportedly received the go-ahead on Sunday from other BiH leaders to conditionally accept the Geneva peace plan for BiH. 2182/

16. 16/3/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported in the city, including the area near an emergency hospital. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The area near the visiting Dutch Defence Minister; an unidentified emergency room (two shells in the mid-afternoon).

Description of Damage: A mortar fell about 10 metres from visiting Dutch Defence Minister Relus (ter) Beek, injuring an Egyptian UNPROFOR soldier; two mortar bombs exploded in the forecourt of an unidentified Sarajevo emergency hospital in the mid-afternoon. Source(s): United States Government; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: An unidentified Sarajevo hospital was hit by sniper fire. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: The impact of a shell fired near the visiting Dutch Defence Minister injured an Egyptian UNPROFOR soldier; another shell killed two civilians nearby. 2183/ Sarajevo's three main hospitals: the emergency, French, and Koševo, treated 68 war-wounded, three of whom were reported to have died of injuries. 2184/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported five killed and 20 wounded on this day. 2185/ Source(s): United States Government; Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1704. A Serb mortar fell about 10 metres from visiting Dutch Defence Minister Relus (ter) Beek in Sarajevo. The impact of the shell injured an Egyptian UNPROFOR soldier; another shell killed two civilians nearby. 2186/

1705. A Sarajevo emergency hospital was hit by mortar and sniper fire. Two mortar bombs exploded in the hospital forecourt in the mid-afternoon. The hospital was one that dispensed first-aid to the war-wounded before sending them to one of Sarajevo's main hospitals. 2187/

(b) Local reported events

1706. Croats in the BiH government publicly attacked a decision by the BiH leadership to give President Alija Izetbegović a free hand in peace talks. In a statement released in Zagreb, the Croats said that "decisions taken by the assembly on Sunday are not in line with the fundamental principles of the constitution of Bosnia, having been taken in the absence of representatives of the Croatian people". It said the "organs of the Bosnian state are not empowered to set conditions without the agreement of representatives of the three constituent communities of Bosnia". It also attacked "unfounded declarations" which put the self-declared Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna and the self-styled Serbian Republic of Bosnia, on the same footing, but did not mention names. Over the weekend Izetbegović said the Vance-Owen plan "ensures the survival of BiH, despite the attacks against it", and eliminated the two para-states on its territory: Herceg-Bosna and the Serb republic. BiH Prime Minister Mile Akmadžić, Defence Minister Božo Rajić and Miro Lasić, the Croat representative in the BiH presidency, had never visited Sarajevo during their tenure of office. 2188/

17. 17/3/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb and BiH forces were reportedly linked in fierce fighting near the airport. UNPROFOR spokesman Major Pepe Gallegos said that nearly 500 shells landed in the Muslim-held Butmir district and the Serb-held suburbs of Ilidža and Lukavica. Most of this took place between 4:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m.. 2189/ UNPROFOR spokesman Major Jose Gallegos announced that 962 shells had been fired on Sarajevo, mostly around the President's office. 2190/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Butmir district; Ilidža; Lukavica; the airport; the area near the Presidency. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The local hospital reported five deaths and 21 wounded, but officials said the toll was likely to increase when victims of shelling in the outlying areas of Butmir and Ilidža were included. 2191/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported three killed and 55 wounded on this day. 2192/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1707. Serb and BiH forces were locked in fierce fighting near the Sarajevo airport. UNPROFOR spokesman Major Pepe Gallegos said that nearly 500 shells landed in the Muslim-held Butmir district and the Serb-held suburbs of Ilidža and Lukavica. Most of this took place between 4:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m.. 2193/

1708. In Sarajevo, fighting continued throughout the day, with artillery and other weapons active in all parts of the city, flaring in the morning around the airport. The fighting was reported to have died down around the city after nightfall. 2194/

(b) International reported events

1709. In New York, UN peace talks resumed. 2195/

1710. NATO approved a plan to dispatch over 50,000 peacekeepers to BiH once the three factions signed the Vance-Owen Plan. It was still undecided who would command the force. 2196/

18. 18/3/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serbian forces reportedly launched the heaviest artillery barrage in months against Sarajevo. The attack with artillery shells, mortar bombs and anti-aircraft shells hit the Muslim-held areas of Mojmilo, Čengić Vila, Buča Potok and Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Sarajevo courthouse where war crimes trials were being held (and the vicinity); Mojmilo; Čengić Vila; Buča Potok; Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters; Helsinki Watch; Reuters.

Description of Damage: A shell hit the roof of the Sarajevo courthouse where two Serbs were being tried for war crimes and dozens of other shells were heard in the vicinity. Source(s): Reuters; Helsinki Watch; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: A 15 year-old boy was killed and at least 55 people were wounded in the day's bombardment, medical officials reported, adding that a number of wounded soldiers had not yet reached hospitals because of the fighting. 2197/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported three killed and 38 wounded on this day. 2198/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1711. A shell hit the roof of the Sarajevo courthouse where two Serbs, Borislav Herak and Sretko Damjanovic, were being tried for war crimes. Dozens of other shells were heard exploding in the vicinity. 2199/

1712. The New York Times reported that Serbian forces launched the heaviest artillery barrage in months against Sarajevo. 2200/ The artillery shells, mortar bombs and anti-aircraft cannon shells hit the areas of Mojmilo, Čengić Vila, Buča Potok, and Dobrinja, all Muslim-held residential areas. 2201/

(b) Local reported events

1713. Swedish General Lars-Eric Wahlgren, UNPROFOR Commander for the former Yugoslavia, met with BiH's highest state and military officials during a visit to Sarajevo. He was received in the Presidency building by BiH Presidency members Ejup Ganić, Tatjana Ljuić Mijatović and Mirko Pejanović, General Staff Commander Sefer Halilović, and Deputy Commander of the General Staff of the BiH Army, Jovan Divjak. 2202/

1714. BiH Vice President Ganić reported a "full-scale attack" on Sarajevo and other targets in eastern BiH. The day's assault was reported to be the worst since the new round of shelling began five days ago, and Ganić believed that the Bosnian Serb objective was to force the BiH Government to withdraw from the peace talks in New York. 2203/

(c) International reported events

1715. In New York, BiH President Alija Izetbegović temporarily pulled out of the peace talks, saying he could not be involved as long as the Serbs continued to their attacks in eastern BiH and Sarajevo. 2204/

1716. France reversed its position and joined the US in calling for military enforcement of the no-fly zone. 2205/

19. 19/3/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Artillery and mortar fire resulted in one of the heaviest tolls in a year. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The area near a British aircraft approaching Sarajevo airport. Source(s): United States Submission.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Artillery and mortar fire killed 13 persons and wounded 98 in Sarajevo, resulting in one of the heaviest tolls since the beginning of the war one year ago, hospital sources said here. Most of the wounded were in serious condition, a doctor from one city hospital said. 2206/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 25 killed and 76 wounded on this day. 2207/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1717. An anti-aircraft round fired by Serbian forces passed within 200 metres of a British aircraft as it approached the Sarajevo airport. UNPROFOR subsequently closed the airport to humanitarian aid flights. 2208/

(b) Local reported events

1718. General Lars-Erik Wahlgren, overall commander of the UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia, flew to Sarajevo in an attempt to try to persuade Bosnian Serb military leaders at their headquarters to stop their drive towards Srebrenica. 2209/

1719. UN relief convoys, surrounded by armoured vehicles, reached Srebrenica where they were greeted by droves of civilians. In this, the first delivery since 10 December, the UN provided 68 tons of food and other supplies. UN BiH Commander Morillon oversaw the delivery from Zvornik, where the trucks had been stalled. 2210/

(c) International reported events

1720. The United States State Department announced that the US would double its air-drops over Srebrenica (at the request of the UNHCR). 2211/

20. 20/3/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: An estimated 3,000 shells hit the suburb of Stup. BiH army sources denied that Stup had fallen to Serbian forces. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Stup. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Three major fires were reported burning during a massive Serb artillery assault on Stup. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: In Sarajevo, it was reported by the two main hospitals that five residents, one of whom was an 11 year-old girl, were killed and 62 wounded by Serb artillery bombardment. 2212/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 10 killed and 77 wounded on this day. 2213/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1721. Bosnian Serb gunners pounded the Sarajevo suburb of Stup. Refugees were reportedly fleeing the suburb with personal belongings. "The situation is horrible, there has been shelling all day", said 65 year-old Edhem Nezirović as he walked into Sarajevo from Stup. Three major fires were burning in Stup in the afternoon. 2214/

1722. BiH military sources reported that some 3,000 shells hit the suburb of Stup. But sources from the BiH army denied that Stup (known as the gateway to Sarajevo) had fallen to Serb forces. "Many houses are still burning but the situation began to calm down around 2100 GMT", a BiH army source said, adding that a fresh Serbian assault was expected Sunday night. The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA earlier quoted the commander of the "Sarajevo-Romanija Corps of the Serb Army" as saying his men had taken Stup during a "powerful counter-attack" against troops of the mainly Muslim BiH army. The SRNA report said that the Serbs blew up a BiH army munitions deport in Stup and that BiH troops were retreating towards the city centre in "disorder and panic". 2215/

(b) Local reported events

1723. A UN official in Sarajevo who said that he feared an outbreak of typhus, cited damaged water pipes and contaminated supplies as likely sources of the potentially deadly disease. "We're seriously worried about an outbreak of typhus", said Phil Casey, a consultant to UNICEF. Casey said that ground-water contaminated by raw sewage was threatening to seep into the city's water distribution system. He noted that 12 cases of the hepatitis "A" infection (which closely tracks the outbreak of typhus), had been reported at the city orphanage. Casey said that 97 per cent of the city's water came from a single pumping station in Serb-held territory outside the city. Power for the station was reported to have been frequently interrupted when fighting destroyed electric sub-stations and transmission lines around the city. When the pumping station stopped pushing water, negative pressure was reported to have built up in the mains, sucking ground water into the system through the cracks in the pipes. This problem became exacerbated in the city by a near-total lack of water treatment to improve quality. Casey said that about 60 per cent of the water in the city distribution system was lost before it reached taps because of massive war damage and repair problems. It was also reported that 18 of the city's 50 water repair technicians had been killed while trying to repair cracked or leaking pipes. Casey said that the men regularly worked under artillery and sniper fire without flak jackets or protective helmets. When the water system shut down after a city-wide power failure, as was the case this weekend, residents queued at wells and springs to carry water home. Casey said that as many as 20,000 people a day gathered water from a single well in the city. 2216/

(c) International reported events

1724. In New York, it was announced that the United Nations Security Council reached broad agreement on a resolution allowing NATO aircraft to shoot down any aeroplane violating a no-fly ban over BiH. 2217/

21. 21/3/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Intensified fighting was reported as Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić warned that if the UN Security Council authorized the use of military means to enforce a no-fly zone over BiH, his delegation could pull out of peace talks. Observers around the city counted 2,398 shells hitting the city. Senior UN officers said that with only a handful of observation posts around the city, Serbian forces could be firing as many as two or three shells for every one counted (it was reported that 90 per cent of the shells appeared to be fired by Serbian positions). 2218/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Helsinki Watch; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja; the Old Town (eastern end); Stup; the Sarajevo airport. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Helsinki Watch; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least 30 people were reported injured in Dobrinja. Sarajevo's major trauma clinics and morgue reported 95 people wounded and at least eight dead. Most of the casualties were civilians from Sarajevo's Old Town and Dobrinja districts and soldiers from the embattled suburb of Stup. 2219/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported five killed and 81 wounded on this day. 2220/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1725. The city came under heavy artillery attack in the morning. Serb artillery hit the Old Town area and the residential neighbourhood of Vratnik at dawn. There appeared to be few casualties since the streets were empty when the shelling began. A former school, which had been turned into a refugee centre, was among the buildings hit in Vratnik. 2221/

1726. The BiH government-held neighbourhood of Dobrinja, flanking the airport to the east, came under heavy shell attacks and doctors said that at least 30 people had been wounded there. 2222/

1727. BiH radio early reported a "general offensive" by Serb gunners against the city, notably Stup, and advised all residents to shelter in basements. It reported heavy shelling on the old town, at its eastern end. 2223/

1728. In Stup, artillery guns, mortars, tanks and anti-aircraft cannon resumed shelling at 4:30 a.m.. and increased their firing at daybreak. 2224/ BiH government forces suffered casualties for the fifth day as a result of Serb tank and artillery attacks. Scores of BiH soldiers could be seen headed on foot into Stup at dusk to take up defensive positions. 2225/ Vahid Karavelić, deputy chief of the BiH defence forces in the Sarajevo region said on national radio that Serb forces had failed to gain territory in the offensive. The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA claimed on Saturday that Serb forces had captured Stup. 2226/

1729. Witnesses also reported heavy shelling of the Sarajevo airport, apparently from BiH positions to the west of the runway. A German television correspondent who was at the airport in the morning said that people ran for cover in the terminal building. There were no immediate reports of injuries. UN officials said the road between the airport and Sarajevo had been closed at least once because of the shelling. 2227/

(b) International reported events

1730. Intensified fighting came as Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić warned in a television interview in New York that if the UN Security Council authorized the use of military means to enforce a no-fly zone over BiH his delegation could pull out of peace talks. "I do not know if we can stay at the conference or not. Our assembly could withdraw us from the conference", he said. A resolution authorizing military aeroplanes to enforce the six-month-old no-fly zone over BiH was expected to be voted on Monday. 2228/

1731. UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said in New York that the peace talks were at a dead end. 2229/

22. 22/3/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Reports indicated that bombardment from the surrounding mountains diminished somewhat in the morning compared to Sunday, but intensified during the afternoon. In its weekly summary UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo had been extremely turbulent. Sniper fire had been as high as it was in the last week and Serb commanders threatened to increase shell fire if the level of sniping by BiH forces did not cease. BiH forces carried out an attack against Ilidža from Butmir which resulted in a Serb counter-attack against Butmir from the east. The Serbs drove tanks into the area of Butmir but later in the week withdrew them to Donji Kotorac. UNPROFOR commented that the BiH attack allowed the Serbs the perfect excuse to carry out their attack by enabling them to accuse the BiH forces of being the aggressor. The Serbs also responded by attacking the Rajlovac and Stup areas. They managed to push the troops as far forward as the Stup bridge, but withdrew their men shortly afterwards. According to UNPROFOR, the attack in the Rajlovac area was partly successful. They had taken some ground but probably did not achieve their aim which UNPROFOR assessed to be the high ground dominating the Stup bridge. UNPROFOR was of the opinion that if they had achieved their goal, they could have given fire support to their attack on Stup and the Stup bridge and their secondary minor attacks against Mojmilo from Nedžarići and against Hrasno from Grbavica. The attacks were all supported by high rates of fire from the Serb guns to the east and by support tanks. UNPROFOR commented that they did not know the final front line positions, but that it was likely the Serbs had pushed forward into the Rajlovac area and undoubtedly the BiH forces would want to push them back. Therefore, UNPROFOR expected further fighting in the area. 2230/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: An unidentified school on the western approaches to the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniping was reported in the city. It was reported that a 13 year-old girl was killed. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Eighteen children were wounded and one killed when a shell hit their school. 2231/ Two Sarajevo hospitals reported seven killed and 61 wounded in the day's shelling. A French soldier was flown out of Sarajevo after being shot in the arm. 2232/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 12 killed and 83 wounded on this day. 2233/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1732. According to hospitals, this cloudless spring day drew many Sarajevans outdoors despite heavy shelling and sniping, resulting in the wounding of many, mostly by shrapnel. It was reported that a 13 year-old girl was killed by a sniper and a 10 year-old boy was killed by shrapnel. The bombardment from the surrounding mountains reportedly diminished somewhat in the morning compared with Sunday, and then intensified during the afternoon. 2234/

1733. Peter Kessler, a UNHCR spokesman in Sarajevo said that BiH army tanks were firing from under a bridge in the suburb of Stup and that fighting had closed the airport road. "It sounds like the Battle of the Bulge out there", Kessler said. Correspondents who visited the area said the Serbs appeared to have made advances enabling them to fire directly on the western approaches to the city, making it more difficult to resupply BiH positions. At least three fires were burning along the line of confrontation as Serb forces tried to drive the BiH defenders east across the airport highway. 2235/

1734. A fierce tank battle raged in the western approaches to the city and BiH radio reported that 18 children were wounded and one killed when a shell hit their school. 2236/

(b) Local reported events

1735. UN Commander, Colonel Marcel Valentin, blamed the Serbs for the prior day's shelling on civilians. After nearly 2,400 shells were recorded and eight people were killed on Sunday, Valentin called on the Serbs to account for their shelling of civilian targets. He said that it was "quite obvious" that the Serbs were trying to gain territory before signing a peace agreement being negotiated in New York. 2237/

(c) International reported events

1736. At the Hague, it was announced that BiH had brought a case before the International Court of Justice, accusing the Yugoslav republics of Serbia and Montenegro of genocide and other war crimes. 2238/

23. 23/3/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 11 killed and 96 wounded on this day. 2239/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1737. No reported incidents.

(b) International reported events

1738. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić announced that he was staying in New York for the international peace talks on BiH just hours after it was announced he would leave. Lord David Owen said earlier that Karadžić would be flying home after it became clear that his position was still far apart from BiH's Croats and Muslims. But Karadžić then announced he was not ready to leave and indicated he might go later in the week. "We don't want to leave and be accused that we left the conference", Karadžić told reporters. "We are ready to stay as long as it is necessary to make any kind of progress". 2240/

1739. The peace conference co-chairmen held talks with Izetbegović, Karadžić and Boban. 2241/

1740. Lord Owen stressed that the Security Council must not delay enforcement of the no-fly zone and should push the Bosnian Serbs and Muslims to sign the peace plan. 2242/

1741. For a second time, the Security Council postponed its vote on a resolution enforcing an air ban over BiH because of last-minute revisions to the document suggested by Russia. A new date was expected to be set for Wednesday or Thursday. 2243/

24. 24/3/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Intense Serb shelling was reported on this, the final day of Ramadan. The end of Ramadan, reportedly at 6:20 a.m., was marked by a hail of gunfire from the BiH side. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The area in front of the Bristol Hotel (on the road to the airport). Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: A mortar exploded in front of the Bristol Hotel on the road to the airport, killing three people and wounding five. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One report stated that four people were killed and 14 injured by Serb shelling, (including three people killed and five wounded at the Bristol Hotel). The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 23 wounded on this day. 2244/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1742. Four people were killed and 14 injured by Serb shelling of Sarajevo on the final day of Ramadan. A mortar exploded in front of the Bristol Hotel on the road to the airport, killing three people and wounding five. Serb fire was reportedly intense. The end of Ramadan, at 6:20 a.m, was marked by a hail of gunfire from the BiH side. 2245/

(b) International reported events

1743. The peace conference co-chairmen held separate talks with Izetbegović, Karadžić, and Boban. They later met with Bartholomew and the Macedonian Deputy Prime Minister, Crvenkovski. 2246/

1744. The Security Council for the third day in a row canceled a planned vote to enforce its no-fly zone over BiH at the request of Russia. 2247/

1745. The German Assembly authorized participation in air drop operations. 2248/

25. 25/3/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The French UNPROFOR command post reportedly came under automatic weapons fire from Dobrinja. Cedric Thornberry, deputy head of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia said that shelling in the Sarajevo siege during the first 11 months had been relatively light ("not much more than four an hour") compared to between 1,000 and 2,000 impacts a day over the past week. 2249/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Hospital sources said that two people died and 11 were wounded in Sarajevo. 2250/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported three killed and 20 wounded on this day. 2251/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1746. A French UN command post in the city came under automatic weapons fire and two UN troops were slightly wounded by flying glass. The firing came from the Serb-held district of Dobrinja (the former Olympic village near the airport). 2252/

(b) Local reported events

1747. President Milošević received General Morillon in Belgrade to discuss current issues. He reportedly offered to host General Morillon and General Mladić, as well as representatives of all of the factions, to Belgrade to take part in talks. 2253/

(c) International reported events

1748. In New York, a member of the BiH delegation to the UN sponsored peace talks said that President Alija Izetbegović was prepared to sign the Vance-Owen peace plan, which was drawn up in Geneva but signed only by Croat representatives. For the first time since January all three parties agreed to sit at the same table and were scheduled to meet with mediators Vance and Owen. 2254/

1749. BiH President Izetbegović signed the Vance-Owen maps, the third and final section of the plan. This made the Bosnian Serbs the last hold-outs to the plan. Vance Owen spokesman Fred Eckhard stated that Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić had "reserved his position". 2255/

1750. BiH Vice President Ejup Ganić called on the international community to lift the arms embargo on BiH imposed when it still formed part of Yugoslavia, saying that the move was the only alternative to a military intervention to end Serb aggression. "The international community can halt it, if it has the will", he told a conference in Sarajevo. The only solution to the conflict was "to give arms to the Bosnians or to launch a rapid intervention, though such a move is unlikely". He said that Sarajevo authorities had written to the UN Security Council, to Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali, to Geneva mediators Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, and to the US and Russian envoys urging that the arms embargo be lifted. 2256/

26. 26/3/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 16 wounded on this day. No deaths were reported. 2257/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1751. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1752. General Phillipe Morillon held talks with the military leader of the Bosnian Serbs in a bid to obtain a cease-fire in BiH. The negotiations included: Morillon, General Ratko Mladić, UNPROFOR Commander General Eric-Lars Wahlgren, UN Civilian Affairs chief Cedric Thornberry, UNHCR Special Envoy

Jose Maria Mendiluce, and the second in command of the Bosnian Serb military, Milan Gvero. 2258/

1753. The Bosnian Serbs threatened to fire upon relief aeroplanes if Germans participated in the air-drops. 2259/

(c) International reported events

1754. President Clinton invited BiH President Izetbegović to the White House to join in discussions with German Chancellor Kohl. Clinton said that he would wait several days before Serbian behaviour would force him to "up the ante". EC officials stated that the Serbs would suffer "total isolation" if they did not sign the Vance-Owen plan. 2260/

27. 27/3/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and six wounded on this day. 2261/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1755. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1756. BiH's three warring factions said that they were prepared for a cease-fire to begin at noon on Sunday. The head of the Bosnian Serb Army, General Ratko Mladić, said he would observe the truce and the commander of the UN troops in BiH, General Phillipe Morillon, said Bosnian Muslims and Croats would also comply. Morillon said he had assurances from BiH's Muslim Vice-President, Ejup Ganić and Croat leader Mate Boban. "I have already received agreements from Dr. Ganić in Sarajevo and Mr. Boban for them to give the same directives to their own forces", Morillon said, adding that it could take some time before orders reached field units. The deal was struck after talks in Belgrade attended by Morillon, Mladić and the head of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia, General Lars-Eric Wahlgren. Wahlgren said he would chair a meeting of the chiefs of the three armies at Sarajevo airport on 6 April to discuss how best to stop the fighting. 2262/

1757. The announcement of the cease-fire came as Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić arrived in Belgrade and threatened to pull out of the internationally-mediated peace talks in BiH. Karadžić told reporters: "First they satisfied the Croats, then the Muslims. Now they have to satisfy the Serbs". Karadžić had rejected the UN sponsored plan to split BiH into 10 semi-autonomous regions. The deal had been accepted by BiH's Muslims and Croats. International pressure mounted on the Bosnian Serbs not to hold out against the proposals, as President Clinton said he would give the Serbs a few more days before considering more stringent actions to bring them into line. Karadžić responded: "It doesn't matter. Pressure can only unify the Serbian people". 2263/

1758. Bosnian Serb forces turned back UN relief vehicles from Srebrenica. 2264/

(c) International reported events

1759. The French Air Force became the first to join the US air-drop effort when one of its aeroplanes delivered aid to Goražde. 2265/

28. 28/3/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The area near the Presidency building was shelled five minutes before a cease-fire took effect at noon. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The area near the Presidency building (three shells hit five minutes before noon). Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Five minutes before noon, three shells fell near the Presidency building, killing a woman and injuring four other people. Other reports indicated that three people were killed and five others wounded in this incident. Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Three shells fell near the Presidency building, killing a woman and injuring four other people. Other reports indicated that three people were killed and five others wounded in this incident. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two wounded. It reported no deaths. 2266/ It also reported to date: 8,565 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,304 were children); 50,106 wounded (of which 12,932 were children); and 15,759 heavily wounded (of which 2,519 were children). 2267/ Source(s): Washington Post; New York Times; Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1760. Five minutes before the noontime start of the UN-brokered truce, three shells fell near the Presidency building downtown, killing a woman and injuring four other people, two seriously. 2268/ Other reports on the incident stated that three people were killed and five wounded. 2269/

(b) Local reported events

1761. BiH President Alija Izetbegović said that he and Croatian President Franjo Tudjman had agreed to set up a joint Croat and Muslim army in BiH. Izetbegović also extended slightly his deadline for the Bosnian Serbs to sign a peace plan which the Muslims and the Croats had already accepted. He said that if the Bosnian Serbs did not sign within 10 to 15 days, his own signature would be invalid. On Saturday evening Izetbegović had given a time limit of eight to 10 days. 2270/

1762. The cease-fire agreed to by the military leaders of the warring factions began at noon and appeared to be holding as night fell. The UN commander in

BiH, General Phillipe Morillon, who helped to negotiate the cease-fire, was quoted by Yugoslavia's Tanjug news agency as saying he was pleased with the compliance so far. 2271/

1763. A 20 truck UN convoy reached Srebrenica after 13 days of unsuccessful attempts. It brought over 200 tons of relief supplies. UN BiH Commander Morillon returned to Sarajevo after his two-week stay in Srebrenica. 2272/

29. 29/3/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The cease-fire held for a second day, but heavy gunfire broke out shortly before dusk in the western districts close to the airport. In its weekly summary UNPROFOR reported intense fighting continuing from the previous week. After Sunday, 21 March's record number of reported indirect fire (2,398 rounds), and apparently intensifying combat activity, strong Serb attacks with heavy artillery support continued on 22 March concentrating on Stup, Oteš, Vratnik and Hrasno-Grbavica. UNPROFOR stated that the Serb objective, the Stup Bridge, appeared to be within their grasp. The level of intensity in the fighting dropped dramatically for the remainder of the reporting period commencing 23 March with sporadic indirect fire and continued small-arms fire. The use of anti-aircraft artillery continued to be employed by BiH forces in a direct fire role. The level of indirect fire dropped from the record 2,398 rounds at the end of the previous Sunday to no rounds reported on Friday 26 March. UNPROFOR commented that the forced evacuation of Observation Post P5 restricted their ability to accurately report incoming indirect fire. Nevertheless, the reduced fire and combat activity was evident. UNPROFOR thought it likely that the combatants, particularly the Serbs, had temporarily exhausted themselves and it was also reported that they took heavy casualties, including armoured assets. The deteriorating weather conditions were also seen as contributory. 2273/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1764. The cease-fire held for the second day with only minor violations. 2274/

1765. Heavy gunfire broke out shortly before dusk in the contested western districts of Sarajevo, close to the airport. 2275/

(b) Local reported events

1766. UNPROFOR reported that the average number of people trying to cross the Sarajevo airport each night during the past week was around 500. According to UNPROFOR, this number decreased somewhat on 27 March probably due to the poor weather conditions. 2276/

1767. Croatian Prime Minister Hrvoje Šarinić resigned. Croatian President Tudjman chose the head of the state-owned oil company as his next prime minister. 2277/

(c) International reported events

1768. In Washington, the United States said it would consult its allies about lifting the arms embargo against Bosnian Muslims unless Bosnian Serbs signed a peace accord which the Muslims and Croats had already endorsed. 2278/

1769. Newsweek magazine reported that the White House had asked the Pentagon to step up planning for possible air strikes against Serbian forces to induce Bosnian Serb leaders to accept the peace plan. 2279/

1770. Appearing with the Dutch Foreign Minister, US Secretary of State Christopher stated that he intended to revive discussions on enforcing the no-fly zone. 2280/

1771. Russian Defence Minister Pavel Grachev described Russian troops as "overextended" within the former Soviet Union and thus unable to help enforce the Vance-Owen plan. 2281/

1772. A German Air Force aeroplane joined six US and one French aeroplane in air-drops. 2282/

30. 30/3/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The cease-fire reportedly was still holding, with a number of violations during the day. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Four people were reportedly wounded by sniper fire. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Two people were killed near Sarajevo airport as they tried to head across the town toward Kiseljak, and four others were wounded by Serb sniper-fire, hospital sources said. 2283/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

1773. While the cease-fire held, officials described it as tenuous, with a number of violations reported during the day. 2284/

1774. Two people were killed near Sarajevo airport as they tried to head across the town toward Kiseljak, and four others were wounded by Serb sniper-fire, hospital sources said. 2285/

(b) Local reported events

1775. Because of the cease-fire, thousands of residents emerged from their homes and hiding places to walk through the streets. 2286/

1776. In Sarajevo, two Serb soldiers were sentenced to death by a military tribunal for genocide, including murders and rapes considered part of the Serbs' policy of driving Muslims out of their villages in BiH. The two were Borislav Herak, 22 who confessed to killing 23 people and raping 15 women, and Sretko Damjanović, who pleaded innocent to charges of killing four people and raping two women. 2287/

1777. The Times of London quoted Bosnian Serb leaders as saying that the Vance-Owen plan was not satisfactory because Muslims and Croats received most of BiH's natural and industrial resources. Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Vitaly Churkin reportedly went to Belgrade to meet with Serb officials to support the Vance-Owen plan. 2288/

(c) International reported events

1778. The Clinton Administration refused to sign a Security Council endorsement of the Vance-Owen plan. Britain, France and Spain reportedly expressed disappointment. 2289/

31. 31/3/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: In its monthly operational report, UNPROFOR characterized March as alternating between tense days (at the beginning of the month and between 16 and 22 March) and periods of calm. Tops of registered rounds were reached with 2,400 "all nature impacts" on 21 March and a low of zero impacts on 28 March. UNPROFOR commented that it should be kept in mind that the evacuation of a very well situated observer's post, due to shelling, had considerably decreased its ability to observe activities. UNPROFOR noted that at last a cease-fire seemed to have been respected at the end of the month, but that this was perhaps due to the snow that had submerged Sarajevo. 2290/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1779. No incidents reported.

(b) Local reported events

1780. UNPROFOR reported that decisions to cancel airlifts and difficulties on the roads due to the snow made Sarajevo an isolated city. UNPROFOR reported that 41 utility repair missions had been completed and 12 canceled (eight for safety reasons and four for technical reasons). UNPROFOR also reported 16,000 airport crossing attempts, with a low of 18 attempts on 17-18 March and a high of 1,071 on 27-28 March. 2291/

1781. Vitaly Churkin, Russian representative in the negotiating process on BiH arrived in Pale in the company of Gennadiy Shikin, Russian Ambassador to

Yugoslavia. Immediately upon their arrival, they met with: Radovan Karadžić; the President of the National Assembly, Momčilo Krajišnik; and the Vice President of the Serb Republic, Dr. Nikola Koljević. The main topic of the meeting was the resumption of peace negotiations. 2292/

(c) International reported events

1782. UN Security Council Resolution 816 authorized NATO troops to begin military enforcement of the no-fly zone on 7 April. The resolution did not provide for the bombing of ground targets. Bosnia Serb leader Karadžić threatened to drop out of the negotiations if the no-fly zone was enforced. 2293/

M. April 1993

1. 1/4/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN monitors reported that the Serb-held areas of Sarajevo were hit by three times as many shells as the BiH-controlled sectors of the city. 2294/ UNPROFOR registered 140 shell impacts on the city. 2295/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1783. No reported incidents.

(b) International reported events

1784. Cyrus Vance announced that he would resign as UN mediator in the "most difficult task I have ever seen". Norwegian Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg was selected to replace him on 1 May. 2296/

1785. The British reportedly pledged between 50 and 100 jet fighters for enforcement of the no-fly zone. 2297/

1786. The BiH Government presented its case against Serbia before the International Court of Justice at the Hague. 2298/

2. 2/4/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered 84 shell impacts on the city. 2299/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1787. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1788. The Parliament of the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb Republic met to discuss an international peace plan to divide the country into 10 semiautonomous regions. Legislators of the Serbian Democratic Party voted to reject the plan which the Muslim and the Croats had accepted. 2300/

(c) International Reported Events

1789. The official announcement of Mr. Stoltenberg as successor to Mr. Vance was made. 2301/

3. 3/4/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered 25 shell impacts on the city. 2302/ It was reported that the cease-fire broke down in a number of areas. There was a high level of sniping near the Presidency and high level of machine-gun fire near the airport. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: A high level of sniping was reported near the Presidency building. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1790. Sarajevo radio announced that the cease-fire broke down in a number of areas, with a heavy shell exploding at 8:40 p.m and two more exploding at 9:40 p.m. 2303/ Commander Barry Frewer, the UNPROFOR spokesman, said that there had been a high level of sniping around the Presidency, and a high level of machine-gun fire near the airport settlements. 2304/

(b) Local reported events

1791. The Bosnian Serb Assembly formally voted to reject the Vance-Owen plan (68 to zero), calling for three "ethnically pure" provinces. Though Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić termed the plan "a good basis for agreement", one unidentified assemblyman declared, "We Serbs must militarily defeat our enemies and conquer the territories we need". 2305/

1792. The BiH army delegation today boycotted a UN-sponsored military committee meeting at the Sarajevo airport to discuss the opening of seven corridors within the city to facilitate free movement across battle lines. The city's military command issued a statement stating that the Serbs' intention was to move Serb residents out of Muslim areas to create "monolithic ethnic sectors". It also rejected any "partial solution" short of the complete demilitarization of the city, as called for in the UN peace plan, as well as the lifting of the Serb siege of Sarajevo. 2306/

(c) International reported events

1793. Speaking at the Vancouver Summit, President Clinton promised to press for tougher UN sanctions. A New York Times report stated that nine months of sanctions had effectively crippled the Yugoslav economy, with inflation topping 250 per cent a month; industrial production seeing a decrease of 50 per cent; and 30 per cent of the population unemployed. 2307/

4. 4/4/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo radio reported that over 20 shells fell on New Sarajevo, a high-rise residential district to the west of the old city. 2308/ UNPROFOR registered 48 shell impacts on the city. 2309/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: New Sarajevo; a patch of open ground off of Olympic Avenue in the Mojmilo district. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Three persons were killed by mortar explosions, two of whom were children, who were at the time of the incident playing with about 30 others in a patch of open ground off of Olympic Avenue in the Mojmilo district. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: At least five civilians were killed by sniper fire, including one old man who was hit in the neck. 2310/ Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: A BiH government group calling itself the Medical Crisis Committee put out a weekly bulletin which the Swiss-based International Committee of the Red Cross considered broadly accurate. In its latest report, the BiH committee said that through March nearly 140,000 civilians across BiH were dead or missing in the war, including 8,565 people in Sarajevo. An additional 2,500 BiH soldiers had died in the siege of the BiH capital, BiH authorities said. The BiH committee estimated that 50,000 residents of the city had been wounded, nearly 16,000 of them seriously. 2311/ On this day, at least five civilians were killed by sniper fire, including one old man who was hit in the neck. Three people were killed by mortar explosions, two of whom were children playing with about 30 others in a patch of open ground off of Olympic Avenue in the Mojmilo district when the Serbian shell exploded. 2312/ Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

1794. Sarajevo radio said that over 20 shells fell on New Sarajevo, a high-rise residential district to the west of the old city. 2313/

1795. Three people were killed by mortar explosions, two of whom were children playing with about 30 others in a patch of open ground off Olympic Avenue in the Mojmilo district when the Serbian shell exploded. 2314/

(b) Local reported events

1796. Relief flights to Sarajevo resumed after a two-week hiatus 2315/.

1797. BiH President Izetbegović stated that he would withdraw his signature from the Vance-Owen plan if Srebrenica fell. 2316/

1798. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić refused to dismiss the entire Vance-Owen process, but said that the Bosnian Serb Assembly had ruled out only "the elements of the peace plan which had not been adjusted yet". 2317/

(c) International Reported Events

1799. US Secretary of State Christopher criticized the Bosnian Serbs "for failing to grasp an opportunity for peace", but indicated that Karadžić's comments left "the door open" for further peace talks. He also said that he had discussed further sanctions with Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev. 2318/

5. 5/4/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered 14 shell impacts on the city. 2319/ In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported Sarajevo as "remarkably quiet all week". The lull in combat activity was broken by sporadic shelling, small arms and machine-gun fire. UNPROFOR counted a total of 13 artillery and 41 mortar shells falling on the city and its environs during the reporting period. This represented less than a "normal" day of fire for Sarajevo. Shelling was concentrated on Rajlovac, Dobrinja, Grbavica and Grdonj. Sporadic machine-gun fire was reported throughout the week, mainly concentrated between Dobrinja and the airport settlement. UNPROFOR reported snipers particularly active throughout the week, mainly in Rajlovac, Grbavica and Dobrinja. An average of 644 attempts were made to cross the airport between Dobrinja and Butmir each evening. Sniper fire killed four and wounded 14 persons, according to UNPROFOR. UNPROFOR commented that this was an exceptionally low level of activity in Sarajevo, particularly in light of recent large scale fighting in the Stup area. UNPROFOR noted very cold weather, deep snow and the cease-fire as possible factors. 2320/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Seven people died in an outbreak of shooting in Sarajevo which violated the cease-fire. 2321/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1800. Seven people died in an outbreak of shooting in Sarajevo which violated the cease-fire. 2322/

(c) International reported events

1801. Lord Owen attended a session in Luxembourg of the EC Foreign Affairs Council, which reaffirmed support for the Vance-Owen plan and for strengthening sanctions. 2323/

1802. The press group "Reporteurs sans Frontieres" led a French appeal to save Sarajevo's Oslobodjenje independent daily newspaper. Five members of the paper's staff had been killed during the regular shelling of the paper's headquarters. 2324/

1803. US Secretary of State Christopher reportedly warned that if the Bosnian Serbs did not come to the table ready to bargain for peace, the US would begin supplying arms to Bosnian Muslims. 2325/

6. 6/4/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered 32 shell impacts on the city. 2326/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported. Source(s): New York Times.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1804. There was no general outbreak of hostilities, but the sporadic shelling and sniper fire that had accompanied the cease-fire in Sarajevo, most of it from Serbian guns, continued to make much of the city hazardous. 2327/

(b) Local reported events

1805. Sarajevo marked the first anniversary of the attack that most people regarded as the first volley of the war here, a burst of Serbian sniper fire from a third-floor window of the Holiday Inn that killed several people in a crowd demonstrating outside the BiH Parliament for peace and national unity. 2328/

1806. The United Nations failed to consolidate the fragile cease-fire in the war in BiH when face-to-face talks among military commanders of the three warring armies ran into deadlock over continuing Serbian attacks on the besieged Muslim enclave at Srebrenica. The talks at Sarajevo Airport were the first attempt at a high-level meeting of the opposing armies in weeks. The meeting quickly degenerated into an exchange of recriminations, over Srebrenica in particular, and it broke up after less than two hours without even broaching the agenda that United Nations commanders had drawn up. 2329/

1807. Greek Prime Minister Mitsotakis landed in Belgrade where he was scheduled to meet with Serbian President Milošević and Yugoslav President Ćosić. He reportedly urged the two leaders to endorse the Vance-Owen Plan. 2330/

1808. UNICEF said that all Bosnian children showed symptoms of trauma and appealed to the warring factions for peace. The UNICEF survey estimated that 40 per cent of the children in Sarajevo had been directly shot at by snipers, resulting in 3,000 deaths. The survey also said that 51 per cent of the children had seen someone killed in the war, 39 per cent had seen a family member or members killed, 19 per cent had witnessed a massacre, 48 per cent had their homes occupied by someone else, 72 per cent had their homes shelled or attacked, and 89 per cent lived in underground shelters, many for over six months. 2331/

7. 7/4/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered 62 shell impacts on the city. 2332/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: A UN relief aircraft was hit by small-arms fire on the runway of the airport. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: The morgue reported that one person was killed by sniper fire. 2333/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: One person was reportedly killed by sniper fire; four civilians were reportedly killed and seven wounded while trying to cross the airport at night. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

1809. A UN relief aircraft was hit by small-arms fire on the runway of the Sarajevo airport. There were no injuries and the aeroplane returned as scheduled to Zagreb. However a UN officer said that four civilians were killed and seven wounded as they tried to leave Sarajevo by crossing the airport at night. 2334/

(b) Local reported events

1810. General Phillipe Morillon, UNPROFOR commander, left Sarajevo for Srebrenica after reports that the situation there was deteriorating. He left Sarajevo at 12:00 p.m. for a first stop in Pale. 2335/

(c) International reported events

1811. In Resolution 817, the UN admitted "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" as a member. Because of Greek objections, the newly admitted state will have no flag. The UN General Assembly endorsed Macedonia's membership on 8 April. 2336/

8. 8/4/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered 65 shell impacts on the city. 2337/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Stup. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Snipers were active in Sarajevo early Thursday morning. Four people were wounded by sniper fire near the Sarajevo Holiday Inn, and residents were warned to beware of further sniping. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Four people were wounded by sniper fire near the Holiday Inn. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1812. There was also some shelling in the western suburb of Stup. 2338/

(b) Local reported events

1813. Serbian soldiers, who were searching a UN truck which was carrying flour to a Muslim suburb of Sarajevo, discovered 5,000 rounds of machine-gun and assault rifle ammunition hidden in 48 boxes beneath the flour sacks. 2339/

1814. Serbian President Milošević received UNPROFOR Commander General Wahlgren and UNPROFOR head of Civilian Affairs Cedric Thornberry. The talks focused on "topical issues of importance for the implementation of tasks entrusted to UNPROFOR". 2340/

1815. UN BiH Commander Morillon was stopped about 15 miles from Srebrenica. Approximately 300 Serbian civilians surrounded his entourage and forced him to return to Tuzla. A Serbian general then reportedly landed in a helicopter and air-lifted Morillon from the scene. 2341/

1816. A UN military aeroplane carrying US Senator Joseph Biden to Sarajevo aborted its landing and returned to Zagreb due to the heavy tank and machine-gun fire around the airport. Biden had been scheduled to meet with President Alija Izetbegović, UNPROFOR chiefs and relief workers. 2342/

(c) International reported events

1817. In a letter to Vance and Owen, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić signaled his willingness to resume peace talks in Geneva. He refuted the perception that he was responsible for the collapse of the talks. 2343/

1818. NATO Secretary General Woerner announced that warplanes from France, the Netherlands, and the US were ready to enforce the no-fly zone. 2344/

9. 9/4/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered shell impacts on the city. 2345/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was heard in Sarajevo throughout the day. 2346/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1819. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1820. Commander of the Army of the Serb Republic in BiH, Ratko Mladić, met with UNPROFOR Commander Wahlgren and condemned the Bosnian Muslims for the violation of the agreed cease-fire and put forward a proposal to meet with the Commander of the BiH forces, Sefer Halilović on 12 April. 2347/

(c) International reported events

1821. Lord Owen told BBC that military force would likely be needed to win the Bosnian Serbs' acceptance of the Vance-Owen Plan. 2348/

1822. US Senator Joseph Biden, Chairman of the Senate European Affairs Subcommittee, completed a five day visit to the former Yugoslavia and promised to return to the US to press for the lifting of the arms embargo and the selective bombing of Serbian artillery posts. 2349/

10. 10/4/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR registered 41 shell impacts on the city. 2350/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: One person was shot and wounded by sniper fire in Sarajevo. 2351/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: One person was wounded by sniper fire. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1823. One person was shot and wounded by sniper fire in Sarajevo. 2352/

(b) Local reported events

1824. It was reported that the Serbian artillery bombardment of Sarajevo had been sharply reduced during the cease-fire. Individuals familiar with Western intelligence reports said that the lull has been used to build up stocks of ammunition at gun batteries overlooking the BiH capital and that Serbian military commanders had drawn up plans for a new attempt soon to seize strategic territory around Sarajevo airport. These sources said that an advance of only a few hundred yards around one critical highway overpass would put the Serbian forces in a position to mount a tank offensive into the heart of the city. 2353/

1825. In another setback for relief efforts, UN officials suspended aid flights to and from Sarajevo for four days after Serb forces moved anti-aircraft guns within range of the city's airport, said John McMillan, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He said the decision partly reflected concern about a hostile Serb reaction to the UN's plan to enforce a no-fly zone over BiH with fighter aeroplanes from Monday. But UNPROFOR, which controlled Sarajevo's airport and was not consulted before the decision said its monitors had detected no unusual Serb build-up around the airport. 2354/

1826. Le Monde reported that UN BiH Commander Morillon was being withdrawn from his station. 2355/

1827. Folk singer Joan Baez arrived in Sarajevo to perform a pro-peace benefit concert and meet it's citizens. 2356/

11. 11/4/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 46 shell impacts on the city. 2357/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1828. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1829. Bosnian Serb General Mladić told the Associated Press that a more active Western stance (represented by NATO's enforcement of the no-fly zone), had "no chance" of precipitating a change in Serbian behaviour. 2358/

1830. Officials who supervised the airlift to Sarajevo Airport reported that they had only 10 days' stock of food remaining. When the airlift was suspended on Saturday, several United Nations officials conceded that the suspension helped in "stretching out" the limited supplies waiting at bases in Croatia, Germany and Italy. The official reason given for the airlift suspension was concerns about risks to the military transports carrying the supplies. 2359/

(c) International reported events

1831. Russia again urged the Security Council to postpone its vote on toughening sanctions against Yugoslavia. Its representatives argued that encouragement was more effective than punishment. 2360/

1832. The New York Times disclosed the findings of the group that US President Clinton sent to BiH in March. The 26 member group (drawn from the State Department, the US military, and USAID) recommended that the US consider military intervention to create "safe havens", that it take steps to open Tuzla Airport, and that it dispatch AID doctors and Pentagon and AID logistics experts to the scene. 2361/

12. 12/4/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 74 shell impacts on the city. 2362/ Press accounts described hundreds of shells hitting the civilian districts within minutes of 2:00 p.m., the time set by the United Nations for NATO fighter aircraft to begin patrolling the skies over BiH, in support of the ban on flights by Serbian aircraft. 2363/ In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that the average number of incoming rounds for the week was 34 per day. Mortar impacts were reported mainly on Butmir, but also in the airport area. Sniper activity remained high during the whole week, especially from Butmir towards the airport area, and in the Stup area. On 8 April a UN truck was checked at the Serbian checkpoint of Ilidža and ammunition was found under the truck's removable pallet. UNPROFOR stated that a full investigation was on the way. UNPROFOR movements, however, were limited by Serb forces and convoys were blocked thereafter. 2364/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Hospitals reported dozens of casualties, including several requiring amputations, and said that at least 10 people had been killed. 2365/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 25 killed in Sarajevo in the last week. 2366/ It also reported 15,869 heavily wounded to date and that chemical weapons had been used 131 times in Sarajevo. 2367/ Source(s): New York Times; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1833. Serbian attacks began within minutes of 2:00 p.m., the time set by the United Nations for NATO fighter aircraft to begin patrolling the skies over BiH in support of the ban on flights by Serbian aircraft imposed by the United Nations. The United Nations' decision to enforce the ban on flights, which was initiated after more than 500 violations by Serbian military aircraft, had drawn warnings of retaliation by Serbian leaders, but they denied a relation with today's artillery attack.

1834. Hundreds of shells pounded civilian districts, creating terror among people who had been in the streets in the largest numbers in months. Hospitals reported dozens of casualties, including several requiring amputations, and said that at least 10 people had been killed. 2368/

(b) Local reported events

1835. Attacks began just as General Ratko Mladić, the Serbian nationalist military commander in BiH, concluded a meeting with United Nations generals at Sarajevo Airport. The meeting had been boycotted by the officer commanding the BiH Government forces defending Sarajevo, Srebrenica and other predominantly Muslim cities and towns. At the meeting, General Mladić again refused the United Nations' demand that an infantry company of 150 Canadian soldiers serving with the United Nations force be allowed to cross Serbian lines and join the detachment of 14 soldiers currently stationed in Srebrenica. 2369/

1836. Reginald Bartholomew, the US special envoy for the former Yugoslavia arrived in Sarajevo. Bartholomew, appointed by President Clinton, visited the post and telegraph building, the UNPROFOR headquarters and UN relief agencies. He was due to visit the Koševo Hospital later in the day. 2370/

1837. UN officials said they had about two weeks of food supplies for some hard-pressed regions of the Republic and less than a week's supply for others. 2371/

(c) International reported events

1838. At the urging of Russia, the Security Council delayed a vote on tightening Yugoslav sanctions until after Russia's referendum on 25 April. 2372/

1839. Serbian attacks began within minutes of 2:00 p.m., the time set by the United Nations for NATO fighter aircraft to begin patrolling the skies over BiH in support of the ban on flights by Serbian aircraft imposed by the United Nations.

1840. The UN Security Council formally decided to postpone the vote on toughening sanctions until after the 25 April referendum in Russia. 2373/

13. 13/4/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Nine shells fell on the New Sarajevo district shortly before dawn. 2374/ In the central districts, an hour-long artillery assault was reported after the planned peace talks with government commanders collapsed. UNPROFOR recorded 72 shell impacts on the city. 2375/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: the New Sarajevo district (nine shells before dawn); the central districts of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One person was killed and 35 people were injured in an hour-long artillery assault on the central districts of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1841. In the central districts, one person was killed and 35 people were injured in an hour-long artillery assault which was commenced after the planned peace talks with government commanders collapsed. 2376/

1842. Nine shells fell on the New Sarajevo district shortly before dawn. 2377/

(b) Local reported events

1843. The planned peace talks with government commanders reportedly collapsed. 2378/

1844. The UN loudly condemned this week's Bosnian Serb offensive. Larry Hollingsworth, the top UN refugee official in Sarajevo, said that he hoped that the person who ordered the attack "burns in the hottest corner of hell" and that "their sleep is punctuated by the screams of children and the cries of their mothers". 2379/

(c) International reported events

1845. French Defence Minister François Leotard confirmed that UN BiH Commander Morillon was being recalled, but he denied that the move was performance-related. 2380/

1846. Representatives of the UN Security Council's five non-aligned countries--Venezuela, Cape Verde, Pakistan, Morocco, and Djibouti--said that they would press the Council to take an earlier vote on sanctions. 2381/

1847. Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher publicly assailed Western nations for their handling of the war in BiH. She called for the lifting of the arms embargo and bombing Serb artillery points. She blamed the European Community for acting "a little like accomplices to a massacre". 2382/

1848. Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky told a group in Copenhagen that the "inability of Western Europe to deal with aggression carries a very bad message for the whole eastern half of the continent". The Hungarian UN Ambassador announced that Hungary opposed the postponement of tighter sanctions. 2383/

14. 14/4/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 74 shell impacts on the city. 2384/ The city was described as relatively quiet, apart from some small-arms fire and the occasional shelling of Stup. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Stup. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: There was some sniping in the New Sarajevo district. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: At least one person was killed and three were wounded as a result of the shelling and sniper fire. 2385/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

1849. Sarajevo was reported as relatively quiet, apart from some small-arms fire and the occasional shelling of Stup. There was also some sniping in the New Sarajevo district. 2386/

(b) Local reported events

1850. Aid flights resumed into Sarajevo amid warnings by UN officials that food was still running out in the rest of BiH. 2387/

1851. UNHCR spokesman Peter Kessler said that 16 flights were due to fly into Sarajevo from the Croatian port of Split and Ancona in Italy. 2388/

(c) International reported events

1852. The United Nations Security Council passed a resolution condemning Serbian activity in BiH calling for Srebrenica to be made a safe area, and demanding that relief efforts be allowed to proceed unhindered. 2389/

1853. US Envoy Bartholomew stated that the US would urge that the arms embargo be lifted if the Bosnian Serbs did not soon sign the Vance-Owen Plan, adding, "The military and humanitarian horrors have to stop now". He believed that a Serb refusal would make Serbia a "pariah state", burdened by much tougher diplomatic and economic sanctions. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić called for direct talks between the parties. 2390/

15. 15/4/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 38 shell impacts on the city. 2391/ The city was reportedly bombarded by artillery, tank and anti-aircraft fire overnight. Source(s): UNPROFOR; New York Times.

Targets Hit: The area close to the Presidency; Skenderija; the airport area. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: There was intense sniper fire around Sarajevo airport in the morning that killed two civilians and wounded five. 2392/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Sniper fire around the airport reportedly killed two civilians and wounded five others. 2393/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1854. Sarajevo was bombarded by artillery, tank and anti-aircraft fire overnight as Serbian gunners renewed their attack. 2394/

1855. The most concentrated shelling was observed close to the Presidency, Skenderija and the airport area. T-55 tank and anti-aircraft fire was directed from the Serbian side at the Presidency. 2395/

(b) Local reported events

1856. Croat forces fired more than 50 shells on Jablanica, a strategic crossroads town with a Muslim majority population on the main road between Sarajevo and the Croat-held city of Mostar. 2396/

1857. Bosnian Serb forces pushed to within 2,000 yards of Srebrenica's city centre and BiH leaders started discussing the terms of a surrender that would allow Srebrenica's 60,000 trapped citizens to safely evacuate. 2397/

(b) International reported events

1858. BiH President Izetbegović left Zagreb for Norway to meet with Thorvald Stoltenberg in Oslo. 2398/

1859. In response to public demand, the Clinton Administration released the report recommending the creation of "safe havens" for Bosnian Muslims. The report also suggested that force "could have a beneficial impact in humanitarian terms". However, Secretary of State Christopher dismissed any suggestion that the US would intervene militarily to protect the besieged Muslims. He declared, "The use of American force is not the solution to the problem at the present time. It's not being contemplated". 2399/

16. 16/4/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 107 shell impacts on the city. 2400/ The city reportedly came under intermittent shelling. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: The city reportedly came under intermittent sniper fire by Serbian forces. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1860. Sarajevo came under intermittent shelling and sniper fire by Serb forces. 2401/

(b) International reported events

1861. United Nations Security Council Resolution 820 was passed, calling on Serbs to sign the Vance-Owen Plan and threatening the tightening of sanctions. 2402/

1862. Lord Owen discussed the humanitarian relief situation in Srebrenica with Milošević, but received no guarantees that Bosnian Serb blockades would be lifted. 2403/

1863. In New York, BiH Government representatives demanded that the UN Security Council respect Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, calling for the provision of force in defence of a UN member. The Security Council adopted Resolution 819, which was proposed by the Council's non-aligned nations to make Srebrenica a "safe area". Further advances by the Serbs was prohibited under the resolution and UN peacekeepers were to enter the area. However, the Security Council noted that a UN-assisted evacuation could be construed as "ethnic cleansing". 2404/

1864. US President Clinton stated that he was considering steps that "previously had been unacceptable". Claiming that only ground troops had been "ruled out". Clinton reiterated that all action would be taken with the support of US allies. US officials reportedly also informed their Russian counterparts that, if Srebrenica fell, the US would push for an immediate vote on toughening sanctions. 2405/

17. 17/4/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 31 shell impacts on the city. 2406/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1865. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1866. The commander of the Serb forces attacking the eastern BiH town of Srebrenica reportedly agreed to a cease-fire during talks with the head of the BiH Army. After four hours of talks, they reached an agreement in principle on three points: a cease-fire from midnight; the evacuation by helicopter of some 400 wounded and sick; and the entry of a company of 130-150 Candadian UN soldiers into Srebrenica by 11:00 Sunday. 2407/

18. 18/4/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 53 shell impacts on the city. 2408/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: A line of people outside an unidentified relief office; an unidentified crowded Sarajevo street (possibly the same incident). Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Description of Damage: A mortar shell hit a line of people outside an unidentified relief office, killing four people and wounding seven others; in another reported incident (possibly the same incident), a mortar shell hit a crowded street, killing five people and wounding seven others. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: A mortar shell hit a line of people outside an unidentified relief office, killing four people and wounding seven others; in another reported incident (possibly the same incident), a mortar shell hit a crowded street, killing five people and wounding seven others. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1867. As Serbian civilians lined up outside a relief office for painted eggs for the Eastern Orthodox celebration of Easter, they were struck by a mortar shell that United Nations observers said apparently was fired from a Serbian gun position in the hills. Four people were killed and seven injured, including several children. 2409/

1868. A mortar bomb landed in a crowded Sarajevo street, killing five people and wounding seven others. 2410/

(b) Local reported events

1869. The cease-fire in Srebrenica reportedly held, as 130 Canadian peacekeepers reached the city centre. 2411/

(c) International reported events

1870. French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur announced that UN BiH Commander Morillon's term had been extended. 2412/

1871. Yevgeny Ambartsumov, the head of a Russian parliamentary delegation in Sarajevo, pledged to urge Bosnian-Serb leader Radovan Karadžić to sign the Vance-Owen plan. He also said that he would call for the immediate end to the shelling of Sarajevo. 2413/

19. 19/4/93 (Monday)

(a) Military Activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 43 shell impacts on the city. 2414/ UNPROFOR reported in its weekly summary that the beginning of the week was characterized by sniper activity and some shelling near the Stup area and Nedžarići. The situation remained quiet until 12 April when artillery, mortar and small arms activity increased. There was shelling in the city, near the hospital and at the airport, totalling over 300 rounds. Sniping continued the whole week, especially throughout the airport area. On average, 150-200 people attempted to cross the airport each night. On 15 April the most concentrated shelling was observed close to the Presidency, Skenderija and the airport area; T-55 tank and anti-aircraft fire was directed from the Serbian side at the Presidency. Concentrations of Serb troops were reported on 16 April in Lukavica and Azići, confirming Stup and possibly Dobrinja as areas of interest to the Serbs. The movements of UNPROFOR were limited from 13 April and continued for the week. BiH troops continued to undergo a reorganization to enhance command structure. Many brigades had been amalgamated into larger units with the BiH army taking more control of all units. UNPROFOR commented that the end of the Srebrenica conflict "will possibly free more troops", making them available to reinforce the siege of Sarajevo. 2415/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that heavy sniping continued throughout the past week, especially in the airport area. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 13 killed and 158 wounded in the last week. It also reported 8,617 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,321 were children), 50,458 wounded (of which 13,134 were children), and 15,965 heavily wounded (of which 2,650 were children). Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1872. Despite there being some small arms fire in the Old Town area of Sarajevo, the BiH radio reported that the city was relatively quiet. 2416/

(b) Local reported events

1873. Although helicopter evacuations of the sick and wounded of Srebrenica continued, BiH Army commanders halted overland transports. 2417/

(c) International reported events

1874. Members of a delegation of the Russian Parliament stated in Belgrade that the Security Council's imposition of tighter sanctions against Yugoslavia would be misguided. Yevgeny Ambartsumov, the Chairman of the Russian Supreme Soviet Committee on International Affairs and Foreign Economic Ties, abruptly ended his meeting with Serbian Radical Party leader Vojislav Šešelj after Šešelj called for Russia to "rise and show its support for Serbia". 2418/

1875. In a report to Secretary of State Christopher, US Senator Biden faulted the US for "confusion and inertia". He made eight recommendations, which included: providing NATO military escorts for UN relief flights; militarizing the UNPROFOR; forcibly removing Serbian heavy weapons; closing all embassies in Belgrade; and sending a UN preemptive force to Macedonia. 2419/

20. 20/4/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 74 shell impacts on the city. 2420/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Maršal Tito Street (near the city centre). Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Five shells struck at noon in a tight ring on Maršal Tito Street. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Surgeons at Koševo Hospital operated for 12 hours on dozens of casualties from exploding mortar, tank and anti-aircraft shells. Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

1876. In Sarajevo, where BiH and Serbian nationalist forces were observing a nationwide cease-fire, Serbian artillery again pounded civilian areas.

Surgeons at Koševo Hospital operated for 12 hours on dozens of casualties from exploding mortar, tank and anti-aircraft shells, including five that struck at noon in a tight ring on Maršal Tito Street, near the city centre. 2421/

(b) Local reported events

1877. In Srebrenica, BiH Army forces prevented UN troops from removing the town's wounded civilians for fear that the evacuation would lower the morale of those still fighting. 2422/

(c) International reported events

1878. US President Clinton met with top aides to discuss options in BiH. Secretary of State Christopher told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "there may be better options" than potential air-strikes, which might force suspension of relief operations. 2423/

21. 21/4/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 36 shell impacts on the city. 2424/ The city was reported as relatively quiet throughout the day despite small-arms fire during the night. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1879. Sarajevo was relatively quiet throughout the day despite the small-arms fire during the night. 2425/

(b) Local reported events

1880. Lord Owen, accompanied by Ambassadors Ahrens, Hall and Okun, met Croatian Defence Minister Šušak in Zagreb. Meetings were later held in Belgrade with Karadžić, General Mladić, and Presidents Ćosić and Milošević. 2426/

1881. UN officials claimed to have successfully disarmed Srebrenica's defenders, though it was unclear how thorough such disarmament had actually been. The UN's Canadian contingent was to be responsible for protecting the "safe havens". While UNPROFOR said that it could use force to protect itself and civilians, officials in New York insisted that the Canadian force had no mandate to defend civilians. 2427/

(c) International reported events

1882. French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé threatened to pull 4,000 French troops out of the former Yugoslavia if the arms embargo was lifted. He defended his country's stance by saying that arming the Bosnian Muslims "would tempt the Serbs, who are the best armed today, and the Croats, who have resumed their offensive in recent days, to liquidate the Muslim resistance before it gets better armed than it is at present". Juppé said that France was considering air attacks against the Serbs. 2428/

22. 22/4/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 39 shell impacts on the city. 2429/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1883. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1884. Bosnian Serb militants reportedly called the UN's disarmament of Srebrenica's defenders "a farce" and threatened to resume their attack. 2430/

(c) International reported events

1885. Twelve top US State Department Balkan officials petitioned President Clinton to end what they called "Western capitulation to Serbian aggression". In addition, American UN Ambassador Albright sent the President a memo stressing the US "international responsibility" to act. She called for air strikes and the implementation of Security Council Resolution 770, which stipulated that "all necessary measures" should be taken to protect relief deliveries.

1886. Croatian President Tudjman met separately with US President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Christopher and was expected to have talks with Vice President Gore before leaving Washington, D.C.. 2431/

23. 23/4/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 15 shell impacts on the city. 2432/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Heavy sniping was reported throughout the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1887. There was occasional shellfire and heavy sniping throughout Sarajevo. 2433/

(b) Local reported events

1888. Meeting in Belgrade, Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić reportedly informed Lord Owen that if Serbian demands were not met, "then this plan is probably dead and we should start thinking about some better solution". 2434/

1889. A UN Security Council fact-finding team arrived in Zagreb. 2435/

(c) International reported events

1890. US President Clinton defended his BiH policy at a news conference. He described "ethnic cleansing" as "the kind of inhumanity that the Holocaust took to the nth degree". He insisted on the need for multilateral action and said that he sympathized with France and Britain, who opposed a more forceful Western response because their troops were on the ground. Encouraged by recent consultations, Clinton contended, "We can reach agreement that goes beyond where we have been". He stressed the need for a "clearly defined objective" and added that the US should not become involved as a partisan in a war". 2436/

24. 24/4/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 92 shell impacts on the city. 2437/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1891. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1892. BiH President Alija Izetbegović stated that the United Nations must be ready to use force against the Serbs and lift the arms embargo against his country if an international peace plan were to fail. He was speaking to reporters after a meeting with a six member fact-finding delegation from the UN Security Council. A group of demonstrators waited outside the BiH

Presidency for the delegation to emerge. The leader of the delegation, Ambassador Diego Arria of Venezuela, shook hands with the protesters. The delegation was expected to leave Sarajevo from Kiseljak and Vitez in central BiH. Arria said that the group would visit Srebrenica on Sunday and then return for a second meeting with Izetbegović in Sarajevo. The other members of the delegation were: Ambassador Terence O'Brien of New Zealand, Ambassador Andre Erdos of Hungary, French deputy UN representative Herve Ladsous, Pakistani deputy representative Sher Afghan Khan, and Russian deputy representative Vasily Sidorov. Sarajevo had remained fairly quiet throughout the meeting. 2438/

1893. Despite Lord Owen's new proposal to link Serbian enclaves with a demilitarized strip of land, Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić rejected the updated "anti-Serb" peace plan. Karadžić criticized the West for ignoring historic animosities and for trying to force peace upon the three parties. He asked, "Why are you pushing us together like a dog and a cat in the same box?" and insisted, "We can't live together".

1894. Talks continued with the Bosnian Serb leaders Karadžić, Krajišnik and General Mladić. In Zagreb, Lord Owen again met Croatian Defence Minister Šušak, and Bosnian Croat leader Boban. Presidents Izetbegović and Tudjman later joined the talks and signed a cease-fire agreement in Central BiH. 2439/

25. 25/4/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 194 shell impacts in the city. 2440/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: A report from the Government of BiH described the victimization suffered by the population of Sarajevo from the beginning of hostilities to date. It stated that Sarajevo had been without electricity for 288 days; without water for 256 days; without telephone service for 196 days; and without gas for 21 days. It also stated that 2,564 apartments (3.68 per cent) of social housing were destroyed while 39,088 (56 per cent) were damaged. Among private apartments, 7,760 (9.72 per cent) were completely destroyed, and 62,000 (78 per cent) were damaged. Of the other buildings in the city, 23 per cent were seriously damaged, 64 per cent partially, and 10 per cent only slightly. 2441/ The Government of BiH submitted another report detailing destruction due to shelling of medical buildings in Sarajevo since hostilities began in April 1992 to date. It said that a total of 1,503 shells were launched against the State Hospital, Emergency, the Student Polyclinic, the Clinical Centre, Health Centres across the city, and the Republic Institute for the Preservation of Health. Shelling resulted in 699 direct hits and 804 indirect hits. The majority of shells (1,100) were launched against the State Hospital. It was report that this shelling had inflicted serious damage to both buildings and equipment: 48 per cent of the area of the buildings had been destroyed, and approximately 40 per cent of equipment. In addition, the report stated that 26 health workers have been killed and 68 wounded since the beginning of hostilities. 2442/ The report also included a description of damage inflicted on the Institute for Emergency Medical Help. The Institute was shelled from May 1992 to March 1993. It had 56 shells launched against it, with 30 direct hits, inflicting damage on 49 per cent of the building. Five health care workers were killed (two doctors, two medical technicians, and one driver), while 17 were wounded, two seriously. 2443/ Source(s): Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1895. No incidents reported.

(b) Local reported events

1896. In a letter to the Bosnian Serb Assembly, Serbian President Milošević and Yugoslav President Ćosić described the Vance-Owen Plan as "an honourable peace" that would ensure "equality and freedom". 2444/

1897. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić said that his side might accept the Vance Owen Plan on conditional terms, "which would give us the right to implement it in accordance with the interests of the Serb nation". 2445/

(c) International reported events

1898. Lord Owen held talks with UNPROFOR Commander General Wahlgren to discuss the implementation of the Vance-Owen Plan. 2446/

1899. At a meeting of EC foreign ministers, only Germany supported lifting the arms embargo. The EC nations emphasized their commitment to tougher sanctions, and they promised to double the number of sanctions monitors. 2447/

26. 26/4/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 32 shell impacts in the city. 2448/ In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that the situation in the city remained extremely dangerous around the airport due to sniping activities and machine-gun fire. Sarajevo received an average of 50 shell impacts per day. Sporadic shelling and small arms fire were reported throughout the week in all areas. 2449/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that the situation in Sarajevo remained extremely dangerous around the airport because of the sniping activities and machine-gun fire. 2450/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four killed and 21 wounded on this day, 2451/ and 40 dead and 205 wounded in the last week. It also reported to date 8,657 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,329 were children), 50,663 wounded (of which 13,204 were children) and 16,075 heavily wounded (of which 2,716 were children). 2452/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1900. No incidents reported.

(b) Local reported events

1901. The Bosnian Serbs, meeting in Bijeljina, rejected the Vance-Owen Plan by a vote of 77 to nothing. 2453/

1902. Lord Owen claimed that Vance-Owen was supported by the Yugoslav, Serbian, and Montenegrin Presidents. With today's rejection, however, he said that "confrontation [with the Bosnian Serbs] is now inevitable". Unless cooperation was forthcoming, he predicted military measures "within the context of the UN Charter" will need to be taken. 2454/

1903. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić met with the UN Security Council delegation at the Belgrade airport. The delegation was also received by Croatian President Tudjman in Croatia. 2455/

(c) International reported events

1904. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman explained that China could not accept sanctions or military action in the former Yugoslavia. "We do not want the situation to deteriorate further", he said. 2456/

1905. US President Clinton signed an order to toughen UN sanctions and promised to articulate a "stronger [US] policy" in a few days. 2457/

27. 27/4/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 71 shell impacts on the city. 2458/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: An exploding tank shell killed three children. 2459/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 24 wounded on this day. 2460/ Source(s): New York Times; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1906. In Sarajevo, an exploding tank shell killed three children. 2461/

(b) Local reported events

1907. A report on the situation in Sarajevo described the plight of the firefighters in the city. The firemen reportedly had no flak jackets and had refused BiH army protection on the basis that if they were surrounded by soldiers shooting back, it would only attract more fire on them. They also always used the inside stairs of burning buildings, because if they used those on the outside, they would easily be picked off by sniper fire. It was reported that 90 per cent of the fires in Sarajevo were started by shelling or incendiary rounds. At the beginning of the war the Serbs reportedly took 50 per cent of Sarajevo's fire fighting equipment, including trucks, hoses, radios, uniforms and boots. The brigade had tallied 1,250 fires since the bombardments started. 2462/

(c) International reported events

1908. Speaking in London, Lord Owen said that the US must deploy forces on the ground if it wanted its recommendations to carry any weight. Owen also spoke out against lifting the arms embargo, citing the "intolerable pressure" it would put "on the Russian Federation to supply arms to the Serbs". 2463/

1909. Russian President Yeltsin warned Serbs that they should not expect Russian support if they continued to reject Vance-Owen. Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev appealed to Yugoslav leaders to stop supplying the Bosnian Serbs and described the plan as the only "realistic" solution. 2464/

28. 28/4/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 176 shell impacts on the city. 2465/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported seven killed and 31 wounded on this day. 2466/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1910. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1911. Yugoslav President Ćosić stated that toughened sanctions could bring "permanent war" to the Balkans. 2467/

(c) International reported events

1912. Meeting in Karachi, Pakistan, the Islamic Conference Organization agreed to provide BiH with $68 million in emergency aid. 2468/

1913. France threatened to withdraw its 5,500 soldiers from the former Yugoslavia if the UN did not clarify UNPROFOR's mandate. 2469/

29. 29/4/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 87 shell impacts on the city. 2470/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one killed and 10 wounded on this day. 2471/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1914. Serb forces reportedly shelled Sarajevo with artillery. 2472/

(b) Local reported events

1915. The Serbian Assembly appealed to deputies of the Assembly of the Serb Republic of BiH to reexamine information and outstanding issues and reconsider their decision on the Vance-Owen Plan, bearing in mind interests of the entire Serbian nation. The appeal was contained in a letter sent by Serbian Assembly Speaker Zoran Lilić to the Serb Republic Assembly Speaker Momčilo Krajišnik. 2473/

(c) International reported events

1916. The UN announced that the three factions would meet in Athens during the weekend for continued negotiations. 2474/

1917. UNPROFOR spokesman Barry Frewer said that the 7,000-strong force in BiH would have to be strengthened if the UN Security Council declared Sarajevo and other towns "safe areas". 2475/

30. 30/4/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 114 shell impacts on the city. 2476/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Stup. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH radio said seven children were killed in Serb shelling of residential areas of Sarajevo. 2477/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 28 wounded on this day. 2478/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1918. Serb troops shelled Stup throughout the night. 2479/

1919. BiH radio said seven children were killed in Serb shelling of residential areas of Sarajevo. 2480/

(b) Local reported events

1920. Radovan Karadžić, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, said that he hoped for a breakthrough at a weekend summit in Athens to help end the year of civil war. Karadžić said that he would not sign the peace plan in Greece but expected guarantees which would persuade the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb Parliament to accept it at a special session on Wednesday. 2481/

1921. In its monthly operational report, UNPROFOR cited diplomatic discussions as taking on more importance than military activities, with no change noticed in the operational situation. UNPROFOR also reported the failure of high level meetings and the discovery of ammunition in a convoy as adding to the current tension. UNPROFOR reported that its vehicles and UNHCR vehicles were very often directly fired upon and confirmed 655 cease-fire violations (406 from the Serbian side and 249 from the BiH side). With regard to utility repair missions, 55 had been performed, 49 completed and six canceled (four for safety reasons or no will from the parties and two for technical reasons). For the first time in months there was a decrease in the number of airport crossings to 10,000 attempts. 2482/

(c) International reported events

1922. Cyrus Vance resigned as co-chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia. 2483/

N. May 1993

1. 1/5/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 90 shell impacts on the city. 2484/ Tanjug reported a BiH mortar attack on Ilidža and other reports described shelling of the city. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Ilidža; the area near the city's Roman Catholic cathedral; the open air market in the Old Town; a building beside the open air market. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Four people were killed and 10 wounded when a shell landed near the city's Roman Catholic cathedral. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Four people were killed and 10 wounded when a shell landed near the city's Roman Catholic cathedral. The BiH Crisis Centre said that eight people were killed and 60 wounded in Sarajevo in the past 24 hours. 2485/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported six killed and 42 wounded on this day. 2486/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1923. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said that Muslim forces launched a mortar attack on the Serb-held Ilidža district of Sarajevo. 2487/

1924. Sarajevo radio said that four people were killed and 10 wounded when a shell landed near the city's cathedral. 2488/ According to reports, many people were on the streets enjoying a warm spring day when a shell landed just in front of the Roman Catholic cathedral, built during the time of the Austro-Hungarian empire, wounding passersby and vendors. One of the wounded was an 11 year-old boy who was hit by shrapnel. 2489/

1925. Another shell was reported to have hit the open air market in the Old Town. Reports stated that one shell landed on the roof of a building beside the market apparently without causing casualties, while other shells landed nearby. 2490/

(b) International reported events

1926. Mr. Stoltenberg assumed his responsibilities as co-chairman of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia. 2491/

1927. The warring factions concluded their first session of peace talks in Athens, intended to head off Western military intervention in the Balkans. A week ago, Slobodan Milošević and his ally, Momir Bulatović of Montenegro, publicly broke ranks with their ethnic kin in BiH and told them that they should sign up for the entire Vance-Owen plan. Radovan Karadžić, the Bosnian Serb leader, said peace could come "within two weeks" if minor modifications were made to the plan. Both the Croatian leadership in BiH and the Muslim-led BiH Government had already accepted the plan. Also attending the Athens meeting with Milošević, Bulatović and the three BiH leaders was President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia. 2492/

1928. President Clinton decided in principle yesterday to commit airpower to try to end the fighting in BiH. Secretary of State Warren Christopher was sent to try to persuade European allies to go along with the strategy. 2493/

2. 2/5/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 33 shell impacts on the city. 2494/ The city was described as quieter after heavy shelling on Saturday. In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo had been relatively quiet. An average of 91 rounds per day were recorded. Areas of concentration were Švabino Brdo, Rastovi, Zabrdje, Stup and Kobilja. Sniping activity was reported to have continued. The French Battalion reported that the fighting was intense on 27 April between Stup, Nedžarići and Dobrinja. In addition, troop movement and ammunition resupply were noted near the Stup checkpoint. It was observed that a quantity of Serb heavy weapons were moved out of their previous locations to unknown destinations. 2495/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that sniping activity had continued. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported nine killed and 47 wounded on this day. 2496/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1929. Sarajevo was reported as quieter after heavy shelling on Saturday killed eight people. 2497/ However, following the news from Athens that Radovan Karadžić had supported the peace plan, the first shells were fired into the city from surrounding mountainsides at 7:45 p.m.. According to hospital sources, five people were killed. 2498/

(b) International reported events

1930. In Athens, Radovan Karadžić conditionally endorsed the Vance-Owen Plan. Bosnian Serb hard-liners warned the world not to expect their parliament to automatically endorse the UN-sponsored peace plan signed in Athens Sunday by their leader. Momčilo Krajišnik, President of the parliament which had twice rejected the plan dividing BiH into 10 ethnic cantons, told Bosnian Serb radio, "[t]his signature did not in any way mean actual acceptance of the agreement . . . I believe (it) must be reworked and cannot be accepted in the present form". Serbian President Slobodan Milošević told Belgrade television later: "I am convinced the parliament will accept the plan". 2499/ The agreement reached in Greece still needed to be voted on by the Bosnian Serb parliament which was scheduled to met in special session on Wednesday. 2500/

1931. US President Clinton reminded optimists that "other agreements in this protracted war have raised hopes but not changed behavior". 2501/

1932. French Foreign Minister Juppé implicitly criticized US policy when he stated that, "there is a division of tasks which I don't think is acceptable, that of having some flying in aeroplanes and dropping bombs, and others, the Europeans, especially the French, on the ground. 2502/

3. 3/5/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 80 shell impacts on the city. 2503/ Serb gunners reportedly fired several shells into the city before dawn. It was also reported that they fired anti-aircraft guns into BiH positions. Some machine-gun and small-arms fire was also heard. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: An unidentified apartment block in the city; BiH army positions in the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: An unidentified apartment block in the city was hit by Serb shellfire after dawn and was set afire. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Hospitals reported one dead and 15 wounded in the early evening. 2504/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported eight killed and 32 wounded on this day. 2505/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1933. Serb gunners on surrounding mountainsides fired several shells into Sarajevo shortly before dawn, setting an apartment block on fire. They also fired anti-aircraft guns at BiH army positions in the city. Some machine-gun and small-arms fire could also be heard. 2506/

1934. Tracer bullets could be seen through the dark and gunners of the BiH Army were returning fire. 2507/

(b) International reported events

1935. Radovan Karadžić, in an interview with BBC radio, said he hoped his parliament would ratify the Vance-Owen plan. "I do hope parliament will approve it, but if it does not I will offer my resignation and they will select another representative who is going to be more radical", he said. 2508/

1936. Serbian Renewal Movement leader Drašković said that he doubted that the Bosnian Serb assembly would accept Vance-Owen. He said, "We should now ask ourselves why the plan was not signed on 26 April at the previous session of the Bosnian Serb Assembly, when such an action would have spared Serbia-Montenegro from sanctions". 2509/

1937. Western officials stated that a NATO force of around 50,000 might be dispatched to BiH. For the first time, US President Clinton publicly declared that the US planned to contribute peacekeepers. Clinton added, however, that, "I would not make any such decisions without a further consultation with the Congress and discussing it directly with the American people".

4. 4/5/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Occasional shelling was reported in the city and anti-aircraft and sniper fire could be heard. UNPROFOR recorded 37 shell impacts on the city. 2510/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported on this day. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Hospitals reported one civilian dead and several wounded. 2511/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 20 wounded on this day. 2512/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1938. Occasional shelling was reported in Sarajevo and anti-aircraft and sniper fire could be heard. Hospitals reported one civilian dead and several wounded. 2513/

(b) Local reported events

1939. UN commander, Lieutenant General Phillipe Morillon of France, threatened to use force to stop the bloodshed, a significant switch in UN strategy in the war. Morillon declared that with the factional leaders having accepted the UN-sponsored peace plan, he regarded local commanders who tried to block it as "warlords and pirates" against whom UN troops might move militarily. 2514/

(c) International reported events

1940. US Administration officials said that, whatever the outcome of the Bosnian Serbs' vote, no immediate action in BiH was expected. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, at a meeting in Paris, encountered more allied resistance to using military force in BiH. 2515/

1941. The Washington Post reported that NATO had drafted a plan for BiH with US Marines landing at key Adriatic ports and US Army paratroopers taking control of Sarajevo airport, followed quickly by deployment of roughly 12,000 combat troops from the 1st Armoured Division based in Germany, according to US military sources. 2516/

1942. US television networks reported that the Pentagon was preparing for possible military intervention in BiH, and had already sent US Special Forces there to check out potential targets for air attacks. 2517/

5. 5/5/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy bombardment was reported in the city from 11:00 a.m. until about 1:00 p.m.. UNPROFOR recorded 66 shell impacts on the city. 2518/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The area near the Presidency; the area near the Maršal Tito Barracks where the Ukrainian UNPROFOR battalion was quartered; the western edge of the city; the city centre. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The day's bombardment left a reported five people dead and 25 wounded. 2519/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four killed and 13 wounded on this day. 2520/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1943. Sarajevo came under heavy bombardment from surrounding Serb gunners shortly after 11:00 a.m. until about 1:00 p.m.. 2521/ Several shells struck close to the Presidency and others near the Maršal Tito Barracks where the Ukrainian UN battalion was quartered. Small arms fire could be heard near the Presidency, with pedestrians nearby running about. Incoming shells could be heard exploding around the western end of the city before midday. 2522/ The attacks lasted several hours, dying down almost completely in the afternoon. All fatalities were caused by mortar shells, hospital authorities said, adding that one of the dead was a doctor from the city hospital who was shopping in the centre of town. 2523/ The bombardment left a reported five people dead and 25 wounded. 2524/

(b) Local reported events

1944. Members of the Bosnian Serb parliament met in Pale to decide whether to accept the Vance-Owen plan for BiH. 2525/

1945. Declaring that "reasons no longer exist for further assistance in money, fuel, and raw materials", the Serbian Government suspended all but humanitarian aid to Bosnian Serbs. It blamed Bosnian Serb leaders for the "asphyxiation" of Serbia's economy. Democratic Party leader Dragoljub Mićunović said that "Serbia will now become hostages of the Bosnian Serbs". Serbian Radical Party leader Šešelj pledged to continue supplying Bosnian Serb forces with assistance and volunteers. 2526/

1946. Canadian External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall visited the city to meet with officials at the start of the "most intense bombardment of the capital for more than a month". 2527/

(c) International reported events

1947. The New York Times quoted Western intelligence reports as estimating that the Bosnian Serbs had about 100 artillery pieces and a dozen tanks around Sarajevo. United Nations officials in Sarajevo said that the total was closer to 250. According to the New York Times, the heaviest concentration of artillery in the BiH war was in and around Sarajevo. "More than 100 Serbian heavy guns, and by some estimates, twice that, are nestled in the rugged terrain around the city and some would be prime targets for allied strikes", the Times stated. 2528/

1948. Russian President Yeltsin stated that Russian troops would join international peace-keeping operations in BiH if a settlement was reached. However, he did not endorse the US plan to intervene militarily if the peace process failed. 2529/

6. 6/5/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city came under the heaviest concentrated bombardment in days. For two hours, scores of artillery shells fell on the downtown and historic district, and tank rounds struck around the Holiday Inn. UNPROFOR recorded 36 shell impacts on the city. 2530/ Source(s): Washington Post; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The downtown area; the historic district; the area near the Holiday Inn; the road to the airport. Source(s): Washington Post.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Officials at the Koševo Hospital said two people died and 17 were wounded in the day's shelling. 2531/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported four killed and 25 wounded on this day. 2532/ Source(s): Washington Post; UNPROFOR.

Narrative of Events:

1949. Agence France Presse reported that around Sarajevo, Serb gun emplacements had been pinpointed by UN troops on the ground, but that UNPROFOR officers said that the guns were mobile and could be moved quickly. 2533/

1950. Agence France Presse speculated that the "lull" in shelling in Sarajevo was due to the fact that gunners used the opportunity to replenish their ammunition supplies and position themselves for a massive bombardment of

Sarajevo in the event of any western attack. 2534/

1951. As the Bosnian Serb assembly met, Sarajevo came under the heaviest concentrated bombardment in days. For two hours, scores of artillery shells fell on the downtown and historic district, and tank rounds struck the area around the high-rise Holiday Inn on the road to the airport. Officials at the Koševo Hospital said two people died and 17 were wounded in the shelling. 2535/

(b) Local reported events

1952. An assembly of Bosnian Serb nationalist leaders sidestepped a decision on whether to accept the UN backed peace plan for the Republic, voting to put the plan to a referendum of the Serb population of BiH. The 51 to two vote followed 16 hours of debate on the issue and represented rejection of a plea by Serbian President Slobodan Milošević for the assembly to ratify the peace plan and thus accept deployment in BiH of tens of thousands of peace-keeping troops from the United States, and other NATO countries and Russia. The assembly never voted on the actual peace plan but only on the referendum. Yugoslav President Dobrica Ćosić declared that the assembly had made "the worst decision this nation has ever seen". 2536/

1953. The Governments of Serbia and federal Yugoslavia said that they would cut all but humanitarian aid to Bosnian Serbs, saying that they were angered by the Bosnian Serb parliament's rejection of the peace plan. 2537/

1954. UNICEF announced that the city's birth rate had fallen by two-thirds since the beginning of the siege. Before the war, the birth rate was an annual 13.82 per thousand, and in April of 1993 was estimated to be 4.59 births per thousand. 2538/

(c) International reported events

1955. Under Resolution 824, the UN Security Council declared Sarajevo and five other BiH communities and their surroundings as "safe areas" to protect them from further armed attacks. The Council called on Bosnian Serb military or paramilitary units to withdraw from those areas to a distance from which they would not constitute a threat to the security of the inhabitants of the towns. The rejection of the peace plan by the Bosnian Serb parliament threw UN officials and the Security Council off balance. They had begun preparations for implementing the peace plan after expressing strong optimism that economic sanctions and threats of military actions would force its acceptance. 2539/

7. 7/5/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 47 shell impacts on the city. 2540/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The main bridge connecting Sarajevo to eastern BiH. Source(s): Washington Post.

Description of Damage: Six hundred pounds of explosives were used to blast a 69 foot-wide gash into the main bridge connecting Sarajevo to eastern BiH. Source(s): Washington Post.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported three killed and 14 wounded on this day. 2541/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1956. A predawn explosion on the main bridge connecting Sarajevo to eastern BiH capped a difficult 24 hours. The bridge was used by UN humanitarian convoys and military observers to travel into Serb-controlled territory and to the Muslim enclaves in the east. A UN report said unidentified forces used about 600 pounds of explosives to blast a 69 foot-wide gash into the bridge, which spanned a creek. The report said a road could be cut through the riverbed but the area had to be cleared of mines. The bridge was in the territory generally controlled by the Serbs. UN officers said that the Serbs were suspected of demolishing the overpass as a way of blocking more convoys of food and visits by military observers in eastern BiH. 2542/

8. 8/5/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 56 shell impacts on the city. 2543/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The airport area; the area near the airport building (six shells in the evening while negotiations were being held). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 20 wounded on this day. 2544/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1957. UN relief flights to the city were halted briefly after the airport was fired upon. UN peace-keeping forces at the airport went on alert after the morning shooting, but gave an all-clear signal later and the airlift resumed at 2:00 p.m.. No casualties were reported. 2545/

1958. Six shells fell in the evening around the airport building where Bosnian Serb and BiH government army commanders were meeting for UN-mediated talks on the proposed demilitarization of the Muslim enclaves of Žepa and Goražde. It was reported that the negotiators fled to shelters during the attack, returning after 30 minutes. 2546/

(b) Local reported events

1959. BiH's Serb and Muslim military leaders met at the Sarajevo airport. The two sides agreed to a nationwide cease-fire beginning Sunday. 2547/

9. 9/5/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as generally quiet overnight and small-arms fire was reported through the streets most of the day. UN officials reported fighting around the airport as the cease-fire came into force at midday. The shelling abated thereafter. UNPROFOR recorded 42 shell impacts on the city. 2548/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The UN Telecommunications Building (two shells). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 12 wounded on this day. It also reported 8,713 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,348 were children), and 51,002 wounded (of which 13,284 were children) in Sarajevo to date. 2549/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1960. BiH radio said that Sarajevo was generally quiet overnight but UN sources said that two shells hit the UN Telecommunications Building. No one was reported hurt. 2550/

1961. Small-arms fire was reported through the streets much of the day. UN officials reported fighting around Sarajevo airport as the cease-fire came into force at midday. The shelling abated and did not appear to represent a definitive breach of the truce. 2551/

(b) Local reported events

1962. The latest cease-fire came into force at midday. 2552/

1963. Fierce fighting broke out in Mostar. 2553/

1964. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said he wanted President Clinton and other leaders to meet a Serb delegation that would explain why his parliament rejected the peace plan for BiH. 2554/

10. 10/5/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The cease-fire appeared to be generally holding around Sarajevo, with 12 artillery impacts recorded by UNPROFOR. 2555/ In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo remained relatively quiet. An average of 56 rounds per day were recorded. Sniper activity continued at a high level. The destruction of the bridge south of the airport and the new Serb check points on the road to Vogošća were seen as potential restrictions of movement when entering the city. A by-pass was opened on 9 May. Aggressive Serb behaviour towards UNPROFOR was noted. 2556/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: A report from the Government of BiH stated that 193 shells fell on Koševo Hospital complex, 11 on the Eye Clinic, and 26 on the Podhrastovi Clinic from 16 November 1992 to date. 2557/ Source(s): Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Sporadic sniping from the hills was reported on this date. In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported sniper activity continued at a high level. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1965. The cease-fire appeared to be generally holding around Sarajevo with 12 artillery impacts recorded by UNPROFOR. 2558/ A single artillery shell fell on the city after midnight and the city centre was reported to be calm in the morning, apart from sporadic sniping from the hills. 2559/

(b) Local reported events

1966. About 15 cargo aeroplanes carrying international humanitarian relief were scheduled to land at the airport in Sarajevo. 2560/

(c) International reported events

1967. Western European governments rejected President Clinton's proposal to arm the BiH government and his threat to mount air strikes on BiH targets. The rejection, made at a meeting of European Community foreign ministers, underscored the sharp difference that existed between the US and Europe on policy in the Balkans. President Clinton said that no American troops would go into BiH unless they were part of an international peace-keeping force. 2561/

11. 11/5/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as calm with scattered small arms and machine-gun fire overnight. UNPROFOR recorded 12 shell impacts on the city. 2562/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The area near Ilidža. Source(s): Tanjug.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH radio said Serb forces had killed two Muslim soldiers and wounded three around the city. 2563/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1968. Sarajevo radio reported the city as calm. 2564/ There was, however, scattered small arms and machine-gun fire overnight. 2565/

1969. Belgrade-based Tanjug reported small arms fire and sporadic mortar shelling near the Serb-held Sarajevo district of Ilidža. 2566/

(b) Local reported events

1970. Serbian President Milošević urged Bosnian Serbs to cancel their referendum on Vance-Owen and instead come to Belgrade for a pan-Serbian convention. He stated, "Support for the Vance-Owen is the same as support for peace". 2567/

(c) International reported events

1971. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali stated that he would not recognize the results of the upcoming Bosnian Serb referendum of the Vance-Owen Plan. 2568/

12. 12/5/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: BiH radio reported scattered shelling and small arms fire in Sarajevo, with seven shells landing in the south-west part of the city. 2569/ UNPROFOR recorded three shell impacts on the city. 2570/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The south-west part of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1972. No incidents reported.

(b) Local reported events

1973. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić stated that Serbian President Milošević "has never interfered in our affairs, nor has he ever asked to decide on our behalf". He refuted Western claims that Milošević had unlimited influence on their decisions. 2571/

1974. Serbian Radical Pary leader Šešelj threatened to mount a missile attack against Italy, Croatia, Austria, and any other nation that aided the West in air-strikes against Bosnian Serbs. He warned, "We have FF-22 missiles which can reach your country, but we will not target military compounds because their defence is prepared. In case we are attacked, we will fire at your civilian targets". He also claimed that not even one-third of Bosnian Serb manpower had yet been utilized in the war, and vowed to retaliate against air-strikes by attacking UN troops on the ground.

13. 13/5/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as quiet. UNPROFOR recorded seven shell impacts on the city. 2572/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1975. Despite a general cease-fire theoretically in force in BiH, Sarajevo radio reported shelling in several locations in the Republic. In general, however, Sarajevo was said to be quiet. 2573/

(b) Local reported events

1976. UNPROFOR reported that a bridge 15 kilometres north of Mostar had been blown up. The destruction of the bridge, on the main road from Mostar to Sarajevo, was thought to seriously jeopardize the delivery of aid from the Adriatic coast to BiH, the UN sources added. 2574/

14. 14/5/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There were reports that the cease-fire had generally held around Sarajevo and that thousands of people were out in the streets of the old city. Only 10 shells were reported to have fallen in and around the city in the 48 hour period ending on Friday. According to UN military observers, this amount was the lowest toll in months. 2575/ Source(s): Washington Post.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: A report from the Association for Intercultural Activities and Heritage Rescue (AIASN) described damage done to the city's cultural/historic heritage. Among the buildings and monuments that had been destroyed by shelling were: the Post Office Building, the Church of Saint Vinka, the Museum of the Winter Olympics 1984, the Red Cross building, the Oriental Institute (along with its collection of valuable Oriental manuscripts and documents), the collection of the Library of Sarajevo, and other smaller specialized libraries. Those that had been damaged were: the Old Serbian Orthodox Church, and others, the City Museum and the World Museum (tombstones and rarities located around the museum, as well as certain collections had been either damaged or destroyed). It also stated that many of the buildings and monuments of the historic old quarter, Baščaršija, as well as all mosques in the city, including the most historic and beautiful Alipašin Mosque, and Magribija Mosque, had been either damaged or destroyed. 2576/ Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Hospitals reported that mortar and sniper fire killed three and injured four. 2577/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

1977. There were reports that the cease-fire had generally held around

Sarajevo and that thousands of people were out in the streets of the old city. Only 10 shells were reported to have fallen in and around the city in the past 48 hours, according to UN military observers. This was the lowest toll in months. "We are cautiously optimistic". said Commander Barry Frewer, chief spokesman of the UNPROFOR forces in the city. 2578/ Small-arms fire and one shell landing were reported in the Dobrinja district near the airport. 2579/

(b) Local reported events

1978. At a meeting in Belgrade called by Serbian leaders and marked by insults and angry walkouts, three Serbian legislatures endorsed the Vance-Owen plan for BiH and urged the Bosnian Serbs to sign it. But a boycott of the meeting by Serbs from both BiH and Croatia raised questions whether the endorsement would have any effect. Bosnian Serb leaders, who had already rejected the plans three times, said that they would ignore the resolution and proceed with a referendum during the weekend which was expected to produce a resounding vote against the plan. 2580/

1979. After a warm day, the city plunged into darkness at night as a power outage cut all electricity. An official of the city electrical company blamed Croat fighters north of the city. 2581/

(c) International reported events

1980. US President Clinton endorsed the UN plan to place troops on the border between BiH and Serbia, but gave no sign that US troops would join the operation. 2582/

15. 15/5/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was reported as quiet overnight except for sporadic small arms fire around the Old Town and a single shell in the New Sarajevo district. UNPROFOR recorded 13 shell impacts on the city. 2583/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The New Sarajevo district. Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: In a report from the Library of the City of Sarajevo, the findings of a colloquium called "The Destruction of the Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina 1992/1993" held on 6 and 7 April 1993 were reported. The report states that the University Library, Vijećnica (Town Hall) was assaulted by grenades a few times during the month of July 1992, and was completely destroyed, including all books, periodicals and equipment on 25 and 26 August 1992. The Library of the City of Sarajevo lost 150,000 of its collection of 250,000 works. The Cultural Centre Vratnik (Mustafe Dovadžije 17), and the Cultural Centre Hrasno (Krndelja 30-b) were directly hit during the month of July 1992, and lost 30,000 publications. Libraries at the following addresses were damaged or destroyed between April and December 1992: Radićeva 7; V. Perića 1; Zrinjskog 2; Djure Salaja 17; Dž. Bijedića 66; Žrtava Fašizma 1. Also destroyed were the complete archives of the City of Sarajevo, and on 17 May 1992, the library of the Oriental Institute, containing over 222,000 documents from the 11th century. Fifty-six junior high schools, and 43 high schools, containing an average of 10,000 books each, were for the most part turned into military barracks. The books, according to the report, were most likely destroyed.

During the evacuation of the JNA, the Garrison Library was mined. Many volumes, however, were removed to other cities before this occurred. The library of the Maršal Tito barracks was shelled. In all, the city had lost more than four million books. 2584/ Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1981. Sarajevo was reported as quiet overnight except for sporadic small arms fire around the Old Town and a single shell reported in the New Sarajevo district. 2585/

(b) Local reported events

1982. Tens of thousands of Bosnian Serbs voted in a two-day referendum on the international peace plan for BiH, and interviews with voters indicated strong opposition to the proposed division of the country among its three warring factions. In addition to being asked to pass judgment on the peace plan, the voters were asked to rule on whether the Bosnian Serb Republic, if preserved, should seek to join other states, raising the possibility of creating a "Greater Serbia" sought by Serb nationalists. It was reported that the Bosnian Serb leadership, which controlled most local radio and other news media, had urged voters to reject the peace plan. Polling stations in northern and eastern BiH all displayed maps showing how Serbs would be separated under the plan. At each site, slogans on the walls called for a "no" vote. 2586/

16. 16/5/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded two shell impacts on the city. 2587/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1983. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1984. Declaring the UN backed peace plan for BiH "dead" an hour after polls closed, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that the weekend referendum on the plan in Serb-held territory had ended a chance that his people would agree to live with BiH's Muslims and Croats in one state. Karadžić told a press conference in Pale that the only way to end the 13-month-old BiH war would be through the creation of three separate states, each ruled by one of the former Yugoslav Republic's three warring factions. 2588/ "Bosnia never existed, and it will never exist", he said.

(c) International reported events

1985. Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev stated that the Vance-Owen Plan should be implemented with or without Bosnian Serb acceptance. "We don't have to wait until the last Bosnian fighter endorses" the plan, he contended, "we can put out the fire in the former Yugoslavia step by step".

17. 17/5/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo radio said that the city was reported quiet after a noisy evening with scattered small arms and mortar fire across the city. The radio reported that 14 shells hit the Mojmilo and Alipašino Polje district west of the city centre. 2589/ UNPROFOR recorded two shell impacts on the city. 2590/ In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR described the city as extremely quiet. The cease-fire was relatively respected on both sides and for two of the last seven days there were no incoming rounds and only on 10 May was the number of impacts registered as significant (56). An average of 150 persons tried to cross the airport each day and at least one of them was reported killed during the attempts. One French officer was lightly wounded during the prevention of the runway crossings. People were reported to be on the streets of the city and some shops were open, although small arms and sniper fire remained active. The restriction of UNPROFOR movements was reported to have decreased considerably. 2591/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Mojmilo; Alipašino Polje. Source(s) Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported nine killed and 58 wounded in Sarajevo last week. It also reported to date 8,722 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,351 were children), 51,060 wounded (of which 13,300 were children), and 16,301 heavily wounded (of which 2,806 were children). 2592/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

1986. Sarajevo radio said that the city was reported quiet after a noisy evening with scattered small arms and mortar fire across the city. The radio said that 14 shells hit the Mojmilo and Alipašino Polje district west of the city centre. 2593/

(b) Local reported events

1987. Bosnian Serb Army General Ratko Mladić said that the Serb state in BiH was a reality and the world could do nothing about it. Mladić warned the West not to intervene with air strikes to force the Vance-Owen plan on the Serbs and threatened revenge if they did. "If they bomb me; I'll bomb London", Mladić said. On the possibility of UN military intervention on the ground, he said; "They can get in but they would not know how to get out . . . whoever comes here would leave their bones here". 2594/

1988. Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić called BiH General Mladić's threat of terror "idiotic and irresponsible" and said that he must be disciplined. 2595/

(c) International reported events

1989. Deeming it fruitless to continue to discuss the Vance-Owen Plan, US officials refused to attend a Security Council foreign ministers' meeting on peace-keeping in BiH. Secretary of State Christopher believed that the overwhelming rejection of the plan created "new opportunities". He stated that he planned to establish a "strong consensus with our allies" on a new approach to the conflict. 2596/

1990. Lord Owen greeted the veto of the Vance-Owen Plan with what he described as "consternation". He appealed to Western nations to avoid the "temptation" to respond "with bombs", and he urged them to instead stick with the "process of negotiation". 2597/

18. 18/5/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 22 shell impacts on the city. 2598/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

1991. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

1992. Serbian President Milošević met with Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev in Belgrade. 2599/

1993. Initial results from 15 of the 83 voting districts indicated that about 98 per cent of those casting ballots supported establishment of an autonomous Serb state, and 99 per cent opposed the UN peace plan which would cut Serb control of BiH from 70 per cent to 42 per cent. 2600/

1994. In interviews, Radovan Karadžić and his top military commander, Ratko Mladić, declared that Serb-held territory in BiH must be contiguous and that at most they would accept a confederation of their self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb republic with political entities led by the other two factions in the war. The Serb leaders said that the only way peace would come to BiH was if all three factions would separate in a massive population transfer. 2601/

1995. A report from the Professional Fire Brigade of the City of Sarajevo described the material and human losses it had suffered during the siege of the city. At the outset of hostilities four stations were occupied by enemy forces: the stations Vogošća and the Airport of Sarajevo, and the sub-stations Ilijaš and Pale. The equipment from the Airport of Sarajevo was seized by "Četniks", it said, and the building itself was put under the control of UNPROFOR. It stated that the brigade was down to 65 per cent of its capacity, servicing the city from the stations Vratnik, Bjelave, Novo Sarajevo, and Alipašin Most. Both buildings and equipment were subject to shelling, even during rescue operations, and the extinguishing of fires. During such action, 11 firefighters were killed and 38 either lightly or seriously wounded. The material losses due to this shelling had been great, it said. 2602/

(c) International Reported Events

1996. Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev released a four-point plan to bring peace to BiH. He proposed creating a war crimes court, sealing the border between Serbia and BiH, fully imposing UN sanctions, and creating safe havens. 2603/

1997. US Secretary of State Christopher told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the war in BiH was essentially a "European problem". 2604/

19. 19/5/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 12 shell impacts on the city. 2605/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The Ukrainian Battalion (seven mortar rounds). 2606/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: A civilian couple was shot and killed while attempting to leave the city along the north bank of the Miljacka river. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

1998. A Serb man and a Muslim woman were shot and killed while trying to escape from the city. Boško Brkić and Admira Ismić, both 25 years old, who had dated since high school, set off for Serbia after having negotiated permission with local commanders on both sides to cross battle lines to leave the city. They walked 500 yards along the north bank of the Miljacka river in plain sight of both government and Serb soldiers. As they approached the Vrbana bridge and Serb-held territory, they were shot and killed. Both sides denied responsibility. 2607/

(b) Local reported events

1999. In a meeting at what used to be a ski resort in the Jahorina Mountains, the Serbs' election commission proclaimed that 96 per cent of the voters in Serb-held BiH territory cast ballots against the UN-backed Vance-Owen peace plan and in favour of creation of an independent Serb state in BiH. 2608/

(c) International reported events

2000. After talks mediated by Owen and Stoltenberg, Croatian President Tudjman and BiH President Izetbegović reportedly agreed to begin implementing Vance-Owen in the regions under their control. Bosnian Serb leader Boban said that this was "nothing new", but just a restatement of old accords. Not long afterwards, Muslim-Croat fighting erupted in Vitez. 2609/

20. 20/5/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Clashes broke out after several weeks of relative calm. Reports said that Serbian gunners positioned in the Grbavica district traded artillery rounds with BiH troops defending the downtown area. More than 20 shells reportedly hit Grbavica shortly before noon. UNPROFOR recorded 51 shell impacts on the city. 2610/ Source(s): United Press International; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Grbavica (more than 20 shells); downtown Sarajevo. Source(s): United Press International; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Medical officials said that mortar shells which landed in the centre of the city in the morning left one person dead and four injured, including one child. 2611/ Later reports claimed that at least four people were killed during the day. 2612/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2001. Clashes broke out in Sarajevo after several weeks of relative calm, as fighting between Muslim-led BiH army and Croatian paramilitary forces in central BiH calmed down. 2613/

2002. Serbian gunners positioned in the Sarajevo district of Grbavica traded artillery rounds with BiH troops defending the downtown area of the city, news reports said. More than 20 mortar shells landed in Serb-held Grbavica shortly before noon, said a statement by Bosnian Serb military command, which added that the alleged BiH offensive was unprovoked from the Serbian side. But Sarajevo radio said that the Serb gunners first fired on Sarajevo from the surrounding hilltop positions. Neither source revealed the number of casualties. 2614/

(b) Local reported events

2003. An investigation on childhood trauma by two psychologists in Sarajevo stated that 92 per cent of the children thought they could have been killed at some time. One child in two (48 per cent) had seen a member of their family hurt or their house occupied, 72 per cent had to leave their village or town and 89 per cent had been homeless. One in four (24 per cent) had also tried to help a dying person and three out of four had seen war wounds. It was reported that at the time, there were 65,000 to 80,000 children living in Sarajevo. The report highlighted the grave danger to the children's mental health. 2615/

(c) International reported events

2004. Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev met with Secretary of State Christopher in Washington and predicted that a joint approach would produce "positive results". 2616/

2005. Representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania reached agreement with the WEU to tighten the blockade on Yugoslavia. 2617/

21. 21/5/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 14 shell impacts on the city. 2618/ The shelling in Serb and Muslim areas on Thursday and Friday were described by UN officials as the worst since the 8 May truce. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire reported in casualty account below. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Radio Sarajevo reported that artillery and sniper fire killed three people and wounded seven in the city on this day. 2619/ A later report stated that four people were killed and more than 30 wounded, (eight of whom were children). 2620/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2006. The shelling of Serb and Muslim areas of the city on Thursday and Friday was described by UN officials as the worst since the two warring sides signed a truce on 8 May. 2621/

(b) Local reported events

2007. Yugoslavia refused to accept the deployment of UN monitors to enforce a blockade on its borders with BiH. Yugoslavia's rejection came ahead of a UN Security Council decision to send 500 inspectors to Serbia to ensure it kept its promise to cut off supplies to Bosnian Serbs. "They (UN monitors) do not solve the problem and they endanger our sovereignty and offend the dignity of our state", Yugoslavia's President Dobrica Ćosić said. 2622/

2008. Reuters wrote that

> "[s]pring and a cease-fire have brought new life to Sarajevo after months of death and destruction. Vegetable gardens are sprouting on balconies and vacant lots across the city. Children, pale from months of confinement, play outside under parents' watchful eyes. Lovers stroll hand-in-hand down streets kept clean by Serb sniper fire for most of the past year . . . having survived 13 months of siege warfare and a winter without electricity, running water and telephone, the people of Sarajevo are anxious to get on with their lives". 2623/

(c) International reported events

2009. US President Clinton described safe havens as "shooting galleries". Skeptical of the new plan under discussion, he said, "I don't want to see the United States get in a position where we're recreating Northern Ireland, Lebanon, or Cyprus or anything else". A senior US official revealed that Secretary of State Christopher had dropped his opposition to safe havens, as long as they were temporary. 2624/

22. 22/5/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bosnian Serb forces reportedly hit the city with artillery fire on the first anniversary of BiH's admission to the United Nations. In seven hours, there were reports that 43 mortar and artillery rounds fell in Muslim areas and 62 artillery and mortar rounds hit the Serb-held areas. UNPROFOR recorded 128 shell impacts on the city. 2625/ Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: UN military observers said that six people were killed and 14 were wounded in the Serb-held Sarajevo districts of Grbavica and Ilidža. Sarajevo radio said that nine people were killed and 103 wounded in BiH-held areas. 2626/ The casualty toll was the heaviest in the city since the UN-brokered cease-fire between BiH and Serb forces on 8 May. 2627/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2010. Bosnian Serb forces hit the city with artillery fire, killing at least nine persons and wounding more than 100 civilians, one of them a top government official. Serbian forces and BiH government troops blamed each other for beginning the artillery duel shortly before noon. Hospital officials said nine people were killed and another 103 were wounded, about 60 of them seriously according to radio reports monitored in Belgrade. In Sarajevo, Barry Frewer, a spokesman for UNPROFOR confirmed that Bosnian Serbs and Government troops traded artillery rounds. Zlatko Lagumdžija, a Deputy Prime Minister of the BiH government was wounded and underwent surgery in a Sarajevo hospital. Later he was recovering and off the danger list. Bosnian Serbs fired 82 millimetre and 120 millimetre mortars and howitzers from hills overlooking the city, said Sarajevo radio. 2628/

2011. In seven hours of shelling in the Sarajevo area, 43 mortar and artillery rounds fell in Muslim territory and 62 mortar and artillery shells hit Serb-held districts. "We're seeing dead and wounded on both sides. We can't tell you who started it and we can't tell you why", said Barry Frewer. "This was the worst day of the war in many, many weeks", said Faris Goran Kapetanović, a surgeon at the Koševo hospital, where so many casualties arrived they had to line up in the corridors. 2629/

(b) Local reported events

2012. The day marked the first anniversary of BiH's admission to the United Nations. 2630/

(c) International reported events

2013. The United States offered air power to protect international forces that would be sent to safeguard Muslim civilians under the United Nations plan to establish safe havens in BiH. A British official discussing the safe haven plan said that foreign powers had reached a tentative division of labour, under which Canadian troops would remain in Srebrenica, British troops would be deployed to Tuzla, French troops would be responsible for Sarajevo and Bihać and Ukrainian troops would protect Žepa. 2631/

23. 23/5/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Small arms and machine-gun fire was heard throughout the night. Shelling of the city centre was reported during the day. UNPROFOR recorded 26 shell impacts on the city. 2632/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Targets Hit: The Holiday Inn (1:00 a.m.). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported shelling in the city centre on Sunday. Nine people were killed and 105 wounded on this day. It also reported 26 killed and 190 wounded in the last week. To date, 8,748 people were reported as killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,360 were children), and 67,616 as wounded (of which 16,186 were children). Because of water and electricity shortages and difficulties with waste disposal, the city was in danger of various epidemics. There were 120 cases of enterocolitis acuta registered in one part of Sarajevo in the last week. 2633/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2014. Small arms and machine-gun fire sounded throughout the night. Sarajevo radio reported that a shell landed near the Holiday Inn hotel used by journalists at around 1:00 a.m.. There were no reports of resumed artillery fire. 2634/

(b) Local reported events

2015. BiH President Alija Izetbegović rejected the US-European effort to contain the war, accusing the West of abandoning his people and plotting to herd them onto "reservations". Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić hailed the initiative and praised President Clinton, referring to him as "a sage man to reject the counsel of hawks who wanted to pull him into a Balkan...war". In a statement read in Sarajevo, Izetbegović criticized Western leaders for their role in what he called an "absolutely unacceptable plan". 2635/

24. 24/5/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR recorded 13 shell impacts on the city. 2636/ In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported the beginning of the week as fairly quiet. The situation turned worse later in the week, but the cease-fire agreement generally continued to be respected. A total of 73 cease-fire violations were observed from the Serb side and 26 from the BiH side. Some of the cease-fire violations were directed against the Ukrainian Battalion, where seven mortar rounds were impacted on 19 May. The number of impacts peaked on 22 May with 128. Attempts to cross the airfield continued; one civilian was killed and eight were wounded. There were three incidents of restriction of movement of UNPROFOR during the week and strong controls over humanitarian convoys were observed at Butmir and Kasindolska. There were indications of possible movements of Bosnian Serb artillery and the reinforcement of troops around Sarajevo. Three new check points had been established between Vogošća and Rajlovac. 2637/ Source(s): UNPROFOR

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported seven killed and 17 wounded on this day. 2638/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2016. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2017. Military representatives of Bosnian Muslim, Serb and Croat forces failed to agree on the size of Sarajevo's future safe zone in talks at the airport. A military official with UNPROFOR which organized the talks said that the BiH army wanted the limit of the zone extended 20 kilometres (12.5 miles) beyond the present front lines, while the Serbs, who were supposed to withdraw their heavy artillery, wanted to maintain the status quo. The meeting was planned to organize a "summit" meeting between the military chiefs of the warring sides to be held at Sarajevo airport Tuesday. Sarajevo was one of six safe zones declared by the UN Security Council at the beginning of May. 2639/

(c) International reported events

2018. French Foreign Minister Juppé said that peacekeepers must be endowed with the power to retaliate against attacks on safe havens. He added that UN forces must be prepared to undertake air-strikes to protect the Bosnian Muslims. They are not to be "mere spectators", he said, but "protagonists" who are authorized by a UN draft resolution to "deter attacks, to monitor the cease-fire, to secure the withdrawal of forces, to occupy some key points on the ground", and "to participate in delivering humanitarian relief to the population". 2640/

25. 25/5/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Mortar and tank fire were reported in Grbavica and around the Presidency, but the situation was otherwise reported as "very quiet". UNPROFOR recorded 19 shell impacts on the city. 2641/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Grbavica; the area near the Presidency. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported two killed and 18 wounded on this day. 2642/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2019. UNPROFOR spokesman Barry Frewer reported mortar and tank fire in the Serb-held neighbourhood of Grbavica in Sarajevo and around the President's office, but said that the situation had been otherwise "very quiet". 2643/

(b) Local reported events

2020. Serbian President Milošević told Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Churkin that there was "no need" for international monitors on the border between BiH and Serbia. 2644/

2021. Bosnian Serb soldiers retrieved the bodies of a slain couple from a "no man's land" early in the day. The couple, a Serb man and a Muslim woman (both age 25) were shot and killed last Wednesday trying to escape Sarajevo for Serbia. In the interim, their bodies lay rotting in the street while the two sides argued over who had the rights to recover them. A six-man Serb "commando team" reportedly resolved the dispute by braving Muslim sniper fire from three directions. The corpses were taken to Serb-held Lukavica where preparations were made for their burial. 2645/

(c) International reported events

2022. United Nations Security Council Resolution 827 was passed, establishing a war crimes tribunal. 2646/

2023. NATO defence ministers convened in Brussels to discuss the possible deployment of NATO troops to protect the Muslim "safe havens". In what was described as a "free-swinging" session, German and Turkish representatives openly criticized the plan. German Defence Minister Volker Ruehe, declared, "The expulsion of the Bosnian Muslims must not be allowed to last and must not be sanctioned by drawing new borders". One senior US official remarked, "I'm not even sure 'safe haven' is the right phrase. Safe havens conjure something we may not be providing here". 2647/

26. 26/5/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported 174 shell impacts on the city. 2648/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniping was reported in the city (see casualty report below).

Casualties: BiH radio said that one person was killed and one wounded by sniper fire and shelling of the city. 2649/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 11 wounded. It reported no deaths on this day. 2650/

Narrative of Events:

2024. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2025. UN mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg visited the city to push the draft plan providing for deployment of international military forces to guard Muslims in six "safe havens" in BiH. President Alija Izetbegović told him that the BiH Government would not accept the proposal under current conditions unless the UN set a deadline for Serbian forces to return BiH territory they had captured. President Izetbegović also told the negotiator that the Government would reject the plan unless the UN clearly indicated that it would intervene militarily if the Serbs continued to attack and would guarantee that aid reached the besieged enclaves. 2651/

(c) International reported events

2026. After a two-day session, NATO defence ministers were unable to issue a joint communique in support of the Washington Accord. Although Secretary of Defense Aspin described "a general receptivity to the joint action plan as a first step to stopping the killing", NATO appeared to be divided. 2652/

27. 27/5/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Intermittent shell fire was reported during the day, mainly on the Old Town. Several shells landed in New Sarajevo during the night after heavy artillery duels on the outskirts Wednesday subsided in the evening. Serb anti-aircraft gunfire was reported throughout the night around Vogošća and BiH mortar attacks were reported in Hadžići and Ilidža. UNPROFOR recorded eight shell impacts on the city. 2653/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Old Town area; the New Sarajevo district; Vogošća; Hadžići; Ilidža. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: One woman was killed and seven children were reportedly injured in BiH shelling on Hadžići. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Sniping was reported on this day. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: One woman was killed and seven children were reportedly injured in BiH shelling on Hadžići. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one killed and eight wounded on this day. 2654/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2027. One person was killed as shells fell intermittently during the day, mainly on the Old Town in the east. There was also sniping reported. 2655/ Several shells landed in the New Sarajevo district during the night after heavy artillery duels on the city's outskirts Wednesday subsided in the evening. Radio Sarajevo said that Serbs fired anti-aircraft guns around Vogošća throughout the night. 2656/ Tanjug reported that Bosnian Serbs said that a woman was killed and seven children were wounded in Muslim mortar attacks in Serb-held Hadžići, south-west of Sarajevo, and that they launched assaults on the Ilidža suburb. 2657/

(b) Local reported events

2028. Three hundred forty-nine Macedonian citizens were evacuated from Sarajevo in one of the rare opportunities for the population to leave the city. Slovenians were evacuated last November, and other groups, including Jews, had been allowed to leave. Four people were taken off buses, however, before they left when BiH police said their papers were not in order. 2658/

(c) International reported events

2029. The plan for creating guarded Muslim safe havens in BiH approved by the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Spain last weekend was skeptically received by other Security Council members and appeared to lack the nine votes needed for adoption by its 15 members. As a result, Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali proposed reconvening the London peace conference on Yugoslavia. 2659/

28. 28/5/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: An UNPROFOR spokesman said that from 9:00 p.m. Thursday until 1:00 a.m. Friday, local Serb commanders reported 60 mortar shells falling on their positions. UN military observers then reported that from 4:40 to 7:20 a.m., 67 mortar rounds and 26 artillery shells fell in central Sarajevo, near the Presidency building. There was also anti-aircraft machine-gun fire reported. 2660/ Fierce fighting reportedly continued around the clock between Serbian and BiH forces after an overnight attack by the BiH army on the Serb-held road between the airport and Pale. Fighting reportedly flared up all day along the front line on Mount Trebević. Sarajevo radio reported that Serb forces attacked BiH positions along the Trebević front and that a BiH army counter-attack routed the Serb forces from several gun positions but touched off Serb shelling of the downtown area. UNPROFOR reported 190 shell impacts on the city. 2661/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; New York Times; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The area near the Holiday Inn (including a nearby apartment building); the area near the Presidency building (26 shells); the downtown area; unidentified Serbian positions; Mount Trebević. Source(s): Agence France Presse; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Two Serbian tank shells struck the Holiday Inn and started small fires on two floors. Source(s): Agence France Presse; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported six killed and 14 wounded on this day. 2662/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2030. Several shells fell within minutes of each other at midday around the Holiday Inn in central Sarajevo. The increased shelling in Sarajevo followed several days of relative calm. An UNPROFOR spokesman said that from 9:00 p.m. Thursday until 1:00 a.m. Friday, local Serb commanders reported 60 mortar shells falling on their positions. UN military observers then reported that from 4:40 to 7:20 a.m., 67 mortar rounds and 26 artillery shells fell in central Sarajevo, near the Presidency building. There was also anti-aircraft machine-gun fire reported. 2663/

2031. Fierce fighting continued around the city between Serbian militiamen and BiH Army forces after an overnight attack by the BiH Army on the Serb-held road between the airport and the Serbian mountain stronghold at Pale. Fighting flared up all day along the front line on Mount Trebević, just above the city's old quarter, where brush fires burned into the evening and artillery and small-arms fire erupted around the city. Two Serbian tank shells struck the Holiday Inn, starting small fires on two floors, and another shell exploded into a nearby apartment building. Sarajevo radio reported that Serbian militiamen attacked BiH positions along the Trebević front and that a BiH Army counter-attack routed the Serbs from several gun positions but touched off Serbian shelling of Sarajevo's downtown area. 2664/

(b) Local Reported Events

2032. The commanders of the BiH Army and the main Croatian militia met and agreed in principle to transform Sarajevo into a safe area whose outer edge would be defined by the then present war front. The commander of the Serbian forces attacking the BiH capital, General Ratko Mladić, did not attend, telling UN officials at the last minute that he had "more pressing matters to attend to". But General Phillipe Morillon indicated that Serbian militia negotiators had agreed to the demilitarization agreement. Under the agreement, Serbian forces would be required to place their medium and heavy artillery under UN supervision or withdraw it out of range of the city. Sarajevo's BiH forces would be required to place their artillery in the city under UN supervision. The BiH commander, Sefer Halilović, and the Croatian militia leader, Milivoj Petković, said that they would sign the agreement in principle in the town of Konjic in an effort to ease tensions between the BiH Army and Croatian forces. 2665/

(c) International reported events

2033. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali submitted a report to the Security Council criticizing the new Washington Accord. Without the assent of the warring parties, he said, implementation would be impossible. He also faulted the plan for "legitimizing ethnic cleansing" and complained that it lacked any "connection to an overall political solution". 2666/

29. 29/5/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was shelled overnight and sporadic gun and sniper fire continued. Shelling early in the morning was concentrated on Stup and Dobrinja in the west and the Old Town in the east. Tank and machine-gun fire reportedly erupted near the Vrbana bridge late in the day and two fires burned in the district. Sarajevo Radio said that both sides continued firing at each other late in the evening. UNPROFOR reported 210 shell impacts on the city. 2667/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Stup; Dobrinja; the Old Town; the Vrbana bridge. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire continued in the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported three killed and 15 wounded on this day. 2668/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2034. Sarajevo was shelled overnight and sporadic gun and sniper fire continued Saturday. Radio Sarajevo reported that fires were burning on Trebević hill just south of Sarajevo overnight after a day of fighting, which the BiH army said involved a BiH counter-attack which set houses ablaze. The shelling early in the morning in Sarajevo was concentrated on the suburbs of Stup and Dobrinja in the west and the Old Town in the east. 2669/

2035. Tank and machine-gun fire erupted near Sarajevo's Vrbana bridge late in the day and two fires burned in the district. Sarajevo Radio said that both sides continued firing at each other late into the evening, and that at least seven people in the Government areas were wounded. 2670/

(b) Local reported events

2036. A Bosnian Serb army commander, General Stanislav Galić, issued a protest to UNPROFOR, accusing the Muslims and Croats of provoking the Serbs into responding and then blaming them for shelling Sarajevo. "Due to a total media blockade of Serb positions around Sarajevo by major foreign television and radio companies, the two other sides can impose any scenario they like and show the Serbs in a bad light", he said. 2671/

30. 30/5/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After a night of shelling, machine-gun and anti-aircraft fire erupted at 4:30 a.m. along the front-line running south from the Parliament building to the Jewish cemetery and east along Mount Trebević. Each side accused the other of initiating the morning's attack. Although UN officials refused to speculate about who started the fighting, their monitors registered 300 Serbian shells exploding on BiH-controlled central Sarajevo and only three BiH shells striking Serbian-held neighbourhoods in a 17 hour period, from 4:00 p.m. Saturday through 9:00 a.m. on Sunday. 2672/ The New York Times reported that the sound of artillery fire demonstated that Government troops had fired more shells than indicated. 2673/ Reports the next day by UNPROFOR described the barrage as one of the worst since the outbreak of the war and said that 1,467 howitzer, cannon and mortar shells were fired by Bosnian Serbs in the 24 hour period that ended Monday morning. 2674/ Another report stated that UNPROFOR recorded 997 mortar or artillery rounds on Government-held positions in Sarajevo between dawn and mid-afternoon Sunday. 2675/ UNPROFOR recorded 1,467 shell impacts on the city. 2676/ Source(s): New York Times; United Press International; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The area near the Holiday Inn; the main hospital; the Presidency. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: At least two dozen howitzer and tank shells struck the grounds near the Holiday Inn and sent shrapnel through several windows. Mortar and howitzer shells and rocket-propelled grenades also struck the area of the main hospital and the Presidency, littering the streets with rubble and glass. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: It was initially reported that at least 20 people were killed and more than 150 were wounded during this fighting. 2677/ A doctor from the state hospital, who asked to be identified only as Goran, said that unlike on ordinary days, his hospital was getting patients from all over Sarajevo instead of just the west-to-central part. 2678/ Later reports from the two main hospitals reported a total of 25 dead and 164 wounded. Officials at Koševo Hospital said that dead and wounded were brought in up to 11:00 p.m.. Only three of the 25 dead were reported to be soldiers. 2679/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 22 killed and 138 wounded on this day. It also reported to date 8,789 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,374 were children), 51,471 wounded (of which 13,410 were children), and 16,466 heavily wounded (of which 2,871 were children). 2680/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2037. After a night of shelling, machine-gun and anti-aircraft fire erupted in Sarajevo at 4:30 a.m. along the front line running south from the gutted Parliament building to the Jewish cemetery and east along Mount Trebević. It was reported that the well-entrenched forces did not appear to have yielded ground except in the Zlatište neighbourhood on Mount Trebević. There, BiH Government forces said, they overran a Serbian gun emplacement, destroyed two tanks and cut a road from the Serbs' stronghold at Pale to Lukavica, their main military base near Sarajevo, and Ilidža, the Serb-held suburb. 2681/

2038. Brush fires burned throughout the day on Mount Trebević. There, Serbian forces held the high ground and the BiH forces held the low ground. BiH forces had severed the lower Pale-Lukavica road several times since the siege of Sarajevo began in April 1992, but had never been able to maintain their grip. 2682/

2039. During the artillery barrage, at least two dozen howitzer and tank shells struck the grounds near the Holiday Inn and sent shrapnel through several windows. Mortar and howitzer shells and rocket-propelled grenades also struck the area of the main hospital and the Presidency, littering the streets with rubble and glass. 2683/

(b) Local Reported Events

2040. UN officials became increasingly frustrated by their inability to enter "safe areas". UNPROFOR Spokesman Frewer said, "this has been a pattern from the beginning . . . they have been turned back, and each time we have given the very strongest protests. We must be witness to what is going on". 2684/

31. 31/5/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo radio reported the city as relatively calm overnight and into the morning. It reported mortar fire until 3:00 a.m. in Vogošća, north of the city and sporadic small-arms fire around Dobrinja. The Old Town area was reported shelled in the evening and anti-aircraft fire hit the city all night long. UNPROFOR recorded 170 shell impacts on the city. 2685/ In its weekly summary ending 29 May UNPROFOR reported that the beginning of the week was fairly quiet. The situation increased in tension on 26 May with 174 impacts 28 May with 190 impacts, and 29 May with 210 impacts. A total of 40 cease-fire violations were observed from the BiH side and 53 cease-fire violations from the Serbian side. 2686/ In its monthly operational report, UNPROFOR noted increased tension towards the end of the month with increased fire coming from BiH forces and some operational movements from Serbs. 30 May was seen as especially tense when an attack from BiH forces was strongly retaliated against by Bosnian Serb forces. UNPROFOR reported that it had counted 3,030 artillery and mortar rounds for the month. It had also counted 530 cease-fire violations (339 from the Serbian side and 200 from the BiH side). With regard to airport crossings, UNPROFOR reported a decrease to 5,773 (the decrease was attributed to the efforts of the French Battalion). 2687/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Vogošća; the Old Town area. Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Description of Damage: A report from the Government of BiH stated that from 21 May 1992, when the Olympic Complex "Zetra" was first shelled, 350 projectiles of various calibres were launched against it, with 140 direct hits inflicting serious damage. During this period three individuals were killed: Goran Jakić, Mirsad Šehović, and an unknown citizen. Lightly injured were: Andrej Mezei, Hilno Dobrača, Djuro Matić, and an unknown citizen. The building was being used by humanitarian organizations (including Doctors Without Borders, UNHCR and Caritas), and as a shelter for refugees. 2688/ A report from the Institute for Academic Construction Bosnia-Hercegovina described the damage inflicted to academic institutions in the city of Sarajevo (including, primary, secondary, and higher education, student buildings, special education, religious schools, and institutes) from September 1992 to March 1993. Of the buildings which were accessible to inspection, 14 suffered 27 per cent to 50 per cent damage, 11 were damaged from 51 per cent to 75 per cent, and three from 76 per cent to 100 per cent. For the most part, there were no individuals in the buildings during shelling, although some were sheltering refugees. 2689/ Source(s): Reuters; Government of BiH.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Radio Sarajevo reported that three children were killed and seven people were injured in shelling of the Old Town district in the evening. The

BiH Public Health Ministry reported 24 killed and 153 wounded on this day. 2690/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2041. According to Radio Sarajevo, the city was reported relatively calm overnight and Monday morning. It reported mortar fire until 3:00 a.m. in Vogošća, north of the city, and sporadic small-arms fire around the western suburb of Dobrinja. 2691/

2042. The Old Town area was reported shelled in the evening and anti-aircraft fire hit the city all night long. 2692/

(b) Local reported events

2043. The SRNA news agency reported that Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić threatened that his troops would enter Sarajevo by force if Muslims continued their offensive against Serb positions. Karadžić made his threat during a televised interview on Sunday evening following the fighting, in which at least 25 people were killed. He said that if the Muslims did not stop their attacks, Serb soldiers would enter Sarajevo by force to protect the city's 50,000 ethnic Serbs. 2693/

2044. Meanwhile, Bosnian Croat military leaders warned that Muslim-Croat fighting in central BiH might spread to Sarajevo. "Despite the utmost efforts on the part of the HVO in Sarajevo, the chances of staying on good terms with leaders of the Bosnian army in Sarajevo and averting armed clashes are increasingly slim", said an HVO communique, quoted by the Croatian news agency HINA in Zagreb. Croatian radio said the southern city of Mostar and the towns of Jablanica and Konjic, between Mostar and Sarajevo, were the scene of Muslim artillery and infantry attacks and sniper fire on Sunday. 2694/

2045. Yugoslav President Ćosić was removed from office for constitutional breaches. There was speculation that the hard-line Serbian Radical Party orchestrated the move because it deemed Ćosić too moderate. Montenegrin President Bulatović said that the overthrow illustrated the growing strength of Šešelj's Radical Party: "This is the greatest danger for Yugoslavia and all of the Balkans, fascism brought about as a result of the sanctions". 2695/

2046. Demonstrators gathered to protest Ćosić's ouster and clashed with riot police in Belgrade. 2696/

O. June 1993

1. 1/6/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: An informal soccer game in a parking lot in Dobrinja (10:30 a.m.). Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: At approximately 10:30 a.m., mortar shells exploded on a make-shift soccer field in a parking lot in Dobrinja, killing at least 12 people and wounding 80. Source(s): New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least 12 people were killed and 80 others wounded when mortar shells exploded on a make-shift soccer field in a parking lot in Dobrinja. The BiH reported eight killed and 92 wounded on this day. 2697/ Source(s): New York Times; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2047. At approximately 10:30 a.m., about 200 Sarajevans gathered for an informal soccer game in suburban Dobrinja. Moments later, mortar shells exploded on the make-shift soccer field, which had been set up in a parking lot, killing at least 12 people and wounding 80. The attack was called one of the worst on civilians since the "bread-line massacre" a year ago when at least 16 people were killed while waiting in line for bread. A witness, Ahmet Fazlić, a 51 year-old factory worker, said the artillery rounds appeared to have been fired from one of two nearby Serbian-controlled areas. "The shots either came from Trapare or Lukavac. If they were 60 millimetre shells, it was Trapare. Anything larger and it was Lukavica", he said. Another witness, 43 year-old Zlatan Šteković, stated that everyone in Dobrinja had been talking about the tournament for the last two days and that he thought the Serbs knew in advance. According to Šteković, the battle front was only about 100 metres from the soccer field, "just on the other side of the apartment building". 2698/

(b) Local reported events

2048. President Dobrica Ćosić of Yugoslavia was ousted by a parliamentary no-confidence vote on Tuesday. The federal parliament voted Ćosić out of office in the early morning after a bitter attack against him by radical Serb nationalist deputies and Serbian President Slobodan Milošević's Socialist Party. With Ćosić relieved of his post, the speaker of the upper house, Miloš Radulović, became the acting President until parliament chose a replacement. 2699/

2. 2/6/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Two French legionnaires were seriously wounded by sniper fire at Sarajevo airport. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 17 killed and 127 wounded on this day. 2700/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2049. Humanitarian flights into Sarajevo were suspended for 24 hours after two French legionnaires were seriously wounded by sniper fire at Sarajevo airport. The move came amid escalating fighting throughout BiH and a rash of attacks on Western aid workers and UN soldiers fulfilling humanitarian missions. 2701/

(b) Local reported events

2050. The peace conference co-chairmen traveled to Zagreb for talks with President Tudjman and UNPROFOR. 2702/

2051. Dobrica Ćosić, Yugoslavia's ousted President likened Serbian leader Slobodan Milošević to Adolf Hitler. Ćosić termed Milošević "Fuehrer of the Serbian Radical Party", and went on to say that "conservative and extreme forces . . . are drawing the state into catastrophe". 2703/

2052. Christiane Berthiaume, a UNHCR spokeswoman, said that UN aid workers would continue to supply humanitarian aid to refugees in BiH, recognizing that "the fate of 2.3 million people is at stake". 2704/

3. 3/6/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one killed and 15 wounded on this day. 2705/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2053. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2054. The peace conference co-chairmen met with Radovan Karadžić in Pale. 2706/

2055. A Reuters report gave a detailed account of a rogue commander named "Ćaćo" who had been capturing civilians in the street in Sarajevo, and taking them to the front line to dig trenches. Reuter's noted that Ćaćo's theory was that it was unfair to make soldiers fight the war and dig the trenches. Ćaćo, whose real name is Musan Topalović, was working in Germany as a musician at the beginning of the war. He returned to Sarajevo to lead the BiH army's 10th Mountain Brigade, which defended the city from rebel Serbs on the slopes of Mount Trebević, towering above Sarajevo to the south. Ćaćo and his 2,800 men had seen some of the war's toughest fighting. Wounded several times, and having lost most of the fingers on his left hand, Ćaćo's career as a musician was finished. He launched a disastrous attack on Serb supply routes along the top of Trebević mountain the previous week without orders from the BiH army high command. His men managed to cut the road briefly, provoking a savage Serb artillery barrage on the city. More than 1,300 shells rained down on Sarajevo in a single day, killing 20 and wounding more than 150 people, many of them civilians. Caught without an army when the war broke out, the BiH government had been forced to rely on an array of commanders such as Ćaćo. 2707/

4. 4/6/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported five wounded. No deaths were reported on this day. 2708/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2056. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2057. The peace conference co-chairmen met with BiH President Izetbegović in Sarajevo and Boban in Split. 2709/

(c) International reported events

2058. The UN Security Council in Resolution 836, voted to approve large scale troop deployments and the use of air power to defend six Muslim-held towns in BiH that had been designated by the United Nations as "safe areas". The towns were designated as "safe areas" by the Council to prevent them from being captured by Bosnian Serb forces and to protect civilians from continued artillery bombardments. The safe areas included Sarajevo, as well as the eastern towns of Tuzla, Žepa, Srebrenica and Goražde and the western town of Bihac. Some of the towns had been hit hard by Serb artillery while UN peace-keeping troops remained incapable of intervening. The resolution adopted by the Security Council said "safe areas" were a temporary measure only. The language was a concession by Western nations to the five non-aligned countries of the Council, which were reluctant to accept the idea. The resolution said the "primary objective" would remain the implementation of the Vance-Owen plan. The resolution said UN forces would be allowed to use force "in reply to bombardments against safe areas by any of the parties or armed incursion into them, or in the event of any deliberate obstruction in or around those areas to the freedom of movement" of UN troops and humanitarian convoys. The resolution authorized countries participating in the enforcement of the "safe areas" to take "all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in and around the safe areas in the Republic of BiH". The Council asked Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali to submit immediately plans to deploy thousands of troops to defend the "safe areas" and to assist the current UN Protection Force in the Republic. 2710/

5. 5/6/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy machine-gun fire was reported on the front lines in the evening and sporadic shells crashed into the centre of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The city centre. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 16 wounded. It reported no deaths on this day. 2711/ One death was reported by another source in the Old Town. Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2059. Heavy machine-gun fire could be heard on the front lines in the evening and sporadic shells crashed into the centre of the city. Sarajevo radio reported one death in the Old Town. 2712/

6. 6/6/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Small-arms fire and mortar explosions reportedly shook the downtown areas of the city. 2713/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The downtown areas of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one killed and 13 wounded on this day. It also reported to date 8,840 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,395 were children), 51,892 wounded (of which 13,550 were children), and 16,608 heavily wounded (of which 2,941 were children). It said that food delivered to Sarajevo covered only 35 per cent of daily needs. 2714/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2060. Small-arms fire and mortar explosions shook the downtown areas of the city. 2715/

(b) Local reported events

2061. UN commander Phillipe Morillon blamed the BiH government for preventing UN military observers from reaching the Serb-besieged Muslim enclave of Goražde. General Morillon told Agence France Presse that Alija Izetbegović's 23 May rejection of the so-called "Washington Agreement", on protecting UN mandated safe havens and a general call to arms by Izetbegović had stopped the negotiating process over the areas. 2716/

2062. The UN humanitarian airlift to Sarajevo resumed. 2717/

7. 7/6/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sniper fire continued after a quiet night.

Shelling was reported in Dobrinja and small arms fire was reported in the Old Town. Fires were reportedly burning on Trebević hill to the south in the evening after a day of machine-gun fire along the front-lines cutting through the city. In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that "although the number of impacts diminished as the week progressed, the city remained tense". 2718/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja; the area near the city's bread factory. Source(s) Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: A shell wounded five people when it landed near the city's bread factory in the morning. Source(s) Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire that was intense Sunday afternoon, continued Monday after a quiet night. Radio Sarajevo said that Serb gunners were using the M-84 machine-gun for sniping, a weapon known in Sarajevo as the "death seeder" for its effectiveness. The machine-gun had optics that made it as precise as a rifle. 2719/ In the suburb of Dobrinja two people were wounded and one was killed by sniper fire. 2720/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: A shell wounded five people when it landed near the city's bread factory in the morning. In the suburb of Dobrinja two people were wounded and one was killed by sniper fire. 2721/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2063. Radio Sarajevo reported shelling in the western suburb of Dobrinja and small arms fire in the Old Town in the east. 2722/

2064. Fires were reportedly burning on Trebević hill over Sarajevo to the south in the evening after a day of machine-gun fire along the front-lines cutting through the city. It was not immediately clear if the fighting today was merely an exchange of machine-gun fire and mortars or an attempted offensive. 2723/

2065. A shell wounded five people when it landed near the city's bread factory in the morning. 2724/

(b) Local reported events

2066. Peace talks between the warring factions failed to make progress. At Sarajevo airport, a mixed military group of representatives of the armies of the BiH Government, the Bosnian Croat HVO and the Bosnian Serbs met at the subcommittee level. Meeting under UNPROFOR supervision, the three parties discussed establishing Sarajevo as a safe-zone, but Bosnian Serb General Milan Gvero said he refused to talk about Sarajevo as a safe zone as long as the future of BiH was not politically determined. 2725/

(c) International reported events

2067. The BiH Government reluctantly accepted the UN plan to create "safe havens" to protect Muslim enclaves besieged by Serb forces. In a statement, the BiH Presidency said it accepted UN Security Council resolution 836. Earlier, on 23 May BiH President Alija Izetbegović rejected the idea of "safe havens". But today's statement said that confronted with deteriorating conditions in the eastern regions of Goražde, Srebrenica and Žepa, "the Presidency and the Government have decided to cooperate with the UNPROFOR in carrying out its mission as defined in Resolution 836". BiH conditions for agreeing to the safe haven plan included the creation of UN-protected routes linking the zones with other BiH-held territory and guarantees that Serb heavy weaponry "be effectively put out of use". 2726/

8. 8/6/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was reported as relatively calm. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2068. Sarajevo was reported as relatively calm after machine-gun fire was exchanged throughout Monday along the front lines in the city. 2727/

(b) International reported events

2069. Lord Owen met with the EC Foreign Affairs Council, which focused on European support for the Vance-Owen Plan and considered the Washington proposal on safe areas. 2728/

9. 9/6/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Strong sniper fire and intermittent shelling was reported. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Strong sniper fire was reported in Sarajevo. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2070. Strong sniper fire was reported in Sarajevo as shells fell intermittently. 2729/

(b) Local reported events

2071. Colonel Rasim Delić, who on Tuesday took over from General Sefer Halilović as the commander of the BiH army, announced in Sarajevo that his forces would halt an offensive around Travnik. 2730/

2072. The co-chairmen visited Belgrade for talks with President Milošević. They also received a delegation from the opposition Serbian Renewal Movement, which protested the arrest and ill-treatment of its leader, Drašković. 2731/

10. 10/6/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was hit by mortar and artillery shells after dark. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The area outside the entrance to the 10th Mountain Brigade; the Boljakov Potok hill (to the north of the city). Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: A shell killed three people and wounded 19 others when it fell in the early evening outside the entrance of the 10th Mountain Brigade; 10 children were wounded in shelling on Boljakov Potok, a hill in the north of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: A shell killed three people and wounded 19 others when it fell in the early evening outside the entrance of the 10th Mountain Brigade; 10 children were wounded in shelling on Boljakov Potok, a hill in the north of the city. Hospital and morgue officials reported that at least six people had been killed and 37 wounded in the latest upsurge. 2732/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2073. Sarajevo was hit by mortar and artillery shells after dark. Hospital and morgue officials reported that at least six people had been killed and 37 wounded in the latest upsurge. 2733/ Radio Sarajevo said that in one incident, a shell killed three people and wounded 19 when it fell in the early evening outside a military headquarters in the Old Town in the eastern part of the city. It fell at the entrance to the 10th Mountain Brigade as UN troops were in the square in front of the building giving sweets to children. 2734/

2074. In other shelling in Sarajevo, 10 children were wounded on Boljakov Potok, a hill in the north of the city. 2735/

(b) Local reported events

2075. Agence France Presse reported that Serb forces besieging Sarajevo knew the city well, having spotters on the hills they occupied over the valley city and were believed to have many informants in the city itself. 2736/

2076. At the same time that Muslims and Croats were nominal allies against Serbs and had joint forces defending Sarajevo, it was reported that Croats attacked a huge Muslim relief convoy and shot and killed at least seven people. The convoy, attempting to travel through Croat territory to deliver aid to Tuzla, was attacked in Novi Travnik. 2737/

(c) International reported events

2077. The UN Security Council took a step towards monitoring the Yugoslav-BiH border, including air surveillance to check on weapons and other supplies to Bosnian Serbs. Security Council Resolution 838, which was adopted by a 15 to zero vote, asked the Secretary-General to study the deployment of monitors. 2738/

2078. NATO offered combat aircraft to protect UN personnel deployed in BiH but the Europeans and the Americans disagreed on whether air protection should cover all UN troops in BiH or only those deployed in the "safe havens". 2739/

11. 11/6/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There were reports of sniper fire and sporadic shelling south of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The south area of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: There was sniper fire reported in the city. An Iranian diplomat was killed by sniper fire outside the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Sarajevo hospitals reported 11 people wounded by late afternoon. 2740/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2079. An Iranian diplomat was killed by sniper fire while travelling outside of Sarajevo. BiH press reports said that Bosnian Croat forces killed the diplomat and a companion, who the reports identified as Mejid Mountazeri and Muhamed Avdić, while they were travelling from Sarajevo to Zenica. Mountazeri was the head of an Iranian humanitarian organization working in BiH and Avdić worked for the group as well. The UNHCR office in Zenica stated that the diplomat was killed by sniper fire near Kakanj, 50 kilometres northwest of Sarajevo. 2741/

2080. There was sniper fire reported in Sarajevo with sporadic shells falling. Sarajevo hospitals reported 11 people wounded by late afternoon. 2742/ Sniping and explosions were reported in the south of the city. 2743/

12. 12/6/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city came under its heaviest bombardment in weeks, which included the shelling of a funeral at the city's eastern Budakovići cemetery. These events occurred after UN commander General Phillipe Morillon warned that the Republic risked descending into a "state of total anarchy". Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Defence lines of the BiH army; unidentified Serb positions; a group of mourners attending a funeral at the city's eastern Budakovići cemetery. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Three civilians were killed and five were wounded in a bombardment of Serbian positions; eight people were killed and five others wounded when a mortar round hit a funeral service in the city's eastern Budakovići cemetery. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Shelling intensified in the afternoon in almost all parts of the city. Sarajevo hospitals and the morgue reported 12 killed and 30 wounded by the evening. 2744/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2081. Heavy shelling hit Sarajevo with continuous firing from artillery, mortars, machine-guns and small arms. "Right now, all defence lines of the BiH army around Sarajevo are being shelled" the commander of the BiH 1st Army Corps, Mustafa Hajrulahović, told Reuters. 2745/

2082. Bosnian Serbs, quoted by the Belgrade-based news agency Tanjug, said that Muslim forces had launched an all-out attack on Serb positions, hitting them with hundreds of shells. Tanjug said that three civilians were killed and five wounded in the bombardment, which ended a relative lull in fighting around Sarajevo that had lasted several weeks. 2746/

2083. A mortar shell exploded among mourners at a funeral, killing eight people and wounding five others. Sarajevo morgue officials said the mortar round, presumed to have been fired by Serb forces, hit a funeral service in the city's eastern Budakovići cemetery. The person being buried had been killed in a bombardment on Thursday. 2747/ The funeral shelling was the most deadly single incident in Sarajevo since two mortar shells killed players and spectators during a soccer game two days ago. 2748/

(b) Local reported events

2084. The city came under its heaviest bombardment in weeks after UN commander General Phillipe Morillon warned that the Republic risked descending into a "state of total anarchy". Morillon said that his peace-keeping forces might be forced to leave the Republic. 2749/

2085. The shelling cast doubts on efforts made by General Lars-Eric Wahlgren (UNPROFOR's overall commander in the former Yugoslavia), to organize a meeting at Sarajevo's airport on Tuesday between the commanders of the Bosnian Serb, BiH and Croat armies to discuss a lasting cease-fire.

13. 13/6/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported heavy in the city overnight and during the day, particularly in the Dobrinja and Stup suburbs to the west. Sniper fire was also very heavy. Bosnian Serb forces made a concerted effort to enter the city. According to a BiH army commander, the Serb forces made "infantry breach attempts" around the western areas of Azići and Stup. BiH forces responded with artillery fire. Source(s): Agence France Presse; United Press International.

Targets Hit: The main runway at Sarajevo airport; Dobrinja; Stup; unidentified buildings in central Sarajevo; UNPROFOR headquarters. Source(s): United Press

International; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: The city's airport was closed for 75 minutes after shells hit the main runway. UN workers patched the holes, which were caused by shells reportedly fired by Serbian forces; artillery shells struck UNPROFOR headquarters, causing minor damage to the building. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire hit the residence in downtown Sarajevo of French General Phillipe Morillon, causing no reported injuries and little damage. 2750/ UNPROFOR spokesman, Barry Frewer characterized Sarajevo as "mad with sniper activity". 2751/ Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Sarajevo radio said that nine people were killed and 16 wounded in the Government areas of the capital. Tanjug said that three were killed and 15 were wounded in Serb suburbs as the BiH offensive took place. 2752/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2086. The city's airport was closed for 75 minutes after shells hit the main runway, suspending humanitarian relief flights. UN workers immediately patched the holes caused by shells fired by Serbian forces stationed in the hills. 2753/

2087. Bosnian Serb infantrymen made a concerted effort to enter Sarajevo, according to Colonel Jovan Divjak, the deputy commander of the BiH army. Divjak said the Serbs made "infantry breach attempts" around the western neighbourhoods of Azići and Stup, where civilians no longer lived. "We responded by artillery as much as we could but the aggressor is superior in weapons, he can continue to fire at civilian targets in the town", Divjak said. 2754/

2088. Shelling was reported heavy in Sarajevo overnight and on Sunday, particularly in the Dobrinja and Stup suburbs to the west of the city, not far from the airport. Heavy-calibre artillery rounds also hit buildings in central Sarajevo. 2755/

2089. Sarajevo radio said that artillery shells also struck the UNPROFOR headquarters in Sarajevo, causing minor damage to the former telephone company building but no reported casualties. 2756/

(b) Local reported events

2090. Agence France Presse reported that Western military officers in Sarajevo believed that a stalemate existed between Bosnian Serb forces besieging Sarajevo and the BiH forces defending it. It was thought that the Serbs did not have enough infantry to take the capital while the BiH army did not have the heavy weapons, especially artillery, they would need to break the 14 month siege. 2757/

2091. Sarajevo was without electricity and water as electricity plants in central BiH were out of operation. Muslim-Croat fighting sparked Croats to withhold coal stocks at one power plant, Kakanj, said UN engineer Michel Maufre. 2758/

(c) International reported events

2092. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić, on a visit to Athens, warned Muslim countries and NATO, which had offered air power to back up UN forces in safe areas, not to get involved in the former Yugoslavia. "This will only make things worse", he said. 2759/

2093. Lord Owen said in Geneva that allowing the BiH army to rearm was no longer an option for the West. "When you are seeing the shooting going on, Croatian versus Muslims, Muslims versus Serbs, Serbs versus Muslims, sometimes Serbs versus Croats, I don't think you should add to the arms. The urgent need is for peace", he said. 2760/

14. 14/6/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as calm in the morning. North and northwestern parts of the city were reportedly shelled. The BiH army was reported to have advanced in the northwestern part of the front after taking two points from the Serbian forces on Sunday (in territory between Vogošća and Rajlovac). Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: North and northwestern parts of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 31 killed and 194 wounded in the last week. It also reported to date: 8,871 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,401 were children), 52,086 wounded (of which 13,598 were children), and 16,660 heavily wounded (of which 2,967 were children). 2761/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2094. In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that there were "no changes in the general situation. However, events in central and south Bosnia could change this". 2762/

2095. Sarajevo radio reported the city as calm in the morning. 2763/

2096. Serb forces set up what they called a "border post" on Sarajevo's airport road, at one point blocking UN humanitarian aid until UNPROFOR Sarajevo Chief Marcel Valentin intervened. Serbs at the heavily fortified checkpoint told journalists that they had set up an international border crossing on behalf of the self-proclaimed Serb Republic in BiH. The blockade was lifted at 2:00 p.m.. 2764/

2097. Sarajevo radio reported that north and northwestern parts of the city were shelled. The BiH army was reported to have advanced in the northwestern part of the front after taking two points from the Serbs on Sunday, in territory between Vogošća and Rajlovac. 2765/

(c) International reported events

2098. In Vienna, UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali expressed support for a new peace conference on the former Yugoslavia to be held in London, with the Vance-Owen plan as the basis for a solution to the BiH crisis. 2766/

15. 15/6/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There was reported shelling of BiH army defence lines near Vogošća and the western suburbs of Sokolje and Stup between midnight and Tuesday morning. Mojmilo, to the west, was shelled occasionally throughout the night, as was Dobrinja. Serb forces reportedly blamed the BiH forces for the fighting, saying that it was their two day offensive that prompted the artillery duels. It said that the Serbs succeeded in regaining two positions along the Perivoj-Vis and Mijatovića Kosa-Vis route in the northwest suburbs. There was also reported shelling in the northern part of the city. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: BiH defence lines near Vogošća, Sokolje and Stup; Mojmilo; Dobrinja; the northern part of the city. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Three apartment buildings in Dobrinja were set on fire as a result of shelling and two people were wounded. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Heavy sniper fire was reported in the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Sarajevo hospitals and the morgue reported three civilians killed and 21 wounded by the evening. 2767/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2099. UNHCR flights to Sarajevo were suspended in the afternoon when an aeroplane coming into the airport was locked onto by anti-aircraft radar. 2768/

2100. Sarajevo radio reported that Bosnian Serbs shelled BiH army defence lines near the Serb-held northwestern suburb of Vogošća and western suburbs of Sokolje and Stup between midnight and Tuesday morning. Mojmilo, another western district, was shelled occasionally throughout the night and in Dobrinja, near the airport, three apartment buildings were set on fire and two people were wounded. Tanjug reported that the Serbs blamed the Muslims for the fighting, saying it was their two day offensive that prompted the artillery duels. It said that the Serbs succeeded in regaining two positions along the Perivoj-Vis and Mijatovića Kosa-Vis route in the northwest suburbs. 2769/

2101. There was reported shelling in the northern part of Sarajevo and heavy sniper fire in the city. 2770/

(b) Local reported events

2102. Rasim Delić, commander of the BiH Government Army, Lieutenant General Ratko Mladić, Commander of Bosnian Serb forces, and Milivoj Petković, commander of the HVO, entered the Sarajevo airport building shortly after midday to begin talks on a workable cease-fire and protection of "safe havens". 2771/ The three warring parties agreed to observe a fresh cease-fire and allow UN monitors into the Serb-besieged Muslim enclave of Goražde. 2772/

16. 16/6/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Despite a new cease-fire agreed upon Tuesday between the three warring factions, more shelling was reported. Overnight shelling was reported to be less intensive than earlier in the week. The area near the airport was also hit. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The area near the Sarajevo airport. Source(s) Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2103. Relief flights into Sarajevo were suspended as a result of the shelling around Sarajevo airport and a radar sweep by unidentified anti-aircraft weapons. 2773/

2104. Despite a new cease-fire agreed upon Tuesday between BiH's three warring factions due to go into force Friday, Sarajevo saw more shelling overnight, although apparently less intensive than earlier in the week. 2774/

(b) Local reported events

2105. BiH's Foreign Minister Haris Silajdžić challenged the credibility of a UN human rights conference in Vienna with his impassioned plea to stop the slaughter of Muslims and especially those now in Goražde. 2775/

2106. Eight unarmed UN military observers left Sarajevo for the besieged eastern Muslim enclave of Goražde, after receiving written permission from Lieutenant General Ratko Mladić. 2776/

(c) International reported events

2107. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić and Serbian President Slobodan Milošević, flew to Geneva for peace talks. They were joined by Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and Mate Boban, chief of the Bosnian Croats. Alija Izetbegović was also due to arrive in Vienna to join the talks. Also attending the table was David Owen, who admitted that his plan to divide BiH into 10 ethnic cantons would have to be altered. 2777/

17. 17/6/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo radio reported that the town of Kreševo, on the western outskirts of the city, was attacked for the first time by BiH forces. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: An unidentified section of eastern Sarajevo. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Three people were killed by a shell which hit eastern Sarajevo in the evening. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Three people were killed by a shell which hit eastern Sarajevo in the evening. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2108. Sarajevo radio reported that the town of Kreševo, on the western outskirts of Sarajevo, was attacked for the first time by forces loyal to BiH President Alija Izetbegović. 2778/

2109. Three people were killed by a shell which hit eastern Sarajevo on Thursday evening. 2779/

(b) International reported events

2110. BiH President Alija Izetbegović was criticized by EC peace negotiator Lord Owen for rejecting out of hand a new partition plan crafted by Serbia and Croatia. Croatian President Franjo Tudjman had announced the day before that he and his Serbian counterpart Slobodan Milošević had agreed on the idea of a "federal state in BiH made up of three constituent nations". Diplomatic sources said that a rift among the multi-ethnic collegiate BiH Presidency was so deep that it would not be a surprise if Izetbegović were replaced by a more pragmatic leader. It was reported that according to some diplomats, Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg would be happy to see Izetbegović replaced by Fikret Abdić, a Muslim member of the presidency from the Muslim dominated Bihać enclave. 2780/

2111. The peace conference co-chairmen met separately with BiH Presidency member Abdić and Serb Krajina leader Hadžić. 2781/

18. 18/6/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: North Dvor; an UNPROFOR armoured personnel carrier 12 miles north of Sarajevo. Source(s): UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Description of Damage: A Canadian UNPROFOR soldier was killed when his armoured personnel carrier was hit by a shell 12 miles north of Sarajevo. Source(s): UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: A Canadian UNPROFOR soldier was killed when his armoured personnel carrier was hit by a shell 12 miles north of Sarajevo. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

2112. UNPROFOR reported that Serb shelling and an unexpected Bosnian Serbian army attack took place in the area of north Dvor. The aim was to try and prevent BiH control of the Dvor bridge and the road towards the south. 2782/

2113. A Canadian soldier attached to the UNPROFOR was killed 40 minutes after the latest cease-fire went into effect. The soldier, whose name was not immediately available, was riding in an armoured personnel carrier when his vehicle was hit by an anti-tank shell some 12 miles north of Sarajevo. 2783/

(b) Local reported events

2114. It was reported that despite the 14 month siege of the city and daily shelling, people in Sarajevo were strongly against the Geneva peace plan that would divide BiH into three ethnic states. 2784/

(c) International reported events

2115. The following United Nations Security Council Resolutions were passed: UNSCR 842, extending the mandate to allow deployment of US troops in Macedonia; UNSCR 843, referring requests for sanctions assistance to the sanctions committee; UNSCR 844, providing for implementation of the "safe areas" resolution, and for reinforcement of UNPROFOR; UNSCR 845, urging settlement of Greek/Macedonian differences. 2785/

19. 19/6/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as relatively quiet with occasional sniper fire. The Old Town area was hit by five rounds of mortar fire. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Hadžići; the Old Town area of the city. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Eleven people were reported to have been wounded in a Serb attack on Hadžići. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Occasional sniper fire was reported. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Eleven people were reported to have been wounded in a Serb attack on Hadžići. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2116. In Sarajevo, 11 people were reported to have been wounded in a Serb attack near the district of Hadžići. Serbs said the Muslims were fiercely attacking them in Vogošća and Rajlovac. 2786/

2117. The state-owned news agency Tanjug reported that Sarajevo was relatively quiet, with occasional sniper fire but no artillery duels. 2787/

2118. A report from Agence France Presse said that five rounds of mortar fire struck the Old Town in eastern Sarajevo at 4:15 p.m., violating the nationwide cease-fire. 2788/

(b) Local reported events

2119. Tony Land of UNHCR said that Sarajevo airport remained closed for a fourth day after it had been shut down by the UN when an approaching Canadian aeroplane was locked onto by anti-aircraft radar. 2789/

(c) International reported events

2120. Brazil's deputy ambassador, Luiz August de Araujo Castro, told the Security Council that its many resolutions on the former Yugoslavia "have had scant if any positive bearing on the actual situation on the ground". U.S Ambassador Edward Walker said the safe area deployment did not "foreclose options involving tougher measures" and warned of further unspecified action if the Serbs failed to cooperate. 2790/

20. 20/6/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Two unidentified neighbourhoods were hit by shells, causing civilian injuries. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Two unidentified neighbourhoods. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Five people were reportedly wounded in the shelling of two unidentified neighbourhoods. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2121. Two neighbourhoods were hit by shells, wounding a total of five people. A mortar shell wounded a whole family, with doctors reported as being likely to amputate the arms of a 10 year-old girl. 2791/

(b) Local reported events

2122. The Sarajevo airport was reopened.

21. 21/6/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Isolated gunfire was reported on the fourth day of a cease-fire. In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that Serb shelling and an unexpected Bosnian Serb army counter-attack took place on 18 June in the area of north Dvor. The aim was to try to prevent BiH control of the Dvor bridge and therefore the road towards the south. The cease-fire was for the most part respected on 19 June. UNPROFOR commented that the BiH army gained some ground towards the Rajlovac-Dvor road and that the BiH army would try to keep the attention of the international community on their plight and would continue trying to regain lost territory. UNPROFOR also commented that Serbs forces would continue trying to keep Sarajevo contained. 2792/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Seventeen people were wounded by isolated gunfire in Sarajevo. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 42 killed and 221 wounded in the last week. It also reported to date 8,913 killed, missing, or dead (of which 1,412 were children), 52,307 wounded (of which 13,672 were children), and 16,786 heavily wounded (of which 3,006 were children). 2793/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2123. Seventeen people were wounded by isolated gunfire in Sarajevo, on the fourth day of the cease-fire, as the inhabitants ventured out to greet the first signs of summer. 2794/

(b) Local reported events

2124. UNPROFOR reported that food supplies delivered in the last week covered only 18.8 per cent of the city's needs. 2795/

(c) International reported events

2125. BiH President Alija Izetbegović said that he would not attend a fresh round of peace talks in Geneva, but would fly to Sarajevo as signs emerged of a deepening rift in the BiH collective presidency. 2796/

2126. The European Council adopted a declaration on BiH, in which it expressed its full confidence in the co-chairmen, and called both for an immediate cease-fire, and for the speedy implementation of UN-protected areas. 2797/

23. 23/6/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting was reported around the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2127. BiH radio reported fighting around Sarajevo. 2798/

(b) International reported events

2128. The peace conference co-chairmen met with members of the BiH Presidency in Geneva. They then held talks at a Swiss Government villa with Presidents Milošević, Tudjman and Bulatović, Karadžić and Boban. After a separate meeting with the co-chairmen, the BiH Presidency joined the Serb, Croat and Montenegrin Presidents for discussions at the villa. 2799/

24. 24/6/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo's airport suburbs were shelled during the night, but activity died down in the morning. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The suburbs near the airport. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2129. Sarajevo's airport suburbs were shelled during the night but the shooting reportedly died down by the morning. 2800/

(b) International reported events

2130. The peace conference co-chairmen held bilateral talks with Karadžić and Boban. 2801/

2131. It was reported by the French Defence Minister, Francois Leotard, that the two top UNPROFOR commanders were being replaced. According to the report, a French General would replace Sweden's Lars-Eric Wahlgren as overall commander of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia, and French General Phillipe Morillon would be replaced as UNPROFOR commander in BiH. 2802/

25. 25/6/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city reportedly experienced a quiet night except for some shelling near the airport and in a south-western suburb. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The area close to the runway at Sarajevo airport; an unidentified south-western suburb. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2132. Sarajevo radio said that a mortar bomb exploded close to the runway at Sarajevo airport during the night. The rest of the city had a quiet night except for a shell which hit a south-western suburb. 2803/

26. 26/6/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2133. No reported incidents.

27. 27/6/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2134. No reported incidents.

28. 28/6/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: In its weekly summary, UNPROFOR reported that the general situation in Sarajevo was relatively quiet but tense during the week. Some explosions were reported each day but in numbers of 20 or less. There was speculation that this was due to the fact that the factions might be waiting for the results of the Geneva meetings. 2804/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 21 killed and 211 wounded in the last week. It also reported to date 8,934 killed or missing (of which 1,418 were children) and 52,518 wounded (of which 13,738 were children). Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2135. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2136. UNPROFOR commented in its weekly summary that the lack of water and the risk of epidemic were the most important problems facing the city. 2805/

2137. The BiH Health Ministry reported that the epidemic situation was worsening due to a lack of essential goods and services. During the last five months, 500 cases of enterocolitis, 80 cases of viral hepatitis A and 60 cases of bacilar dysentery were registered in Sarajevo alone. The Health Ministry also reported that the city received food aid which covered only 36 per cent of daily needs and distribution was hampered due to a shortage of fuel. 2806/

(c) International reported events

2138. The peace conference co-chairmen met with members of the BiH Presidency in Geneva. 2807/

29. 29/6/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2139. No reported incidents.

30. 30/6/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: In its monthly report UNPROFOR reported that the most important events of the month were the cessation of hostilities in the whole of BiH, which was promolugated on 18 June, so that the number of registered impacts and confirmed cease-fire violations had considerably decreased; and, at the end of the month, the announcement of the arrival of reinforcement coming from France no later than 20 July. According to UNPROFOR, sniper fire, especially at the airport, remained a constant problem. The total number of airport crossings for the month was 5,384. 2808/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2140. No reported incidents

(b) Local reported events

2141. Mayor Muhammed Kreševljaković and 11 other members of the city government started a hunger strike. In conjunction with the hunger strike they made the following demands: delivery of 50 per cent of the food that the people would normally eat, 30 per cent of regular water supplies, and minimal electricity and fuel. Dr. Zulfikar Alatas of Doctors Without Borders reported that the average person in Sarajevo had already lost 30 to 40 pounds since the war began and to date received 1,000 calories a day, half of the normal intake. 2809/

2142. It was reported that Serbs let three aid trucks into Sarajevo but seized three others carrying diesel fuel and oil. The situation was described as critical, with warfare in central BiH blocking regular supply routes. 2810/

(c) International Reported Events

2143. United Nations Security Council Resolution 847 was passed, extending UNPROFOR's mandate by three months. 2811/

P. July 1993

1. 1/7/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was described as relatively quiet overnight with small arms fire in the New Town and three shells hitting the western Stup area. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The western Stup area (three shells). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2144. Sarajevo radio said that the city was relatively quiet overnight with some small arms fire in the New Town district. It said that three shells smashed into the western Stup area. 2812/

(b) Local reported events:

2145. A spokeswoman for the UNHCR reported that Serbian commanders introduced road tolls ranging from $140 to $350 per vehicle for UNHCR trucks, trailers, buses and cars driving on roads in Serbian controlled territories in BiH. "The decision is completely unacceptable and we totally deplore it", said spokeswoman Lyndall Sachs. An eight-truck convoy carrying 38 tons of food for Sarajevo stopped at the Serbian checkpoint of Karakaj, on the BiH side of the Drina River west of Zvornik, and was asked to pay the toll. 2813/

2. 2/7/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Several shells reportedly hit the city during the night. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Six Serb soldiers were reported killed near the front line in the centre of the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2146. Several shells reportedly hit Sarajevo during the night and the BiH army said its men killed six Serb soldiers near the front line in the centre of the city. 2814/

(b) Local reported events

2147. UNHCR announced that food stocks at its warehouses in Sarajevo were down to two day supplies and could not be distributed because there was no fuel for the trucks. There was fuel at Sarajevo airport, where 16 to 17 relief flights a day continued to arrive, but trucks were unable to get into the city, due to a Serb roadblock, UNHCR said. 2815/

(c) International reported events

2148. On the first anniversary of the start of the Sarajevo airlift, a UNHCR spokesman in Geneva admitted that the humanitarian operation in BiH, which faced growing threats and the imposition of tolls at Serb roadblocks, had never been more difficult. 2816/

3. 3/7/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The UN reported that more than 1,000 shells hit Sarajevo in one of the heaviest shelling days in almost a month. 2817/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Žuč and Rastović (main areas of concentration); Sarajevo generally; central and eastern parts of the city; Stup; Dobrinja; Vogošća; Rajlovac; Ilidža; Nedžarići. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: A Reuters photographer witnessed six dead and 27 wounded brought into a city hospital and Sarajevo radio reported three wounded and one killed in the Novigrad area after it came under heavy shelling. 2818/ UN and hospital sources said that more than 1,000 artillery shells hit Sarajevo, killing seven people and wounding approximately 20 in the heaviest attack in nearly a month. 2819/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2149. Two differing reports described the day's events in Sarajevo. In one report, mortar and rocket fire was heard in Sarajevo at dawn. Much of the artillery fire, which began early in the morning, appeared to be outgoing from BiH government positions in the centre of the city. Reporters surveying the city from the top of the Holiday Inn could not see any shells landing in the city. Regular mortar fire continued two hours later, with small-arms and machine-gun fire audible across the city. 2820/

2150. In another report, UN and hospital sources said that more than 1,000 artillery shells hit Sarajevo, killing seven people and wounding approximately 20 in the heaviest attack in almost a month. It was reported that Serb forces opened up with a pre-dawn tank and artillery barrage that lasted three and a half hours, according to UNPROFOR. The attack continued throughout the day but the shelling became more sporadic and spread to the central and eastern part of the city, UN officials said. They added that it was the heaviest shelling to hit Sarajevo in almost a month. 2821/

2151. Sarajevo radio reported shelling in Vogošća. The radio also reported shelling in the Stup and Dobrinja districts. The Bosnian Serb news agency said that the Serb-held suburbs of Vogošća, Rajlovac, Ilidža and Nedžarići came under BiH army assault. 2822/

2152. A BiH army unit (the 10th Mountain Brigade), led by a 29 year-old musician known as Ćaćo (Musan Topalović), attacked three police stations, seizing 30 officers and taking them off to dig trenches at the front-line positions held by Ćaćo's men on Trebević mountain. (Ćaćo was the commander who led an ill-fated attack on the Serb-held Mount Trebević on 30 May in which many were killed). Gun battles broke out around the police stations and one police unit fired mortars at Ćaćo's positions on Trebević. Before the battle ended it had involved machine-guns, armoured cars, and mortars, and at least one policeman was killed. For much of Saturday, traffic in the heart of the city was blocked by barricades. The Serbian forces looking down from mountainside positions opened up with a barrage of shelling on the city after the mortar volleys on Ćaćo's positions ended. 2823/

4. 4/7/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city reportedly came under intermittent bombing, with shells concentrated on the airport area. UNPROFOR reported that some 630 artillery rounds fell near the airport and in the western part of the city. 2824/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The airport area; an UNPROFOR armoured vehicle on the road link between the city and the airport; the Stup district; the western part of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Three people were reportedly killed during the shelling of the Stup district. Source(s): Agence France Presse

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Three people were reportedly killed during the shelling of the Stup district. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2153. A spokesman for UNPROFOR said that the city came under intermittent bombing, with shells concentrated on the airport zone. The road link between the city and the airport was reportedly cut during the day after an UNPROFOR armoured vehicle was disabled by a mortar round. The UNPROFOR spokesman reported that no one was injured in the explosion. 2825/

2154. Three people reportedly died during shelling on the Stup district of Sarajevo, Sarajevo radio said. 2826/

(b) Local reported events

2155. It was reported that over 60 severely wounded patients were rushed to the Koševo Hospital after one of the heaviest Serbian bombardments in months. Without power for lights in the operating theatre, surgeons reportedly moved to a small room with picture windows looking toward the mountains, where they worked by natural light without monitors or x-rays. Operating theatres were described as running as they did at 19th century battlefronts with amputations by paraffin lamps; anesthetists hand-pumping oxygen with rubber bladders; chest, abdominal and head surgery without x-rays; and surgeons wearing the same bloodstained gowns for days. 2827/

2156. French General Jean Cot, who took over as commander of UNPROFOR on 1 July planned to land in Sarajevo and drive to the UN BiH headquarters at nearby Kiseljak. "The General flew to Split instead and will take a helicopter to Kiseljak", said Colonel Marcel Valentin, commander of UN peacekeepers in Sarajevo. UN bases in Kiseljak were being blockaded by Croat forces in response to the actions of Muslim troops who had sealed off a Canadian UN base at Visoko since Saturday. General Phillipe Morillon, Commander of UN forces in BiH, was inside UNPROFOR's headquarters at Kiseljak when the Croats surrounded it on Sunday morning, and he was unable to leave, UN officials said. The Muslim forces around the Visoko base aimed to prevent the departure of two senior Croat officers including Ivica Rajić, Commander of the Croat forces in central BiH. The United Nations had been trying to negotiate the safe passage of the two Croat officers to defuse the crisis. "This is just one of those pointless exercises which I hope won't last long", said a UN source. 2828/

2157. It was reported that from the outset of the city's siege, United Nations officials decided that all aid reaching the Sarajevo area would be divided, with Serbian nationalist forces being given between 20 per cent and 25 per cent, about equal to the proportion of the population in areas under their control. But for several weeks, Serbian leaders in Ilidža, the Serbian-held suburb straddling the route into the city used by relief convoys, had demanded that they be given 50 per cent of all fuel. For a month, the impasse reportedly blocked all fuel convoys. Then last week Serbian forces pledged to allow a United Nations-escorted fuel convoy unimpeded passage and greeted the trucks at the first Serbian roadblock north of the city with glasses of slivovitz, the plum brandy favoured in the Balkans. However, at the next roadblock, the convoy was surrounded by 100 Serbian troops who demanded half of the 120 tons of fuel. After a standoff lasting several hours, United Nations officials surrendered one of the four trucks of diesel fuel. When the convoy advanced to the airport, still several miles from the city, Serbian commanders allegedly demanded one of the three remaining trucks. United Nations officials refused and more than 70 tons of fuel, enough to power essential services in Sarajevo for two weeks, remained blockaded at the airport for seven days. 2829/

2158. United Nations officials expressed concern with the collapse of the city's water system. With summer temperatures rising to nearly 100 degrees Fahrenheit, the city reportedly was receiving less than 2 per cent of its normal water supply and there were increasing fears of water-borne epidemics as people resorted to drawing water from polluted rivers, wells and springs. 2830/

5. 5/7/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shells reportedly hit the Buča Potok area where children were playing. In its weekly summary UNPROFOR reported that the general situation in Sarajevo was relatively tense and on 3 July the area suffered a significant increase of activity with approximately 1,500 rounds reported. Main areas of concentration were Žuč and Rastović. The attack came from the north of the city and was a result of Serb observation of BiH troops regrouping in the town. Fighting between the BiH army and BiH police was reported, resulting in the establishment of many check points throughout the city. It was further reported that the 9th and 10th Brigades tried to take the Ministry of the Interior near the Presidency. 2831/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The Buča Potok district (where children were playing). Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Christine Wikutt, a 52 year-old British aid worker was killed by sniper fire. Wikutt, who worked for Direct Aid, a relief organization based in Edinburgh, was killed as she travelled aboard an unescorted relief truck on "snipers alley" leading from the centre of the city toward the airport, Direct Aid officials said. (Convoys organized by private agencies were not escorted by armoured UN personnel carriers). A CNN television crew close by in an armoured Landrover went to her aid and took her, accompanied by her husband Alan, to a UN military hospital in the nearby Post and Telegraph building. 2832/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Hospital sources reported that Shelling in Sarajevo killed at least four persons and wounded 31 including 12 children. 2833/ It was later reported that 11 children were wounded and one 11 year-old girl was killed. Doctors reported that the mortar rounds appeared to have contained phosphorous. 2834/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 40 killed and 229 wounded in the last week. It also reported 8,983 killed (of which 1,430 were children) and 52,747 wounded (of which 13,795 were children). 2835/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2159. Croat forces lifted a blockade of two UN bases, including the BiH headquarters of UNPROFOR in Kiseljak. UNPROFOR spokesmen said that the Croat Defence Force (HVO) pulled back its men after getting assurance that negotiations would continue for the release of two senior Croat officers trapped by Muslim fighters at a Canadian UN base at nearby Visoko. 2836/

2160. Shells were reported to have hit the district of Buča Potok where children were playing. 2837/

(b) Local reported events

2161. UNPROFOR reported in its weekly summary that the Serb attitude towards the United Nations and UNHCR convoys had deteriorated and the number of restrictions of movements increased. As an example, on 30 June a UNHCR convoy was stopped in Blažuj at 9:00 a.m.. 2838/

6. 6/7/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Dobrinja was heavily shelled during the night and mortar as artillery attacks were reported in the city, especially near the airport and western sections. Fighting between BiH and Serbian forces was reported in Stup and around Vogošća. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja (overnight); the city (concentrated near the airport and western sections). Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The Serbian news agency Srna reported that 10 Serb soldiers had been killed in overnight fighting with BiH forces in Vogošća. 2839/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2162. Sarajevo radio reported that the suburb of Dobrinja was heavily shelled during the night ahead of military talks between the three warring sides at the nearby airport. It reported the bombardment began before midnight Monday and lasted until the early hours Tuesday but that there were no immediate reports of casualties. 2840/

2163. Fighting between Muslim and Serb forces also took place in the Stup suburb and around Vogošća. 2841/

2164. Mortar and artillery attacks were reported in the city, especially near the airport and western parts, UNPROFOR said. 2842/

(b) Local reported events

2165. Peace conference co-chairman Stoltenberg traveled to Zagreb where he met with the UNPROFOR commander General Cot and UNPROFOR staff. 2843/

2166. The new commander of the UN forces in the former Yugoslavia, French General Jean Cot, was to have met with Bosnian Serb leader Ratko Mladić and his Croat and Muslim counterparts, Milivoj Petković and Rasim Delić, to discuss the military situation. A UN spokesman said that Cot and the new UN commander for BiH, General Francis Briquemont of Belgium, arrived in Sarajevo late Monday, but that the Serb and Croat military chiefs told the UN on Tuesday that they had "problems to attend" the talks. Instead, a "low level" meeting was held at Sarajevo airport by a "mixed military working group" representing UNPROFOR and the three factions. 2844/

2167. It was reported that the birth rate in Sarajevo plummeted and an increase was found in the number of abortions since the start of the war. According to Srećko Šimić, chief of Obstetrics at the Koševo Hospital, before the war the hospital delivered 9,000 to 10,000 babies per year as compared to a present rate of 2,000 to 3,000. Dr. Ljiljana Masleša, of Doctors Without Borders was quoted as saying that before the war, there were two deliveries for every abortion and that now there were two abortions for every delivery. 2845/

(c) International reported events

2168. UN Commission of Experts Rapporteur for On-Site Investigations, William Fenrick in Sarajevo stated that a "considerable amount of evidence" about war crimes in BiH had been collected by a UN probe. "I have a pretty reasonable chance of conviction", Fenrick said. The investigation covered the rape of women, a general study of war crimes, and specific incidents such as the mortar attack on a football game on 1 June in which 11 people were killed. "I don't think any side in this conflict is entirely innocent", Fenrick remarked. He said there was "a lot of material" to bring the suspects to court. "I think it can be done, but I don't know if it would be done", he said, adding: "Progress in this area is extremely slow". His assistant, Lieutenant-Colonel Kim Carter, said it was important to carry out inquiries now, without waiting for the war to end, since "evidence can disappear very quickly, you can lose witnesses". 2846/

7. 7/7/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was reportedly quiet at night with some anti-aircraft artillery and small arms fire in the city and some sporadic shelling of Stup and the New Sarajevo areas. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Stup; New Sarajevo. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2169. Croatian radio said Croat forces were holding their positions in the morning after a fierce BiH army attack on Kiseljak, near Sarajevo which killed 15 and wounded 15 others on Tuesday. UNPROFOR spokesman Commander Barry Frewer described the situation in Kiseljak and nearby Visoko as "very difficult". 2847/

2170. BiH radio reported a relatively quiet night in Sarajevo with some anti-aircraft artillery and small arms fire in the city and some sporadic shelling of Stup and the New Sarajevo areas. 2848/

(b) Local reported events

2171. United Nations envoy Thorvald Stoltenberg was in Zagreb in a new round of shuttle diplomacy to persuade the three warring factions in BiH to agree to a peace plan. He was expected to be joined by co-mediator Lord David Owen, who Tuesday urged the Muslims to talk directly to the Serbs and Croats about their joint plan for a three-sided BiH confederation along ethnic lines. Owen and Stoltenberg were due to go to Belgrade to meet Serbian leader Slobodan Milošević. 2849/

2172. UN envoy Thorvald Stoltenberg, speaking after he and co-mediator Lord Owen met Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, said he was still waiting for a response from the BiH leadership on whether to open talks. "If this will be negative, that we cannot go on with negotiations, there is much concern about the continued development", he told reporters. Owen urged BiH Tuesday to enter talks with the Serbs and Croats. He said that the partition proposal was the only one currently on offer. 2850/

2173. The bulk of the BiH collective Presidency met to consider an inquiry commission report recommending that the country should be a federal state or a protectorate under international control. Both ideas appeared to be at odds with the joint Serb-Croat proposal being pushed by the international mediators for a confederal division of BiH into Serb, Croat and Muslim mini-states. Muslim leaders said that such a partition would reward military aggression and crowd the Muslims into ghettoes with little freedom of movement or economic opportunity. Mirko Pejanović, a Serb member of the BiH Presidency, said that the commission formed last month to consider the partition plan would recommend a federal state with "substantial provincial, cultural and social autonomy". This would fall well short of the Serb-Croat confederal proposal, implying three autonomous states in charge of all their own affairs with a weak central government. 2851/

8. 8/7/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2174. UNPROFOR spokesman, Commander Barry Frewer said that there was continued tension in Kiseljak where the road linking the town to Sarajevo had been mined. 2852/

(b) Local reported events

2175. The peace conference co-chairmen traveled to Belgrade, where they met with UNPROFOR and UNHCR representatives. They also met with representatives of the SPO Party and the Farmer's Party, and doctors treating SPO party leader Drašković. Meetings were also held talks with Yugoslav President Lilić,and Foreign Minister Jovanović, and later with President Milošević and Bosnian Serb leaders Karadžić and Krajišnik. 2853/

2176. The BiH Presidency continued its talks on proposals put forward by the Serbs and Croats that would see the Republic divided up along ethnic lines. BiH President Alija Izetbegović and others of the 10 member Presidency met in Sarajevo with different BiH political parties to discuss the proposals. According to Presidency member Serb Miro Lazović, a working group had come out in favour of dividing BiH into four to 18 provinces of federal units, with four being the most likely number. He said that the Presidency had on Wednesday refused the idea that the four provinces be created along ethnic lines. 2854/

9. 9/7/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2177. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2178. BiH President Alija Izetbegović said that the Presidency had already decided to refuse the Serb-Croat proposal being promoted by international mediators. "The ethnic division of Bosnia has been refused", he told a news conference, adding that a meeting of seven out of the Presidency's 10 members had agreed unanimously on the issue. Izetbegović said that six of the Presidency members would travel to Zagreb on Saturday, where they would join up with three others traveling from Croat-controlled areas, for a formal vote before meeting with co-mediators Stoltenberg and Owen. Izetbegović said he would stay behind in Sarajevo "because of urgent business". Officials in Sarajevo said that the final vote was little more than a formality. He proposed reconvening the London Conference, saying the government's conditions for participating were a complete cease-fire and free passage of humanitarian convoys. Izetbegović rejected suggestions that the BiH army was on its last legs saying: "the fight is only finished once you capitulate". Mediators felt that this decision would lead to further bloodshed. Peace mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg said earlier that the alternative to negotiations was an intensified war. 2855/

2179. International peace mediator Lord Owen left Belgrade for Zagreb following talks with Serb President Slobodan Milošević and Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić. Owen's co-mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg, who also attended the talks was to leave Belgrade later in the day. 2856/

2180. Bosnian Serb and Croat military leaders for the second time refused to attend a meeting convened in Sarajevo to sign an accord confirming the city as a "safe area", UNPROFOR spokesman Barry Frewer said. Bosnian Serb army chief Ratko Mladić said some work was still needed before he could sign and his Bosnian Croat counterpart Milivoj Petković found the road to the city "too dangerous", Frewer reported. Frewer admitted the rejections were disappointing and that, without Mladić's cooperation, it would be difficult for the UN to implement its resolution naming Sarajevo as one of six "safe areas" in BiH. 2857/

2181. The UN command awaited the arrival of 150 French reinforcements called into the city to help implement the "safe areas". The troops were reportedly still waiting for authorization to cross a Serb roadblock between Kiseljak and Sarajevo, a French officer said. 2858/

(c) International reported events

2182. In Geneva, the head of the UNHCR, Sadaka Ogato warned that Sarajevo was on the brink of disaster as a result of the tightening blockade by Bosnian Serbs. Ogata said the amount of water available to each person in the city was down to two and a half litres per day and was expected to drop further as the remaining pump ran out of fuel. "The danger of epidemics grows with each passing day", Ogata said. "The city sewage system has broken down and rubbish is piling up in the streets. Many people are already using contaminated water". "For more than a year now UNHCR and its partners have struggled against all odds to help the people of Sarajevo stay alive", Ogata said. "I condemn the actions of those who are blocking the delivery of food, medicine, fuel, water, power, gas, and other humanitarian assistance in a cowardly attempt to starve and kill innocent victims". 2859/

2183. Another UNHCR official said that the Bosnian Serb forces blocked some 75 tons of diesel fuel for the water pumps at the Sarajevo airport, demanding to keep half for themselves before allowing the rest to reach the city. 2860/

10. 10/7/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The morning was reported as relatively calm in the city with snipers aiming at passersby and sporadic mortar explosions in the valley. A total of 67 artillery shell impacts were recorded in the BiH controlled areas, seven between the airport and Butmir on the southern side of the airfield. 2861/ Source(s): United Press International; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: BiH-controlled areas, including the area between the airport and Butmir on the southern side of the airfield. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: As more than 1,000 French troops began arriving at a former Olympic complex in the city to begin a United Nations military buildup, snipers opened fire, wounding one in the neck. 2862/ Small arms and sniper activity were reported in the city. Source(s): New York Times; United Press International; UNPROFOR.

Casualties: One British journalist was killed and one BiH civilian was lightly wounded 2863/ ; a French UNPROFOR soldier was wounded by sniper fire. 2864/ Sarajevo Radio reported that doctors in Sarajevo confirmed five cases of typhoid fever and said that 750 people fell ill with dysentery. 2865/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

2184. As more than 1,000 French troops began arriving at a former Olympic complex in the city to begin a United Nations military buildup, snipers opened fire, wounding one in the neck. The soldier, who was expected to live, was evacuated to France on a military flight. It was reported that he was one of at least 1,500 people who had been killed or wounded in the city in the two months since the United Nations Security Council designated Sarajevo and five other predominantly Muslim enclaves to be safe havens. 2866/

2185. The morning was reported as relatively calm in the city with snipers aiming at passersby and sporadic mortar shell explosions heard in the valley. 2867/

2186. UNPROFOR reported small-arms and sniper activity. One British journalist was killed and one BiH civilian was lightly wounded. 2868/

(b) Local reported events

2187. The peace conference co-chairmen met with President Tudjman in Zagreb. They also hosted a meeting of the BiH Presidency in Zagreb. 2869/

2188. Sarajevo residents began to make a black joke of the term "safe area". This week a placard was seen with the words "Sigurnosna Zona", meaning safe area, on a fence outside one of the impromptu graveyards that had sprung up in the city. 2870/

11. 11/7/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2189. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2190. Members of the collective BiH leadership continued their meeting with Lord David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg in Zagreb to discuss the latest proposed peace plan. 2871/

12. 12/7/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described Sarajevo as relatively quiet with 48 shell impacts. Sniper activity also continued. 2872/ Casualty rates were high after two shells hit civilians in Dobrinja and the Old Town area. Source(s): UNPROFOR; New York Times; Chicago Tribune.

Targets Hit: A water line in Dobrinja; the Old Town area. Source(s): New York Times; Chicago Tribune.

Description of Damage: Thirteen people were reported killed and 15 others wounded when an 82 millimetre mortar struck a line of people at a garden water pump in Dobrinja; two people were reported killed and three wounded by a shell hitting the Old Town area. Source(s): New York Times; Chicago Tribune.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported to have continued. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Thirteen people were reported killed and 15 others wounded when a 82 millimetre mortar struck a line of people at a garden water pump in Dobrinja; two people were reported killed and three wounded by a shell hitting the Old Town area. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 57 killed and 348 wounded in the last week. It also reported a cumulative total of 9,040 killed (of which 1,439 were children) and 53,095 wounded (of which 13,882 were children). 2873/ Source(s): New York Times; Chicago Tribune; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2191. In the suburb of Dobrinja, several dozen men, women and children were lined up at a garden well pump when a single 82 millimetre mortar struck, a Muslim government police inspector at the scene said. It was reported that 12 people were killed and 15 were wounded in the afternoon attack, occurring at 3:40 p.m. 2874/ The bodies of the victims, both Muslims and Croats, lay in the street, their water containers still strapped to their backs. The youngest of the victims was six years old, Sarajevo radio said. A 23 year-old nurse and her mother were also among the dead. Inspector Bakir Germanovic said that the mortar bomb was a blind shot lobbed over a few hundred yards of already bomb-cratered apartment buildings from Serb front lines in the suburb of Nedžarići. "They couldn't see the line but they knew people were drawing water here", he said. 2875/ The city, in its fifth consecutive week without electrical service, natural gas, or functioning water mains, and the mortar attack produced difficult conditions at Dobrinja's hospital and at Koševo's Hospital downtown where some of the wounded were transferred. With supplies of diesel fuel for emergency generators exhausted, surgeons reportedly operated without monitors for patients' vital signs and used flashlights and miners' lamps for illumination in operating theatres as night fell. 2876/

2192. Two people were reported killed and three wounded by a shell hitting the city's Old Town. 2877/

(b) Local reported events

2193. BiH President Alija Izetbegović and Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić signed an agreement restoring water and utilities. The agreement was negotiated by Bernard Kouchner, France's former health minister. The agreement, signed by Izetbegović and Karadžić, pledged not to use utilities as "weapons of war" by cutting off flows of water, natural gas and electricity. In the document, the two leaders also undertook to halt interference by their forces with repair missions undertaken by the United Nations military force, who had suspended such work 10 days before because of attacks on repair crews. Kouchner said that Izetbegović agreed in principle to attend peace talks in Geneva if utilities were restored and if the warring parties ceased offensive action during the talks. 2878/

2194. It was reported that although Serbian forces, not BiH forces, had cut most of the utility supplies during the siege, the utilities crisis was a result of a complex standoff in which the BiH Government had refused to allow the repair of a power line which supplied a Serbian ammunition plant at Vogošća, about four miles north-east of the city centre. In retaliation, the Serbian forces cut the only power line feeding Sarajevo, as well as the flow of natural gas. 2879/

2195. UNHCR reported that the last major source of drinking water in Sarajevo had been cut because of a lack of fuel for a pump. The acute water shortage raised concerns that disease could spread. UNHCR reported 200 to 300 cases of dysentery daily due to residents using dirty groundwater. Kessler said that the pump serving a well at the city brewery stopped operating Sunday because of a Serb blockade of fuel. It was reported that a "trickle" of water was still reaching the city on one line, providing about a pint per resident each day. 2880/

13. 13/7/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was relatively quiet with 21 impacts recorded, but the UNPROFOR Sector Commander assessed that the cease-fire was no longer being respected as both the Ukrainian and French Battalions were subjected to fire. 2881/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The areas near the French and Ukrainian. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2196. The UNPROFOR Sector Commander assessed that the cease-fire was no longer being respected. Both the French and the Ukrainian Battalions were subjected to fire and were forced to take shelter on a number of occasions. 2882/

(b) Local reported events

2197. Nicolas Studer, the head engineer for UNPROFOR in Sarajevo said that electricity and water could be restored in Sarajevo by the week's end if the warring factions respected an agreement signed by Muslim and Serb leaders. "If everything goes well", things could return to normal by the end of the week, Studer said. He said that the initial phase of the repairs would require transferring electricity from the Kakanj power plant, located in a Muslim-held region 30 miles from Sarajevo, to the Blažuj power plant supplying Serb-held areas west of Sarajevo. Studer said a second phase of repairs would entail restoring electricity to all of Sarajevo and, to appease the Serbs, repairing power lines within Serbia proper, which would enable them to resume production at a weapons factory making mortar and artillery shells. Studer said that the second phase had not yet been approved by Muslim and Serb leaders. The UN also asked for safety guarantees to protect its repair teams. 2883/

2198. The Bosnian Serb military command blamed the BiH army for Monday's mortar attack that killed at least 15 civilians who were waiting for water in Dobrinja. "The mortar shell that killed the civilians was fired by the Muslim troops stationed on the mountain of Igman", the Serbian command said in a public statement, accusing the Muslims of killing their own people and laying the blame on the Serbs in order to gain international sympathy. 2884/

14. 14/7/92 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR said that Serb shelling of the city had intensified. It was reported that 224 artillery hits were recorded by UNPROFOR military observers stationed in Sarajevo. 2885/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The Koševo district (location of the central hospital). Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2199. UNPROFOR reported that the Koševo district, where the central hospital is located, was one of the regions targeted. 2886/

(b) Local reported events

2200. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadaka Ogato, arrived in Sarajevo on an emergency visit to assess immediate needs for international financial support. She vowed to do her best to help 2.2 million displaced people. She offered no remedy for the problems but said that going in with UN guns blazing would only backfire. "The whole situation is moving into a downward spiral. Oh, the temptation is there [to blast our way past roadblocks], but what happens afterward?" she said. 2887/

2201. UN officials said that running water was restored to a third of Sarajevo, but Serbs failed to switch on a natural gas line as promised. Sarajevo had been cut off of its tap water and electricity since 21 June. Utility engineers with UNPROFOR said that running water was restored to New Sarajevo in the western part of the city. Supplies resumed after the Serbs reactivated a major pumping station in a western suburb they controlled, said Major Nicholas Studer, chief of UNPROFOR's combat engineers. "The Serbs have respected only part of the first phase of the agreement. I don't know if they are playing games, but they have cited technical problems and declared that they intend to solve them", Studer said. 2888/

15. 15/7/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported increased tension following the resumption of shelling especially in the area of Zlatište where 78 impacts were recorded. 2889/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The area of Zlatište. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2202. BiH radio said some 8,500 Muslim refugees had flocked to Bjelašnica Mountain just south of Sarajevo from Trnovo, which was recaptured by Serb forces earlier in the week. 2890/

2203. There were reports of fighting across BiH, including a tank attack and sporadic shelling in Sarajevo. 2891/

2204. UNPROFOR reported increased tension following the resumption of shelling especially in the area of Zlatište where 78 impacts were recorded. 2892/

(b) Local reported events

2205. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić rejected an offer by Islamic countries to send 17,000 soldiers to join the UN peace-keeping force in BiH. "The government resolutely opposes the proposed deployment of further Muslim forces to this country as projected recently by the Islamic Countries", Karadžić said in a letter to U.N Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali. 2893/

2206. A day after the visit by Sadako Ogata, Bosnian Serbs allowed 75 tons of diesel fuel stuck at the airport for two weeks to be brought into Sarajevo. The Serb forces reportedly confiscated an additional 25 tons of the diesel fuel for themselves. The first stops were the city bakery, a main water-pumping station and the hospital which needed the fuel to run generators. The bakery was making bread within two hours of the delivery after a 15 day shutdown, the longest in its 40 year history. Restoration of natural gas service, reportedly cut by Serb forces last month was also considered a major breakthrough, allowing residents to cook normally for the first time in weeks. 2894/

2207. More than half of the city was still reportedly without running water and electricity. 2895/

16. 16/7/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2208. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2209. The BiH collective Presidency convened in Sarajevo to work out final details in a proposal for the future of BiH that was expected to be debated at a new round of Geneva talks next week. At their preparatory session, BiH leaders were scheduled to discuss two options: a federation made up of either 10 units or three units. Under the latter scheme, each of the three regional units would be further divided into three provinces. None of the provinces would be geographically contiguous in order to discourage ethnic communities from adopting separatist policies. 2896/

(c) International reported events

2210. A new round of talks aimed at ending the war in BiH was announced. Presidents Slobodan Milošević of Serbia and Franjo Tudjman of Croatia were expected to meet under UN auspices in Geneva Saturday in a new bid to end the war, Tudjman's office said. Belgrade's Tanjug news agency said that Tudjman and Milošević would discuss resolving the BiH crisis "on the basis of a confederal organization of Bosnia". The BiH Presidency under Alija Izetbegović, had rejected confederation into three ethnic mini-states, although it had backed a plan to establish BiH as a federal state along economic lines. 2897/

17. 17/7/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces launched a major offensive in the region of the Igman mountains overlooking Sarajevo airport. Reportedly, more than 2,000 shells were fired on BiH positions. According to Sarajevo radio, combat was reported as BiH forces resisted attacks by Serb infantry backed by tanks. The main offensive was launched from Trnovo, a BiH position captured on 11 July by Serb forces about 12 miles from the city. Tanks meanwhile closed in from Hadžići west of Igman, surrounding the BiH positions in a pincer movement. The radio said that the BiH army had repulsed several attacks but it quoted the army as saying its forces were in great difficulty. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Mount Igman area. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2211. UNPROFOR announced that in the east section of the city, BiH troop movements were continuing. There were also reports that residents in the southern suburbs were fleeing their homes and heading for the city centre amid fears of a new Serbian offensive following the fall of Trnovo, an access point to the city. Some 400 Muslims from Trnovo had reached Butmir near Sarajevo airport. 2898/

2212. Sarajevo radio quoted military sources as saying that Serb forces launched a major offensive in the region of the Igman mountains overlooking Sarajevo airport and that fighting raged as night fell on the city. More than 2,000 shells were said to have fallen on BiH positions only a few miles from the city proper. Hand-to-hand combat reportedly took place as BiH government troops resisted several attacks by Serb infantry backed by tanks, the radio said. The main offensive was launched from Trnovo, a Muslim position captured on 11 July by Serb forces about 12 miles south of the city. Tanks meanwhile closed in from Hadžići west of the Igman hills, surrounding the Muslim positions in a pincer movement. The radio said that the BiH army had repulsed several attacks but it quoted the army as saying its forces were in great difficulty. 2899/

(b) Local reported events

2213. The 10 member BiH Presidency at its meeting in Sarajevo announced it "agreed in principle" to take part in the next round of peace talks in Geneva scheduled for next week, Sarajevo radio reported. The Presidency conditioned its participation on the cessation of the Serbian offensives in BiH and restoring electricity and the restorations of water supplies to the city. 2900/

2214. In Geneva, Serbian President Slobodan Milošević and Croatian President Franjo Tudjman held closed door talks with mediators Thorvald Stoltenberg and Lord Owen. Diplomats said the session was aimed at pushing BiH toward accepting a plan turning the state into a confederation of three ethnic republics. Stoltenberg told reporters that the atmosphere had improved and that it might be possible to achieve a peaceful solution in the next two to six weeks. "The point is to get started", he said. Conference spokesman John Mills said the aim of the talks was to prepare for a meeting of all three parties in the conflict. 2901/

2215. UNPROFOR announced that it's probe into Monday's shelling of Sarajevo residents queuing for water revealed that the mortar round in the incident had almost certainly been fired by Serb artillery. 2902/

(c) International reported events

2216. Moves to protect UN troops guarding Muslim enclaves in BiH were stepped up when the United States said it would send 40 warplanes, including four Special Forces AC-130 gunships to Europe. The Pentagon announcement followed an agreement by NATO on Wednesday that US, French, British and Dutch warplanes could start protecting UN ground troops in BiH, including those in the planned "safe areas", as early as 22 July. Radovan Karadžić, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, warned against sending NATO aircraft. Such actions would be "packed with possibilities for new incidents and an escalation of the conflict", he told the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug. 2903/

18. 18/7/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces broke through BiH army defence lines on their Mount Igman stronghold overlooking Sarajevo. Sarajevo radio quoted the BiH army press centre as saying BiH government troops rallied to prevent a decisive advance. Serb artillery and infantry units hit Muslim defenders on the mountain all day and government army commander Rasim Delić conceded the situation was difficult. Heavy shelling and shooting on Mount Igman could be seen from the city below. Serb gunners also shelled western parts of the city. Sarajevo radio said that the Serbs were using helicopter gunships in the Mount Igman battle in violation of the no-fly zone over BiH imposed by the United Nations. 2904/ It was further reported that the BiH army press centre admitted in a communique that Serbs had broken through its defence lines and had occupied the nearby hamlet of Golo Brdo. Other Serb forces reportedly broke through BiH army lines just south of the city and were advancing toward the villages of Ledići, Dobre Vode and Šiljak, all in the foothills of Mount Igman, the army said. The army said the Serbs were continuing heavy shelling as they closed in on the mountain from the north-west and from the south along a supply line leading from Trnovo. Foreign observers counted at least 28 Serb tanks advancing toward Igman Saturday from the north-western outskirts of Sarajevo. 2905/ UNPROFOR reported Sarajevo as relatively tense with increased military activities. A total of 101 impacts were registered by UNPROFOR. 2906/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Igman Mountain; western parts of the city; The area close to the PTT building (five shells). Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; UNCIVPOL.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: UNPROFOR reported that three BiH civilians were wounded while attempting to cross the airport. 2907/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Narrative of Events:

2217. UN sources who asked not to be identified cited a growing peril to Muslim refugees on government-held Igman mountain after more than two dozen tanks were spotted advancing on the area on Saturday. More than 3,500 Muslims had fled towards Igman last week after Serb forces seized the government enclave of Trnovo 18 miles south of Sarajevo and began what refugees described as a northwards sweep towards the city. It was reported that there was concern in recent days that Trnovo's fall would allow Serbs to reinforce troops besieging the city. 2908/

2218. Serb forces broke through BiH army defence lines on their Mount Igman stronghold overlooking Sarajevo. Sarajevo radio quoted the BiH army press centre as saying BiH government troops rallied to prevent a decisive advance. Serb artillery and infantry units hit Muslim defenders on the mountain all day, and government army commander Rasim Delić conceded the situation was difficult. Heavy shelling and shooting on Mount Igman could be seen from the city below. Serb gunners also shelled western parts of the city. Sarajevo radio said that the Serbs were using helicopter gunships in the Mount Igman battle in violation of the no-fly zone over BiH imposed by the United Nations. 2909/

2219. It was further reported that the BiH army press centre admitted in a communique that Serbs had broken through its defence lines and had occupied the nearby hamlet of Golo Brdo. Other Serb forces reportedly broke through BiH army lines just south of the city and were advancing toward the villages of Ledići, Dobre Vode and Šiljak, all in the foothills of Mount Igman, the army said. The army said the Serbs were continuing heavy shelling as they closed in on the mountain from the north-west and from the south along a supply line leading from Trnovo. Foreign observers counted at least 28 Serb tanks advancing toward Igman Saturday from the north-western outskirts of Sarajevo. 2910/

2220. UNCIVPOL described the situation in Sarajevo as "tense". Five shells were reported to have landed close to the PTT building. 2911/

(b) Local reported events

2221. The BiH collective Presidency at a meeting decided to remove the Commander of the Army's 1st Corps, Mustafa Hajrulahović, and replaced him with Vahid Karavelić. The 1st Corps was assigned to the defence of Sarajevo. Commentators said the dismissal of Hajrulahović might have reflected dismay over recent military successes by Serb forces who captured the town of Trnovo, south of Sarajevo and had since closed in on Igman. 2912/

2222. UNPROFOR reported that electricity repairs were canceled due to the absence of Serbian workers. 2913/

(c) International reported events

2223. BiH President Alija Izetbegović ruled out attending renewed peace talks with international mediators in Geneva unless Serb forces stopped offensives against Muslims. "We cannot go there if offensive activities in Bosnia continue, especially against Sarajevo", he said. "Under current conditions, I don't see that we could be ready to go today or tomorrow but, if we found ourselves at the negotiating table, I'm convinced we might reach a settlement". 2914/

19. 19/7/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo was relatively calm. A total of 169 impacts were recorded and the areas most affected were on the southern side of the city. 2915/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The southern side of the city. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that a French officer was wounded by sniper fire. UNPROFOR expressed concern that the high level of sniping could jeopardize the UN engineering repair mission efforts. 2916/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 47 killed and 201 wounded in the last week. It also reported a cumulative total of 9,087 killed (of which 1,450 were children) and 53,298 wounded (of which 13,932 were children). 2917/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2224. Heavy fighting continued on Mount Igman overnight, lighting up the night sky to the south-west of the city. 2918/

(b) Local reported events

2225. A UN official said that Sarajevo was still without electricity and water as utility repair efforts were being hampered by workers who refused to show up. 2919/

20. 20/7/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A spokesman of the UN said that sketchy reports from Mount Igman indicated night attacks by BiH troops were recapturing positions seized by Serb forces during the day. UNPROFOR reported that overnight and into the day, fighting and mortar shelling took place around the Ukrainian and Egyptian Battalion locations in the eastern part of the city. During the daylight hours sniper activity was reported to have increased. Shelling was also reported on the outskirts of the airport. UNPROFOR recorded a total of 144 impacts in Sarajevo, 15 of which were close to the airport. 2920/ UNPROFOR monitors were not let into the Igman area. Source(s): Chicago Tribune; UNPROFOR; UNCIVPOL.

Targets Hit: The area around the Ukrainian and Egyptian Battalion locations: the outskirts of the airport (15 shells). Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: During daylight hours sniper activity was reported to have increased. One French non-commissioned officer was hit by sniper fire. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2226. Outside Sarajevo the Serb attack on Mount Igman, overlooking the city's UN-controlled airport, was reportedly among the fiercest in the area since the Serb siege of the city began in April 1992. Major Luuk Niessen, a spokesman for the UN said that sketchy reports from Mount Igman indicated night attacks by BiH troops were recapturing positions seized by Serb fighters during the day. 2921/

2227. UNPROFOR reported that overnight and into the day, fighting and mortar shelling took place around the Ukrainian and Egyptian Battalion locations in the eastern part of the city. UNPROFOR reported that it was relying on media accounts on the fighting in the Igman mountain area due to the fact that the Serb side was restricting its monitors' movements in the area.

2228. UNCIVPOL reported shelling on the outskirts of the airport. 2922/

(b) Local reported events

2229. BiH President Alija Izetbegović appealed for international help in a letter to UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali and other officials. "There are signs that the Serbian forces plan a general attack on the town itself", said Izetbegović, "I call on you to intervene and stop this act of aggression", he said. Commentators suggested that the Serbian offensive seemed to be designed to increase pressure on BiH to accept ethnic partitioning. 2923/

21. 21/7/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The centre of the city suffered the heaviest shelling in weeks. General Ratko Mladić said that his troops had advanced 20 miles in a week and were close to capturing two key roads that would cut off the retreat of the BiH forces defending the western approaches to the city. After that he said it would not be long, possibly only days, before Butmir and Hrasnica would fall. Source(s): Chicago Tribune.

Targets Hit: The city centre; the area near the Parliament building; the area near the Holiday Inn; the area near barracks shared by BiH troops and UNPROFOR forces. Source(s): Chicago Tribune.

Description of Damage: A pall of smoke was seen rising near the Maršal Tito army barracks shared by BiH troops and UN peacekeepers. Source(s): Chicago Tribune.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2230. The centre of the city suffered the heaviest shelling in weeks, reporters said. Mortar and artillery shells struck near the Parliament building and the Holiday Inn for more than an hour and a pall of smoke was seen rising near the army barracks shared by BiH troops and UN peacekeepers. The intensified shelling came one day after the commander of the advancing Serbian forces stood on a strategic mountain overlooking Sarajevo and spoke to Western reporters about his troops' successes. To the accompaniment of Serbian artillery fire, General Ratko Mladić said that his troops had advanced 20 miles in a week and were close to capturing two key roads that would cut off the retreat of the BiH forces defending the western approaches to Sarajevo. After that he said that it would not be long, possibly only days, before Butmir and Hrasnica (Muslim strongholds at the gates of the city) would fall, significantly tightening the Serbian hold on the city. "Things are moving very well, according to plan", Mladić said. "And they will get even better". 2924/

(b) Local reported events

2231. It was reported that the 2,000 UN peace-keeping forces in the designated "safe area" of Sarajevo had been unable to do much but stand by as the Serbian forces advanced. The UN troops were not able to approach the battlefield on Mount Igman to observe the fighting or to resist it. 2925/

(c) International reported events

2232. United States Secretary of State Warren Christopher ruled out US military action or other direct intervention to prevent Serbian forces from capturing Sarajevo. In turning down appeals for outside help from BiH, Christopher called the crisis a "tragic, tragic situation". But he said at a news conference that deeper American involvement in the Balkans was not in the US national interest. He defined the US national interest in BiH as limited to "humanitarian relief to the extent that we can provide it, coupled with the spread of the conflict, doing all we can to make sure that those who are involved in the evil conduct there realize that they will be subject to, as people, war crimes trials, and as nations, to continuing sanctions". Commentators noted that these remarks may have removed any fears that Serb and Croat leaders had about whether taking Sarajevo or other UN-declared "safe areas" would draw military retaliation from the US. 2926/

2233. It was reported that President Clinton's top foreign policy advisers Christopher, Defense Secretary Les Aspin, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Colin Powell, and National Security Adviser Anthony Lake, met Tuesday for a second time in a week to discuss the deteriorating situation around Sarajevo. But they reportedly broke up their meeting, unable to agree on new actions. As Serb forces advanced Wednesday against government troops on Mount Igman, the strategic high ground and a key supply route for the capital, Clinton reportedly blamed European governments for the impending defeat of the BiH government. Clinton said that the European opposition to his proposal to lift the UN arms embargo for the BiH government doomed what appeared to be a moment when Serb and Croatian leaders might have been willing to settle the conflict through negotiations. "That's when things began to deteriorate again instead of move toward peace", he said during an appearance Tuesday night on CNN's "Larry King Live". 2927/

2234. It was reported that the United States had moved 40 warplanes to bases in Italy to join British, French and Dutch aeroplanes (possibly beginning

Thursday), in providing air cover and rescue missions for UN peacekeepers coming under fire. That operation came under NATO auspices. 2928/

2235. It was reported that UN officials expressed hope that the Serbs would honour a promise to suspend their offensive on Mount Igman if peace talks started Friday in Geneva. 2929/

22. 22/7/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN military observers counted 3,777 Serbian fired shells hitting the city in a 16 hour period from midnight Wednesday, one of the highest recorded by UN observers in the year that they had monitored artillery fire in Sarajevo. Of these shells 680 impacts had been recorded in the city centre. UNPROFOR commented in its report that a large portion of these rounds were fired into the Mount Igman area. Reports said that the bombardment began at dawn and continued much of the day. Reporters gave accounts that at midmorning, Serbian tanks in the western district of Nedžarići fired repeatedly at houses in the Buča Potok district on a hillside less than a mile away. For nearly two hours at noon, Serbian tanks and howitzers on Trebević Mountain reportedly fired heavy-calibre shells at New Sarajevo. The principal target appeared to be the Maršal Tito barracks shared by Ukrainian troops of UNPROFOR and BiH army units. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The city centre (680 impacts); the area around the Presidency building; houses in the Buča Potok district on a hillside; New Sarajevo; the Maršal Tito barracks; the power station at Velešići; the Mount Igman area (received a large portion of the impacts). Source(s) Chicago Tribune; New York Times; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Hospitals reported at least 10 people killed and more than 50 seriously wounded but, with the heavy shelling and transport idled by a fuel shortage, it was thought that other casualties had not been brought in. 2930/ Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

2236. United Nations officials said on Wednesday that Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić had promised to stop Serb offensive operations around Sarajevo, as requested by the BiH government before they would attend the talks. But while Serb troops halted a six-day attack on Mount Igman, which controlled the city's only supply line, they commenced an artillery barrage on the city. Sarajevo's city centre, including the area around the Presidency Building, sustained some of the heaviest shelling in weeks before the bombardment subsided. 2931/

2237. The bombardment began at dawn and continued much of the day. Reporters at the UN military headquarters watched at midmorning as Serbian tanks in the western district of Nedžarići fired repeatedly at houses in the Buča Potok district on a hillside less than a mile away. For nearly two hours beginning at noon, Serbian tanks and howitzers on Trebević Mountain to the south fired heavy-calibre shells at New Sarajevo. The principal target appeared to be the Maršal Tito barracks shared by Ukrainian troops of UNPROFOR and BiH Army

Units. 2932/

2238. UNPROFOR reported that the power station at Velešići was damaged during the fighting. 2933/

2239. UN military observers counted 3,777 Serbian fired shells hitting the city in a 16 hour period from midnight Wednesday, one of the highest recorded by UN observers in the year that they had monitored artillery firing in Sarajevo. Of these shells 680 impacts had been recorded in the city centre. UNPROFOR commented in its report on operational activities that a large portion of these rounds were fired into the Mount Igman area. 2934/

(b) Local reported events

2240. Three UNPROFOR and 14 UNHCR flights landed in the city. 2935/

(c) International reported events

2241. In Washington, President Clinton rejected suggestions that the US had given up on helping bring peace to BiH, saying the administration was continuing to work on the problem with European allies. A day earlier, Secretary of State Warren Christopher said that the administration had ruled out military intervention or any other forceful strategy to rescue Sarajevo and prevent partition of BiH. Clinton, when asked if that meant he had given up on BiH, said, "that's not so . . . We have aggressively committed ourselves to the process in Geneva, and if the BiH government voluntarily signs an agreement, we have made it clear that we were prepared to participate in the enforcement of it". "We are continuing to work with the Europeans on other options", Clinton said. "That is not true that we've given up on it. We're continuing to work". 2936/

2242. Plans for new peace talks stumbled after Serbs hit Sarajevo with one of the heaviest bombardments in weeks. The Geneva talks were scheduled to focus on competing peace plans: a Serb-Croatian plan to partition BiH into three ethnic states and a plan by the BiH government to keep the Republic together. Citing the plight of BiH civilians, mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg had urged the parties to "sit in continuous session until a settlement is reached". 2937/

2243. BiH President Alija Izetbegović reiterated his earlier position that he would not attend peace talks while fighting continued. "Unfortunately, up to this moment, there are no signs that attacks are diminishing", he said in a letter to Owen and Stoltenberg. 2938/

2244. The UN Security Council condemned the Serb assault on Sarajevo and demanded an end to the siege, calling for safe passage of food and medicine. The Council demanded no military action. 2939/

23. 23/7/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serbian artillery batteries reportedly pounded wide areas of Sarajevo in a sustained offensive. The shelling was reportedly at a lower level than on Thursday, suggesting that the focus had moved from Mount Igman on the south-western edge of the city to a strategic hill on the north-western periphery. UN officers said that they believed that the key to the battle lay in an attempt by Serbian forces, strengthened by new artillery and infantry groups, to break through the BiH lines on the hill located about four miles from the city centre. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Chicago Tribune.

Targets Hit: Wide areas of Sarajevo. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Chicago Tribune.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2245. Serbian artillery batteries pounded wide areas of Sarajevo in a sustained offensive. The Serbian attack on Sarajevo, the most intensive since last fall, sent the new United Nations commander in BiH, Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont of Belgium, on a trip into the mountains south of Sarajevo for a meeting with the Serbian military commander, Lieutenant General Ratko Mladić. Mladić told reporters after the meeting that his troops would observe a cease-fire beginning at 10:00 a.m. on Sunday but UN officers cautioned that there was no guarantee that BiH forces, driven back by the latest Serbian attacks, would agree to a truce. 2940/

2246. The shelling was at a lower level than on Thursday, suggesting that the focus of the battle had moved from Mount Igman on the south-western edge of the city to a strategic hill on the north-western periphery. UN officers said that they believed that the key to the battle lay in an attempt by Serbian forces, strengthened by new artillery and infantry groups, to break through the BiH lines on the hill located about four miles from the city centre. 2941/

(b) Local reported events

2247. In Belgrade, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that peace talks should be postponed for months because negotiating would be pointless. "Why should we negotiate with the Muslims at all?" Karadžić said. "They are militarily defeated, and we have no urgency to negotiate with them". The latest peace negotiations due to begin Friday in Geneva, were postponed two days by the shelling in Sarajevo. International negotiators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg urged all sides "to exercise restraint and create suitable conditions for talks". 2942/

24. 24/7/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Throughout the afternoon and past dusk, Serbian forces renewed artillery and infantry assaults on BiH forces defending strategic hillsides on the northern edge of Sarajevo. The city was hit with tank, artillery and mortar shells on the hillsides of Kobilja Glava, Slatina and Kromolj. UNPROFOR reported that the BiH-controlled area of Žuč was shelled and that over 3,000 impacts were recorded. It was reported that the BiH forces appeared to be holding their own but were sustaining heavy losses. Source(s): New York Times; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Kobilja Glava, Slatina, and Kromolj (hillsides standing above a narrow valley leading to the heart of the city); Žuč; the area near the Egyptian, Ukrainian and French Battalion camps. Source(s): New York Times;

UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2248. Serbian forces renewed intensive artillery and infantry assaults on BiH forces defending strategic hillsides on the northern edge of Sarajevo, apparently seeking a breakthrough that could bring large parts of the city under Serbian control. Throughout the afternoon and past dusk, the city was hit with tank, artillery and mortar shells on Kobilja Glava, Slatina and Kromolj, hillsides standing above a narrow valley leading to the heart of the city. It was reported that the BiH forces appeared to be holding their own, but were said to be taking heavy losses. The Serbian offensive, in its third day, alarmed UN commanders with the possibility that crucial defences of the city could be overrun. 2943/

2249. UNPROFOR reported that the BiH-controlled area of Žuč was shelled and attacked by infantry from the north-west. More than 3,000 impacts were recorded. The area, however, could not be monitored by the UNMOs. The situation was tense for the Egyptian, Ukrainian and French Battalions with small arms fire and artillery impacts near their camps. 2944/

(b) Local reported events

2250. The new UN commander in BiH, Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont of Belgium told a news conference that all shelling in the Sarajevo region would be halted at 10:00 a.m. Sunday as part of a BiH-wide agreement, which was to coincide with the reopening of peace talks in Geneva on Sunday. The talks had since been deferred until Tuesday. BiH President Alija Izetbegović demanded that attacks on many of the remaining Muslim population centres in BiH, including Sarajevo, Maglaj, and Mostar, be halted before the BiH government would attend the talks. He also stipulated that Serbian and Croatian forces should halt their attempts to delay and block UN relief convoys. 2945/

2251. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that BiH President Alija Izetbegović must accept the partition of BiH into three ethnic states or Serb forces would settle the question on the battlefield. 2946/

2252. UNPROFOR reported that two UNPROFOR and 15 UNHCR flights landed at the airport. 2947/

25. 25/7/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces reportedly attacked the UN peacekeepers base in Sarajevo with dozens of tank and mortar rounds (at least 68 impacts were reported). Government positions on Žuč mountain were reportedly shelled. It was reported that "low level" shelling could be heard from the surrounding hills. Fairly consistent shelling hit the city centre in the afternoon. Source(s): Chicago Tribune.

Targets Hit: The UNPROFOR base operations centre for French peace-keeping forces (at least 68 impacts); government positions on Žuč mountain; the city centre (afternoon). Source(s): Chicago Tribune.

Description of Damage: A Serbian attack on the UNPROFOR base operations centre for French forces consisted of at least 68 rounds, which destroyed four UN vehicles and damaged eight others. Source(s): Chicago Tribune.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2253. Serbs attacked the UN peacekeepers' base in Sarajevo with dozens of tank and mortar rounds. No one was hurt. The base commander said it was a direct Serb attack, and UN officials were trying to contact General Ratko Mladić to protest and demand an explanation. "It is a miracle no one was killed or wounded", said a UN spokesman, Commander Barry Frewer. The attack on the UN base consisted of at least 68 rounds, which destroyed four UN vehicles and damaged eight at the base, the operations centre for 150 French peacekeepers brought in to help set up the Sarajevo "safe area". The United Nations believed it was a Serb attack because "it's coming from their direction. We know there are tanks in the area". UN soldiers did not return fire, and Frewer said there would be no retaliation for the incident. But "if this would ever happen again, we are prepared to act in the strongest way", he said. Earlier, base commander Colonel Roger Duburg had suggested that retaliatory air strikes could be ordered under the latest Security Council resolution on BiH. That resolution created six "safe areas", in BiH including Sarajevo and authorized UN air strikes if peacekeepers were attacked. 2948/

2254. BiH radio accused Serbs of violating the new no-offensive accord by shelling government positions on Žuč mountain outside Sarajevo. It was reported that "low level", sporadic shelling could be heard in the city coming from the hills ringing it, and that fairly consistent shelling hit the city centre by afternoon. 2949/

(b) Local reported events

2255. Early in the day, an accord to halt military offensives by the warring factions in BiH had taken effect. All three warring factions claimed that the others had broken the agreement. The UNPROFOR commander for BiH, Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont of Belgium announced the no-offensive accord Saturday after meeting with officials of the warring parties. 2950/

2256. BiH President Alija Izetbegović said that he would attend the peace talks scheduled to start on Tuesday in Geneva if the no-offensive accord held. The talks had been postponed twice because of fighting. Izetbegović said that the United Nations had done almost nothing to implement its "safe areas" scheme for the country's Muslims and called for tougher action by the Security Council. Sarajevo radio said that Izetbegović laid out his objections in a letter to the Council and to UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali. 2951/

26. 26/7/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was reported as quiet but tense. Some sporadic firing was reported by the Egyptian Battalion around the Bistrik area. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The Bistrik area. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 72 people were killed and 461 wounded in the last week. It also reported cumulatively 9,159 killed (of which 1,466 were children) and 53,759 wounded (of which 14,028 were children). Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2257. Sarajevo was quiet but tense. Some sporadic firing was reported by the Egyptian Battalion around the Bistrik area. 2952/

(b) Local reported events

2258. In Sarajevo, UN commanders warned Serbs who attacked a UN base Sunday that they faced immediate retaliation if they did it again. Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont, UN commander for BiH, said: "I am angry at this betrayal. I have told my commanders they must reply immediately, within the next few seconds". If attacked again, he said, "they must fire against the adversary". French General Jean Cot, commander for all forces in the former Yugoslavia, said the peacekeepers were surprised by the attack as they set up a position in Sarajevo, and had not unpacked weapons, apparently including anti-tank weapons. 2953/

(c) International reported events

2259. The BiH government said it would not go to the negotiating table in Geneva until the attacks on Sarajevo had abated. But UN observers reported that Sarajevo was quiet on Monday, and the lull in the fighting appeared to be holding reasonably elsewhere. It was reported that BiH government military setbacks, a tightening blockade of government-controlled areas and divisions in the BiH leadership appeared to have softened Izetbegović's resistance to the plan. "We're leaving with hope and fear but with a strong determination to find an escape from the cycle of killing and suffering", Izetbegović said upon leaving Sarajevo Monday. "If there is a way out, this delegation will find it". On Monday night he held a first meeting with Lord David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, chairmen of the international mediation effort. The new talks were scheduled to begin formally on Tuesday. 2954/

27. 27/7/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bosnian Serb forces reportedly opened a new assault on Žuč mountain, pushing for control of the western end of the city. BiH radio called the attack the biggest push for the mountain. The Serb infantry assault reportedly followed a two hour artillery barrage, and it was not clear if any ground was gained. UNPROFOR reported heavy shelling from Serb positions in Sarajevo between 11:05 a.m. to 1:30p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. totalling approximately 2,390 artillery, tank and mortar rounds. Areas most effected were in the north of the city. 2955/ UNPROFOR observed four unusual artillery impacts causing dense smoke which was assessed to be irritant gas. The BiH Liaison Officer reported 14 such impacts. 2956/ Source(s): Chicago Tribune; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Western Sarajevo; the area near the French Battalion at the BiH radio and televison centre (seven shells); areas to the north of the city.; the Žuč Mountain area. Source(s): Chicago Tribune; Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire reportedly engulfed the centre of the city. Source(s): Chicago Tribune.

Casualties: It was reported that the Serb attack on Mount Žuč left about 100 Muslim soldiers dead. 2957/ A 13-year-old boy was reported killed and 21 people wounded in shelling. 2958/ Source(s): Chicago Tribune; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2260. Bosnian Serbs opened a new assault on Žuč mountain on Sarajevo's outskirts, pushing for control of the western end of the city. BiH radio called the attack the Serb's biggest push for the mountain. Commentators suggested that if it fell, the Serbs could sweep across the western end of Sarajevo, but the radio reported that defence lines were holding. The Serb infantry assault on Žuč followed a two hour artillery barrage. It wasn't clear if they gained ground, said UN spokesman Commander Barry Frewer. 2959/
2261. Sniper fire engulfed the city centre while shelling intensified in western Sarajevo. 2960/

2262. UNPROFOR observed four unusual artillery impacts causing dense smoke which was assessed to be irritant gas. The BiH Liaison Officer reported 14 such impacts. 2961/

2263. Seven shells reportedly landed 500 metres away, and two shells landed 80 metres away from the base of a French battalion unit in the Bosnian radio and television centre. Major Luuk Niessen, a UN press officer, said that the shells were not directed at the unit. 2962/ A Reuter photographer, Chris Helgren, was at the scene. 2963/

(b) Local reported events

2264. It was reported that Sarajevo remained without basic utility services. The UN stated that it had not received clearance to carry out repairs on the Serb side. 2964/ UNPROFOR reported that four UNPROFOR and 17 UNHCR flights landed at the airport. 2965/

(c) International reported events

2265. In Geneva, leaders of all three warring factions held a rare joint meeting. The 90 minute meeting brought BiH President Alija Izetbegović together with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić and Bosnian Croatian leader Mate Boban. Karadžić, who had insisted that BiH accept an ethnic partition of the Republic warned: "This is the last chance for an honest peace". Later he said that discussions were going in the "right direction", despite his "basic pessimism". Izetbegović announced "some progress" in the talks. His government still wanted some kind of federation and feared that Serb and Croatian areas would join with neighbouring Serbia and Croatia, leaving Muslims with small land-locked pockets. 2966/

2266. France made a formal request to the UN and NATO for swift action to provide air cover for UN troops after Serb gunners shelled a French engineering unit in Sarajevo Sunday. 2967/

28. 28/7/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling in the Žuč area reportedly eased on this day. Shelling was reported in Ilidža in the evening. Source(s): Chicago Tribune; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Ilidža (evening). Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Thirteen people were wounded when shells fell in Ilidža in the evening. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2267. In Sarajevo it was reported that the Serbs took a break from their assault Tuesday on Mount Žuč west of the city which left a reported 100 Muslim soldiers dead, one of the heaviest one-day losses of the 16 month siege. 2968/

2268. UN military observers confirmed that 13 people were wounded when shells fell on Sarajevo's Serb-held suburb of Ilidža Wednesday evening. 2969/

(b) International reported events

2269. After French UN forces had come under fire from Serbs battling for control of Sarajevo, the UN announced that it was ready to accept its commitment from NATO to use air support to protect troops assigned to defend six "safe zones". UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali said that NATO would be ready to supply the air cover early next week when ground observers and other support personnel were in place. Boutros-Ghali said that the air cover would begin, "Monday, Tuesday". United States President Clinton stated: "The United States is bound, we are committed, to come to the aid of the United Nations forces, as a part of NATO, if they are attacked. And they have been". "All this will unfold over the next few days, during which time the Serbs, the Bosnian Serbs, either will or won't stop shelling Sarajevo and will pull back. We'll just have to wait and see what happens", the President said. 2970/

2270. While the UN and NATO worked on military plans, the peace talks in Geneva were reported to have taken a positive turn when leaders of the three warring factions met without mediators for the first time. 2971/

29. 29/7/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Artillery rounds slammed into Žuč hill where BiH forces were trying to resist a Serb advance. At one point the barrage was intense with shells hitting every few seconds. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The area of Žuč hill. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2271. In Sarajevo, artillery rounds slammed into Žuč hill, where BiH forces were trying to resist a Serb advance. At one point the barrage was intense, with shells every few seconds sending up thick black smoke from behind a line of trees on the ridge of the hill. The shelling rattled windows at UN headquarters in Sarajevo one mile away. "We expect it is the continuation of a push by Serbs", UNPROFOR spokesman Barry Frewer said. "The Bosnians are continuing to put up their defence and counter-attack. There is shelling on both sides but predominantly on the Serb side", he told reporters. 2972/ Frewer told reporters that some shells fired in the Žuč battle appeared to contain riot-control gas, but there was no evidence to back Muslim allegations that the Serbs were using poison gas. 2973/

(b) Local reported events

2272. In its monthly engineering report UNPROFOR addressed the worsening utilities situation in the city. UNPROFOR commented that electricity was and would remain the key to all utilities problems inside the sector (due to its connection to all other utilities). UNPROFOR stated that Serb forces had denied all access to the repair location on the line which was supplying the town (Reljovo/Vogošća) and that fighting and shelling had provoked cuts and damages in the northern area of Sarajevo. UNPROFOR also commented that only five of the 15 scheduled electricity repair missions were successful during the month. UNPROFOR stated that water supplies had improved in parts of the city (notably the west part which was supplied through the reservoir of Mojmilo starting on 13 July). Gas supplies remained turned off. 2974/

(c) International reported events

2273. In Geneva, BiH President Alija Izetbegović, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić and Bosnian Croat chief Mate Boban agreed to cease hostilities and ordered their forces to implement the truce accord immediately. 2975/ Geneva Conference sources reportedly said that Serb leader Radovan Karadžić was offering the Muslims about a quarter of BiH territory, an area around Sarajevo and a pocket in the north-west. 2976/

2274. The BiH leadership's international legal adviser, Francis Boyle of the University of Illinois College of Law, filed a petition in the Hague asking it to prevent the dissolution of BiH as a member of the UN, which he said would follow the acceptance of a peace plan. 2977/

2275. After an hour-long meeting with Defense Secretary Les Aspin, French Defence Minister François Leotard told reporters at the Pentagon that the western allies would not tolerate any further attacks on UN troops in BiH and were prepared to launch air strikes if they continued. 2978/

2276. Seven war wounded from Sarajevo, six of them children, were reportedly being flown to Italy by the UN, according to UN officials. 2979/

30. 30/7/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A shell hit an unidentified court yard in the city and general sniper fire and shelling was reported. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: An unidentified courtyard where a group of children were playing. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: A shell landed in a courtyard where a group of children were playing, watched by their mothers. One boy and two women were killed, and seven children and five adults were wounded. 2980/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported on this day. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: One boy and two women were killed, and seven children and five adults were wounded when a shell landed in an unidentified courtyard where children were playing while supervised by their mothers. According to hospital sources, seven people were killed and 33 wounded by artillery and sniper fire. 2981/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2277. A shell landed in a courtyard where a group of children were playing watched by their mothers. One boy and two women were killed, and seven children and five adults were wounded. 2982/

(b) Local reported events

2278. In BiH, the commanders of the warring factions signed an immediate cease-fire for all of BiH. The agreement permitted for the free movement of relief convoys. 2983/

2279. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić, who initially accused Muslim forces of staging the attack on French UN soldiers on Sunday, reportedly said that Serb gunners may have fired at the French by mistake. Karadžić said that those suspected to be responsible for the attack were being arrested. 2984/

(c) International reported events

2280. In Geneva, BiH President Izetbegović reached an agreement with leaders of Bosnian Serbs and Croats. The agreement covered only the broad constitutional arrangements that would govern a new tripartite federation but constitutional principles had not been a stumbling block in previous negotiations. Before finalizing a peace plan the parties still had to finalize another accord fixing the precise frontiers of the three new republics, therefore deciding how much territory each faction would control. Radovan Karadžić, leader of the Bosnian Serbs expressed optimism stating: "Only a few spots on the map remain in dispute, and these should be resolved this weekend". President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia was similarly optimistic, predicting that a final peace agreement would be signed by all the faction leaders by Sunday or Monday. He said later on Sarajevo radio, "The hardest part of the job still remains. Everything will be worthless if there is no agreement on the maps". Serbian President Slobodan Milošević described the accord as "the biggest step toward peace we have ever made since the beginning of the war". 2985/

2281. The document agreed upon provided for a weak central government having no police force or army of its own and would take responsibility for little more than the management of foreign policy and trade. All remaining powers would be vested in the governments of the three republics. 2986/

2282. Despite the agreement in Geneva, US officials in Washington said that they were pressing ahead with their efforts to develop a plan for air strikes. The officials said that there was a broad agreement within the US government that Wasnington should be prepared to use air power to protect UN peacekeepers, ensure the delivery of food and other aid and prevent the fall of Sarajevo and other key Muslim enclaves. 2987/

2283. UN officials in New York said that one Spanish soldier attached to the UN peace-keeping operation in BiH was killed and 17 wounded when two mortar rounds hit their headquarters in the town of Jablanica. A spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali said the incident could be the "trigger" for NATO air strikes, once it became clear who carried out the attack. 2988/ The UN Security Council called for nations to prepare to use air strikes in BiH in response to the attack. 2989/

31. 31/7/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After a week of intense fighting, Sarajevo was reported as mostly quiet, with Serbian shells striking sporadically in civilian areas of the city. The signing of a cease-fire appeared to have brought a lull to the battle that had raged for days on the BiH stronghold atop Žuč Mountain. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Unidentified civilian areas of the city. Source(s): New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Reports on the casualties suffered by the BiH army during the battle of Žuč ranged from 150 to 300 killed. Wounded soldiers at the Koševo hospital estimated the figure at 300 dead. Most of the bodies remained on the battlefield at Žuč awaiting efforts by the United Nations to broker an agreement for their recovery. 2990/ Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

2284. After a week that saw some of the most intense fighting of the war, Sarajevo was reported as being mostly quiet, although Serbian shells continued to strike sporadically in civilian districts of the city. The signing of the cease-fire appeared to have brought a lull to the battle that had raged for days on the BiH stronghold atop Žuč Mountain. 2991/

(b) Local reported events

2285. BiH political and military leadership remained divided over the peace agreement reached on Friday. "The text was not signed", Miro Lazović, the speaker of the BiH parliament and a member of the presidency said of the agreement. "We only accepted it as a basis for further talks". Lazović's explanation underscored the deepening confusion in Geneva about the real willingness of the BiH leadership to accept the division of BiH along ethnic lines. Lazović also had his doubts about the willingness of the BiH army to go along with the plan. Lazović said that only the three Croatian members of the 10 member BiH Presidency, together with Fikret Abdić, the leader of the Bihać Muslims in north-western BiH and "maybe President Alija Izetbegović . . . believe we should go with the new agreement". Izetbegović and Abdić were the only two members of the Presidency at the meeting during which the constitutional pact was apparently accepted. 2992/

2286. The leaders of the BiH and Serbian factions spent the day trying to resolve issues concerning the boundaries of the ethnic republics that would be established under the plan. 2993/

(c) International reported events

2287. The peace conference co-chairmen held bilateral talks with Izetbegović and Karadžić, and Boban and Karadžić. The day ended with a trilateral meeting with Izetbegović, Karadžić and Boban. 2994/

2288. The United States began meetings with France and Britain to discuss the possibility of bombing targets threatening Sarajevo. There was reportedly a building consensus that about 60 warplanes already stationed in the region (30 of them American) would provide air cover for the UN forces protecting relief convoys and six civilian "safe zones" including Sarajevo. Officials in Washington said that the NATO council would meet Monday to discuss the use of air power in BiH. Sarajevo is "very important symbolically" to the Muslims said Madeline Albright, US ambassador to the UN. "Everybody that watches what's going on in Sarajevo believes that more has to be done to alleviate the suffering there". Commentators suggested that even if the West did not initiate its threatened bomb runs, the current threats were viewed as a useful tool, keeping negotiators at the bargaining table in Geneva, discouraging the Serbs from making a final push for Sarajevo and serving notice that a peace enforced by the UN troops would have some force behind it. 2995/

Q. August 1993

1. 1/8/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported on Mts. Igman and Bjelašnica. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Mount Igman; Mount Bjelašnica. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Snipers killed three people and wounded five others as they crossed the UN-controlled airport, according to a UN military spokesman. 2996/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Three people were killed and five others wounded by sniper fire at the airport. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 62 killed and 301 wounded in the last week. It also reported a cumulative total of 9,221 killed (of which 1,482 were children), and 54,060 wounded (of which 14,112 were children). 2997/ Source(s): Reuters; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2289. Shelling was reported on Mount Igman throughout the day. 2998/ BiH Interior Minister Bakir Alispahić said that about 10 villages in the area of Mount Bjelašnica and neighbouring Igman were burned down in the day's offensive. Alispahić, in a letter to UN forces made available to reporters, claimed that the assault was directed personally by the Bosnian Serb army commander, General Ratko Mladić, despite his agreement to a cease-fire Friday. 2999/

2290. The Belgrade-based Tanjug news agency reported that Bosnian Serbs claimed to have captured strategic Mountain Bjelašnica overlooking the city after several days of fighting. BiH Radio reported Serb shelling there early in the day, and plumes of smoke were visible on its slopes. Bosnian Serb army general staff sources said that Serb forces controlled the BiH Television relay station located on the summit; however, as BiH Television carried on its evening program uninterrupted, the Serb claim seemed doubtful. UN monitors were not allowed access to the mountain zone or to the adjacent Mount Igman. 3000/

2291. Sporadic fighting was reported, as the city remained without electric power and water. 3001/

(b) Local reported events

2292. High-ranking BiH, Serb and Croat officers held talks at the Butmir airport outside Sarajevo on the cease-fire accord signed Friday, which none of the three factions had respected. 3002/ A UN military spokesman said the talks had covered freedom of movement for UN military observers to monitor the truce. 3003/

(c) International reported events

2293. In Geneva, the peace conference co-chairmen met with BiH opposition leaders. After separate talks with Karadžić and Boban, a further trilateral meeting was held with Izetbegović and the Bosnian Serb and Croat leadership. 3004/

2294. In Geneva, BiH President Alija Izetbegović said that he would pull out of peace talks unless Serbs halted attacks around Sarajevo and Brcko in the north. 3005/ Sources close to the peace talks said that major territorial issues remained unresolved. 3006/

2295. The Washington Post reported that the US would bring a proposal for military intervention in BiH to a NATO meeting Monday in Brussels. 3007/ The decision to present the plan was made at a meeting Saturday attended by President Clinton, Secretary of State Christopher, Defense Secretary Aspin, National Security Advisor Lake and General Powell, the armed forces Chief of General Staff. 3008/ Vice President Gore refused to discuss the possible use of air power, but said "there is movement" among US allies toward agreement on what to do. 3009/

2296. In Madrid, Spanish Defence Minister Julian Garcia Vargas said he would support selective air strikes in BiH to protect civilians, UN peace-keeping troops and, in particular, the city of Sarajevo. 3010/ In an interview with the state news agency Efe, he stated that: "The international community has acted so far with caution and what is now needed is firm action". 3011/

2. 2/8/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces reportedly captured Mount Bjelašnica in a huge offensive. There was only sporadic firing in Sarajevo. 3012/ Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2297. BiH Vice President Ejup Ganić confirmed that Serb forces, in a "huge offensive" backed by helicopters, had captured Mount Bjelašnica. BiH President Alija Izetbegović immediately threatened to pull out of the peace negotiations in Geneva if the Serbs did not give up this gain. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić was reported to have assented, agreeing to surrender the mountain to UN control. 3013/

2298. There was only sporadic firing in Sarajevo. 3014/

(b) Local reported events

2299. The commander of the Bosnian Serb air force, General Živomir Ninković, told Belgrade radio that Serb forces would respond "by all available means" to any Western attack on their positions. 3015/

2300. It was reported that 15 UNHCR relief flights landed in Sarajevo during the day. 3016/

(c) International reported events

2301. The latest round of peace talks was postponed in Geneva at the request of BiH President Alija Izetbegović. Conference sources said that the BiH leadership was seeking time in light of US proposals to use military force against Bosnian Serb positions. BiH Foreign Minister Haris Silajdžić described Serb attacks around Sarajevo as "breaking of good faith". Silajdžić reportedly said, "The condition for successful negotiations was to restore electricity, water and gas to Sarajevo". Division of the map of BiH continued to be the "thorniest issue" at the talks, according to conference spokesman John Mills. 3017/

2302. In Brussels, Senior NATO officials met for 12 hours to discuss a US plan for air strikes against Serb positions, in particular around Sarajevo. 3018/ Diplomats at NATO headquarters said final decisions on when and where to use air power rested with UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali. 3019/ They said in a communique that the alliance would make preparations to take "stronger measures including air strikes" if the strangulation of Sarajevo continued. 3020/ No immediate air strikes were ordered. NATO sources said that members of the alliance with troops in BiH were concerned that those troops could be endangered by air strikes and the retaliation which could follow air strikes. Meanwhile, in Washington, President Clinton told reporters, "I don't believe that the allies will permit Sarajevo to either fall or starve". 3021/

2303. Mediators David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg reportedly registered their opposition to air strikes, on the grounds that it would hurt the peace process. 3022/

2304. Several high-ranking members of the mainly European UN force stationed in Sarajevo said that they were opposed to the US proposal to launch air strikes against Serb positions besieging Sarajevo. One high-ranking European officer reportedly said, "In BiH alone, there are thousands of UN soldiers and relief workers whom it would be impossible to protect from becoming targets and hostages once the first bomb is dropped". Barry Frewer, UNPROFOR spokesman, said that UN troops were awaiting orders on the matter. 3023/

3. 3/8/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Koševo Hospital received only four wounded patients, the lowest total in months. Source(s): New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

2305. UNPROFOR sent a five-member monitoring team to explore the situation on Mount Bjelašnica, according to Barry Frewer, UNPROFOR spokesman in Sarajevo. 3024/

2306. At Koševo Hospital, the trauma clinic received only four patients with war wounds all day, the lowest toll in months. 3025/

(b) International reported events

2307. In Geneva, the three Croatian members of the collective BiH Presidency, Mile Akmadžić, Franjo Boras and Miro Lasić, said they were not walking out, but were boycotting the talks as long as Muslims continue to attack Bosnian Croats. They refused to recognize BiH President Alija Izetbegović as representing the collective presidency. Izetbegović shunned the talks because of the continued Bosnian Serb siege of Sarajevo. 3026/ Mediators called the presidents of Serbia and Croatia back to Geneva in an effort to get the three warring factions to resume negotiations. Momir Bulatović, the president of Montenegro, also flew back to Geneva. 3027/ John Mills, spokesman for the mediators, said that the scheduled meeting did not take place. Mills said, "Directives from the leaders to military commanders have resulted in a very significant reduction in the intensity of fighting". He looked forward to the installation of UN military observers on hills around Sarajevo. 3028/

2308. US officials welcomed the support of European allies for air strikes. President Clinton said that the allies delivered the message that they were "determined to protect UN forces [in BiH], determined to secure the humanitarian relief program". According to the Washington Post, a US official said that "speculations about [air strikes] over the last few days may have encouraged Serb flexibility" at the bargaining table in Geneva. 3029/ Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that Western threats could adversely affect peace talks by encouraging the Muslims to hold out for military intervention. 3030/ Lord Owen said that he was satisfied with the NATO alliance's threat to conduct air strikes against Serbian forces in BiH. Officials close to Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg said they believed that NATO had signaled to the BiH Government that the US would not intervene on its own against the Serbs, and that the Muslims should return to the talks. 3031/

4. 4/8/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that Serbian tanks, artillery and infantry appeared to have trapped BiH forces atop Mount Igman. It was reported that the only gap in the Serbian siege lines around Sarajevo remained along a corridor of territory which connected the suburb of Dobrinja, on the south-western edge of Sarajevo, across the airport to two other BiH-held suburbs, Butmir and Hrasnica, and, from there, over Mount Igman to Konjic and Jablanica. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2309. Lieutenant Commander Barry Frewer, spokesman for the UN military command, said that Serbian tanks, artillery and infantry appeared to have trapped BiH forces atop Mount Igman. It was reported that the only gap in the Serbian siege lines around Sarajevo remained along a corridor of territory which connected the BiH-held suburb of Dobrinja, on the south-western edge of Sarajevo, across the airport to two other BiH-held suburbs, Butmir and Hrasnica, and, from there, over Mount Igman to Konjic and Jablanica. From Jablanica, BiH forces had maintained a tenuous supply line to the Adriatic coastline of Croatia. This supply line reportedly had served both soldiers and civilians. The capture of Mount Igman threatened to sever this supply line. Also, the capture of Mount Igman reportedly endangered the 32,000 Muslim civilians living in villages in the vicinity. Their flight path as refugees would take them across the airfield. The agreement by which the airport was ceded to the UN prohibited civilian crossing of the airfield. Those who had done so invariably came under fire from Serbian guns at both ends of the runway. 3032/

(b) Local reported events

2310. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said his troops were ready to hand over to UN peacekeepers the key hills near Sarajevo. According to Karadžić, the UN had already taken over part of Mount Igman and was flying its flag there. Karadžić said that the Serb advance in the Igman area was not a Serb offensive, but rather served to protect Serb-populated parts of Sarajevo from Muslim bombardment. 3033/

2311. British Brigadier General Hayes, Chief of Staff of UN forces in BiH, told reporters in the BiH capital that the BiH army bore the main blame for blocking relief supplies to Sarajevo. He said the current Serb assault on Mount Igman was strangling only the BiH military supply line into Sarajevo. 3034/

2312. It was reported that 15 UNHCR relief flights landed in Sarajevo during the day. 3035/

(c) International reported events

2313. In Geneva, Lord Owen said that the air raids proposed by the Clinton administration were inadequate. "The only military solution is if you're prepared to put ground troops in and take it seriously", he said. He appealed to the international community to give peace efforts a chance before ordering airstrikes. Later, Serbian and Croatian leaders quit the peace talks and headed home, promising to return Friday if President Izetbegović agreed to rejoin negotiations. 3036/

2314. In Washington, the State Department's chief expert on BiH, Marshal Freeman Harris, resigned, charging that the Clinton administration was putting undue pressure on the BiH government to agree to the partition of the country. In a letter to Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Harris said the US push for airstrikes was too little, came too late and represented an abandonment of the stance that BiH should be preserved as an independent state. 3037/ He wrote, "I can no longer serve in a Department of State that accepts the forceful dismemberment of a European state and that will not act against genocide and the Serbian officials who perpetrate it". He wrote that in pressuring BiH to agree to a partition, the Clinton administration was "driving the BiH Government to surrender its territory and its sovereignty to the victors in a war of aggression". 3038/

5. 5/8/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported quiet after some small arms and anti-aircraft fire and distant shelling overnight. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2315. Following their meeting in Pale, UNPROFOR General Francis Briquemont and Bosnian Serb leader Ratko Mladić left to inspect Mount Igman and Mount Bjelašnica. 3039/ Briquemont spent more than one hour on the summit of Mount Bjelašnica, where he saw about 30 Serb soldiers. Ambulances evacuated wounded soldiers to the rear. Piles of shell cases littered the mountainside. Clashes reportedly were visible between Bosnian Serb and Muslim forces below. 3040/ Sarajevo radio quoted the BiH Army 1st Corps, responsible for defending Sarajevo, as saying that it had secured the village of Malo Polje on the south slopes of Igman. 3041/

2316. Sarajevo was quiet 3042/ after some small arms and anti-aircraft fire and distant shelling overnight. 3043/

(b) Local reported events

2317. According to Bosnian Serb leader Nikola Koljević, UN peacekeepers would replace Serb forces on Mount Igman on Friday. Lord David Owen and Thorwald Stoltenberg confirmed that Bosnian Serbs had agreed to cede Mount Igman to UN troops, and to instruct their military commanders to negotiate the opening of roads leading to Sarajevo to all except military vehicles. 3044/ The agreement was reached in Pale, where Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić and his military chief Ratko Mladić met with an UNPROFOR delegation led by General Francis Briquemont, head of UN forces in BiH. Karadžić read a joint statement, which said he had agreed to withdraw forces from Mount Igman, to allow UNPROFOR to occupy the area and to reopen two access roads to and from the capital to UNPROFOR, UNHCR, civil and commercial vehicles. The opening of the roads would be discussed Friday. 3045/

2318. The withdrawal from Mount Igman was the condition set by BiH President Alija Izetbegović for the resumption of the international peace talks in Geneva. 3046/ Talks in Geneva were suspended until Monday, according to UN spokesman John Mills. 3047/

2319. A meeting was scheduled for Friday to discuss supplying Sarajevo with electricity, gas and water. 3048/

2320. It was reported that 16 UNHCR relief flights landed in Sarajevo during the day. 3049/

2321. According to a Sarajevo radio report, UNPROFOR officials in Sarajevo said that clashes around Gornji Vakuf had blocked for the past week a number of humanitarian relief convoys bringing food and medicine to Sarajevo. 3050/

(c) International reported events

2322. The BiH Presidency resumed talks with the peace conference co-chairmen. 3051/

2323. Paddy Ashdown, the leader of Britain's Liberal-Democratic Party, told BBC television that he had suggested to the Serbs that there be "an area of no-go around Sarajevo--and that after a certain deadline any heavy weapons seen in that area would be subject to air attack". According to Ashdown, the Serbs agreed to this proposal. Ashdown said that with winter approaching, the West had "somewhere between six and eight weeks to save the city, to lift the blockade and to get supplies through". 3052/

2324. In Amman, US Secretary of State Christopher said he would fly to Italy Friday for NATO talks on possible air strikes against the Serbs. Meanwhile, an association of 51 Islamic countries called to Geneva for rapid implementation of NATO proposals for air strikes. 3053/

6. 6/8/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo radio reported that Serbian forces had reinforced troops on Mount Igman. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2325. No incidents reported.

(b) Local reported events

2326. Bosnian Serb Commander General Ratko Mladić said he was reluctant to fulfill his promise to withdraw troops from Mounts Igman and Bjelašnica. Mladić told Dnevnik, the government-run Serbian newspaper, that Serbian troops would not withdraw until politicians agreed on ending the war. Sarajevo radio reported that Serbian forces had reinforced troops on Mount Igman. 3054/

2327. It was reported that 14 UNHCR relief flights landed in Sarajevo during the day. 3055/

7. 7/8/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN observers reported that Serbian forces opened fire on BiH Army units that were abandoning positions on Mount Igman and withdrawing to Hrasnica. It was also reported that there were no Bosnian Serb movements to withdraw from the area. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2328. UN military observers reported that Serbian forces opened fire at BiH Army units that were abandoning positions on Mount Igman and withdrawing to Hrasnica. In Sarajevo, Barry Frewer, UN spokesman, reported, "What we are seeing is the Bosnian Serb army consolidating up there . . . There are no movements at this time to withdraw". Commander Frewer described talks on the Serbian withdrawal from Igman as "virtually at an impasse". UN civilian official Viktor Andreyev described General Mladić, the Serbian military commander, as "emotional" during talks in which Mladić referred to the supply route across Mount Igman as "Allah's road". 3056/ According to one report, however, Mladić agreed that UN peacekeepers were free to deploy observers on the heights. 3057/

2329. Two BiH soldiers returning to Sarajevo from the battle zone said that the BiH garrison on Mount Igman had been effectively abandoned, with units retreating north to Sarajevo and south toward the towns of Lokve and Pazarić. 3058/

2330. The Tanjug news agency said that the Serbian military command in BiH ordered its forces around Sarajevo to refrain completely from "all combat activities which, however, does not exclude the right for self-defence". 3059/

(b) Local reported events

2331. In Pale, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić told Reuters Television that he had set as a condition for the withdrawal of troops from Mounts Igman and Bjelašnica that the UN install troops sufficient not only to observe but to take over the area. 3060/

2332. It was reported that 17 UNHCR relief flights landed in Sarajevo during the day. 3061/

(c) International reported events

2333. BiH President Alija Izetbegović called for a meeting of the UN Security Council to confirm the primacy of principles laid down at the 1992 London conference on the former Yugoslavia. In a letter to Council President Madeleine Albright of the US, he said current negotiations in Geneva "sanction genocide and reward aggression while making Bosnia the victim forced to accept humiliating terms in order to establish peace". This referred particularly to the future of Sarajevo, "which is to be divided, isolated and sentenced to a slow annihilation", he said. 3062/

2334. US officials said that it agreed not to bomb any target in the former Yugoslavia without the approval of UN ground commanders. 3063/

8. 8/8/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The day's events focused on the negotiations on Bosnian Serb withdrawal from positions on Mounts Igman and Bjelašnica. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2335. General Ratko Mladić, commander of the Serbian army in BiH, said he would make a "phased withdrawal" from positions on Mounts Igman and Bjelašnica after five hours of talks at Sarajevo airport with UN commander, Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont. UN spokesman, Lieutenant Commander Barry Frewer, said that the Serbs' removal on Saturday of two tanks and several heavy guns from Mount Igman appeared to have been "stage management", rather than a sign of withdrawal. General Mladić said the Serbs would give up positions one by one, contingent on their replacement by UN forces. They would withdraw only if fully guaranteed that the BiH army would not regain the positions. General Mladić said that the first step would be reconnaissance of Mount Igman at 6:00 a.m. Monday by UN and Serbian units. At 9:00 a.m., Serbs would pull back from the 6,800-foot peak of Mount Bjelašnica. There was speculation that the demand that UN resources cover the ceded territory could cause delays in the pullback because the UN commanders repeatedly stated that their overall force, about 9,000 troops, allowed only for monitoring, not control, of the areas that Serbian forces had left. 3064/

(b) Local reported events

2336. Bosnian Croat representatives reportedly rejected the proposal made by Alija Izetbegović in Geneva last week, to join forces with Muslims to form a joint Muslim-Croatian state in BiH. "Our experience tells us that any agreement with Muslims would only cause damage to Croats", said Miro Lasić, one of three Croat members of the BiH collective presidency. "Too much blood of Croatian civilians was spilled by Izetbegović's forces", Lasic said in an interview with Zagreb government-controlled radio. 3065/

2337. Dr. Edin Jaganac, a French military doctor sent by UNPROFOR, 3066/ was frustrated in repeated efforts to evacuate a five year-old girl from Sarajevo. The girl, Irma Hadžimuratović, was wounded 10 days ago when Serbian mortar fire hit a street near Irma's home, killing two people, including Irma's mother, and wounding 12 children. A committee of four foreign doctors was required to approve every evacuation aboard a UN aeroplane. Two of the four committee members were based outside BiH, had no plans to meet, and there were no emergency provisions for such a situation. 3067/ According to one report, a further obstacle to flying the child out of Sarajevo was that the agreement which opened the airport for international aid airlifts required the Bosnian Serbs to have up to three days' notice of UN flight schedules. 3068/ Those responsible for the 20 UN aircraft which left Sarajevo each day refused to transport the girl. 3069/ One report stated that the UN, while unable to evacuate the child, had allowed local employees of the UN headquarters in Sarajevo to leave on short notice. 3070/ "If she stays in this hospital, she will die, that is certain", said Dr. Jaganac, referring to adverse hospital conditions, including a lack of main electricity and the impossibility of conducting extensive blood tests. Dr. Jaganac said, "We would not be asking the United Nations to evacuate a patient that we thought would die anyway". 3071/

2338. It was reported that 16 UNHCR relief flights landed in Sarajevo during the day. 3072/

9. 9/8/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Activity on Mounts Igman and Bjelašnica were monitored by UNPROFOR for signs of Bosnian Serb troop withdrawal. The television tower atop Mount Bjelašnica was reportedly destroyed by the Serb forces. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse; New York Times.

Targets Hit: The televsion tower atop Mount Bjelašnica; two hotels on Mount Igman. Source(s): New York Times; United Press International.

Description of Damage: UN officers said that a Serbian special forces unit (called Cobra), which had led the assault on Mount Bjelašnica, dynamited the television tower atop the mountain so that it leaned over "like a broken matchstick;" Sarajevo radio reported that Serb forces over the weekend had destroyed two unidentified hotels located on Mount Igman. Source(s): New York Times; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 17 killed and 148 wounded in the last week. It also reported cumulatively 9,238 killed (of which 1,487 were children) and 54,208 wounded (of which 14,149 were children). 3073/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2339. Peter Osborne, a spokesman for UNPROFOR, said that there was no apparent sign of Serbian withdrawal from the positions overlooking Sarajevo. 3074/ Earlier in the day, two UN military observers said that the Serbian flag had been taken down from the summit of Mount Bjelašnica, but when UNPROFOR troops arrived at the summit around 4:00 p.m. they were met by Serb soldiers who told them to leave after one hour there. 3075/ Initially, UN troops sent to monitor the Serbs' withdrawal had been hindered by demonstrators, minefields and bad weather in trying to reach the heights. Observers said that demonstrators, mostly women, blocking the patrol at the village of Blažuj were likely encouraged by Serb militiamen opposed to the Geneva peace process. 3076/ UN officers said that the Serbian special forces unit, called Cobra, which had led the assault on Mount Bjelašnica, dynamited the television tower atop the mountain so that it leaned over "like a broken matchstick". Serbian officers reportedly belied the importance of pullback activity by pointing out that control of the summit was strategically irrelevant since their advance had carried them five miles past the base of Bjelašnica. 3077/

2340. UNPROFOR spokesman Barry Frewer said that there was no indication that Serbs had withdrawn or begun to withdraw from neighbouring Mount Igman. 3078/ The captain of the UN reconnaissance team sent to Mount Igman reportedly said, "They have absolutely no intention of withdrawing, as far as I can tell". 3079/ State-run Sarajevo radio said that Serb forces over the weekend had destroyed two hotels on Mount Igman. 3080/ According to one report, almost all of the buildings between Veliko Polje and Malo Polje were burned. 3081/

2341. A BiH soldier, standing in a forest clearing on Mount Igman, told reporters, "A Serbian withdrawal? . . . Let me tell you: when you reporters are around, or the United Nations, the Serbs behave like babies. But as soon as you go, pow! Tanks, howitzers, mortars, antiaircraft guns--everything". 3082/

2342. Serb demonstrators blocked the UN patrol scouting one of the two supply routes slated to be cleared for the transport of humanitarian aid between Mostar and Sarajevo, according to UNPROFOR spokesman Barry Frewer. Frewer said a second patrol in charge of monitoring a route between Sarajevo and Zenica was unhindered in accomplishing its mission. 3083/

2343. At the front line, at the ski village of Malo Polje, Serbian tanks and howitzers shrouded beneath pine branches reportedly aimed at BiH positions a half-mile ahead. Serbian soldiers in tented camps reportedly were seen fetching water and cooking over wood fires. Spent shell casings littered the road. A soldier reportedly said, "Pull back? Why? This is Serbian land". Across the line, over the bank of a road blocked by a fallen tree, a man identified as Mr. Kozar and 10 other soldiers stood over a wood fire with nothing but assault rifles to defend their positions. Kozar said that Serbian attacks, backed by helicopters, had been so sudden and overpowering that the BiH forces had no chance of resisting. Survivors, he said, waited in the forests without even dugouts to protect them. 3084/

(b) Local reported events

2344. Five year-old Irma Hadžimuratović was flown out of BiH after the British government provided an aircraft for her evacuation. British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd told the BBC that a Royal Air Force Hercules aeroplane, usually used to shuttle relief supplies, carried the girl to Ancona on the Adriatic coast of Italy where she was transported on an air ambulance to Britain. 3085/

(c) International reported events

2345. BiH President Alija Izetbegović, in Geneva, said that negotiations would resume Tuesday if the Serbs withdrew from the hills surrounding Sarajevo. 3086/ Radovan Karadžić reportedly told the BBC, "Step by step, we are withdrawing from [Mount Bjelašnica and Mount Igman], replacing our forces with the forces of UN" Karadžić reportedly said that the shelling of Sarajevo would cease. 3087/

2346. NATO leaders approved a joint plan for possible air strikes on Bosnian Serbs to break the siege of Sarajevo, but deferred the prospect of an immediate attack and gave the UN Secretary General an effective veto on such military action. The ambassadors of the 16 NATO nations said in a communique that they had endorsed a list of options drawn up by the alliance's military committee over the past week. According to a NATO official, the list specified types of targets--such as heavy artillery pieces, supply and transport links, and command centres--but not specific ones. The leaders made clear that the choices they endorsed were in support of humanitarian relief efforts, rather than any of the warring parties. Any military action would be determined jointly by NATO and the UN. Leaders said they were ready to convene at short notice to decide whether to implement air strikes if the strangulation of Sarajevo continued and UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali asked NATO to act. A senior US official said the alliance would be prepared to bomb within one to two days. 3088/ NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner said the necessary precautions had been taken to ensure the safety of UN troops in BiH against Serb retaliation following NATO air attacks. 3089/

10. 10/8/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bosnian Serb forces on the surrounding mountains continued to be monitored. UNPROFOR stated that it had noticed increased movements of Serbian military vehicles on Igman, but that it was too early to say whether they were preparing to withdraw. UN troops sent to monitor the withdrawal said that they had been refused permission to patrol by Serbian officers. Reporters who had reached Serbian positions said that all signs on the two mountains pointed to a consolidation of the Serbian strongholds. They said that they had seen columns of self-propelled field guns and military trucks moving along the main access routes to the mountains, backed up by at least 600 newly arrived soldiers. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2347. UNPROFOR spokesman Frewer stated that the UN had "noticed increased movements of [Serb] military vehicles on Igman, but it is still early to say whether they are preparing to withdraw". 3090/ Reporters who crossed the Serbian siege lines and reached Serbian positions on the heights returned to the city at night with the news that all signs on the two mountains pointed to a consolidation of the Serbian strongholds. They said they had seen columns of self-propelled field guns and military trucks moving along the main access routes to the mountains, backed up by at least 600 newly-arrived soldiers. UN officers in Sarajevo said that radio reports from their military observers confirmed this information. UN troops sent to monitor the withdrawal from the mountains said that they had been halted by Serbian officers as soon as they reached the mountains and had been refused permission to patrol. 3091/

2348. Two reporters who reached the Serbian front lines on Mount Igman at Malo Polje said they saw Serbian soldiers formed into platoons, who claimed to have been fighting for a month in Banja Luka, where fresh units drawn from the Trnovo area would replace them. The reporters said they saw no evidence of any pullback of tanks, howitzers and antiaircraft guns deployed along the road at Malo Polje and in forest clearings beside the road. Instead Serbian forces appeared to be covering the heavy weapons with fir tree branches, apparently in an effort to conceal the weapons from possible air attacks. The reporters said that they had seen Serbian replacement troops, along with heavy guns and ammunition, arriving at a burned-out Muslim village about halfway between Trnovo and Mount Igman. 3092/

(b) Local reported events

2349. According to the New York Times, anonymous UN sources said that Serbian commanders appeared to have decided that NATO had attached such stringent conditions to planning for air strikes that the threat of bombing was far less than Serbian commanders had previously feared. In deciding whether to withdraw from the heights around Sarajevo, UN sources said, the Serbs seemed to have followed closely negotiations between the US and NATO allies on terms for bombing attacks. 3093/

2350. General Mladić, Commander of Bosnian Serb forces, met through the day and into the night at Butmir airport with UN commander Francis Briquemont, who sought a broader agreement which would commit the Serbian forces to lift the siege of Sarajevo. 3094/

2351. As Irma Hadžimuratović, the five year-old girl injured by mortar fire and evacuated from Sarajevo underwent emergency surgery in London, a spokesman for the BiH Government information centre in London spoke bitterly of the effort required to evacuate one girl from a city where three children died daily as a result of the lack of fuel, electricity and medicine in the hospitals. 3095/ Reportedly, 40 critically wounded people, including 11 year-old Edhem Dedović who had lost an eye, waited on a UN evacuation list for a country and a hospital to offer treatment impossible in Sarajevo. 3096/ UNHCR officer Tony Land in Sarajevo called for more offers to enable evacuations. "The bed is no good unless there is someone to meet the expense", he was reported to have said. UNHCR Sarajevo spokesman Peter Kessler said that the US had taken 19 cases, but were only convinced after great persuasion to take seriously-injured patients. 3097/

(c) International reported events

2352. In Geneva, peace negotiations were canceled when President Izetbegović failed to attend. The Belgrade-based Tanjug news agency reported that Izetbegović met privately with peace negotiators Stoltenberg and Owen after appearing late in the afternoon at the Palace of Nations. Peace conference spokesman John Mills told reporters that Stoltenberg and Owen had earlier called in Karadžić and his Bosnian Serb delegation to demand the evacuation of Mount Igman. Mills said that Karadžić, in the presence of the co-chairmen, telephoned General Ratko Mladić, commander of the Bosnian Serb forces. 3098/

2353. UNPROFOR spokesman Frewer said that NATO had not decided on immediate bombing attacks aimed at strongholds around Sarajevo. "Right now we don't see any indication that we would need the use of air power", he said. According to the New York Times, UN commanders' opposition to airstrikes stemmed from a belief that it was safer and in the long run more effective to placate the Serbian forces than to confront them. 3099/

2354. The Irish government said it would provide emergency orthopedic surgery for five BiH children and accept a group of 200 refugees, most of them relatives of members of a similar group allowed to settle in Ireland last year. 3100/

11. 11/8/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bosnian Serb troop withdrawal from Mounts Bjelašnica and Igman continued to be monitored. Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2355. A reporter who reached Trnovo, the Serbian-held town which served as a base camp for forces on Mount Bjelašnica and Mount Igman, said that he had seen a convoy of buses arriving in the town with Serbian soldiers returning from the front. Serbian officers had told the reporter that 2,500 Serbian troops were being withdrawn, leaving 1,500 troops in position. Despite the fact that UN reconnaissance missions claimed to be unable to monitor the withdrawal, UN commanders in Sarajevo depicted the Serbian forces as cooperating in the withdrawal plan. A spokesman conceded, however, that the withdrawal was not significant and that the limited number of UN observers (less than 10) had complicated its assessments. The UN spokesman told reporters that UN observers had filed reports on Tuesday which described the withdrawal of 250 Serbian troops from Mount Bjelašnica, along with three tanks, two howitzers and five self-propelled guns, but the spokesman said that it was not clear where the units were heading. 3101/

(b) Local reported events

2356. Relief officials said that the Croatian nationalist army, not the Serbian forces, were the main problem for relief efforts because of obstacles to truck movement through central BiH. More than half of all UN aid had to pass through that region on its way to Sarajevo, Zenica and Tuzla. Anthony C. Land, head of UN relief operations in Sarajevo, said that Croatian forces required separate permits for every relief truck and imposed 72 hour delays on convoys moving into BiH from the main UN depot at Metković, Croatia. Also, by refusing to allow passage through a main artery, Croats had added days to delivery times by forcing aid convoys to make a 140 mile detour over unpaved mountain roads. According to Land, UN trucks were delivering only a quarter of the food possible because of delays. 3102/

2357. The British and Swedish governments said they would evacuate 41 war victims from Sarajevo. Britain would receive 20 of the injured, Sweden 16 and Ireland five. 3103/ Spokesman Manuel Almeida of UNHCR in Zagreb said that the breakthrough on evacuating Sarajevans occurred after a private relief agency, the International Organization for Migration, IOM, agreed to help UNHCR process the new offers. 3104/ Ramiz Hadžimuratović, father of the five year-old girl who was injured by mortar fire and was evacuated to England, appealed for the rescue of other wounded children in Sarajevo, describing the city as "a concentration camp". 3105/

(c) International reported events

2358. The United States warned that Bosnian Serbs could face a NATO attack unless they abandoned positions on Mount Bjelašnica and Mount Igman. Secretary of State Christopher made it clear that the allies were determined to use any means to prevent the strangulation of Sarajevo. Administration officials said that the allies would wait to see whether the Serbs came through on a promise to abandon their positions by Thursday. This promise was extracted in Geneva after negotiators warned the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadžić, that the withdrawal from the peaks had to be completed by mid-morning Thursday. According to Clinton Administration officials, the allies would regard the Serbs' failure to withdraw as a grave offence. The State Department had begun to provide the Europeans and the UN with daily reports about Serbian actions in BiH. Some officials acknowledged that the allies had yet to agree on what Serbian action would set off a military response. One senior Administration official who advocated military action said, "The Serbs are brilliant at showing just enough restraint to make it appear that things are getting better". 3106/

2359. The official Russian Defence Ministry daily Krasnaya Zvezda commented on NATO plans for air strikes at Bosnian Serbs, saying in part, "the USA. and the North Atlantic bloc put one more obstacle on the road to a political settlement of the Bosnian crisis". 3107/

2360. The UN announced that the ground controllers necessary to coordinate air strikes were in place in BiH and that their links to NATO aircraft were being tested. Air attacks under Security Council Resolution 836 or Resolution 770 would require coordination between warplanes and forward air controllers, who would guide the pilots to precise targets. While the US and its allies assembled more than 50 military aircraft to carry out raids, the UN did not begin until late last month to assign air controllers and their laser equipment to BiH. 3108/

12. 12/8/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bosnian Serb troop movements continued to be monitored on Mounts Bjelašnica and Igman. The US government asserted that shelling and sniping activities had continued despite Serb concessions. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Some sniping activity was reported by the US government. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: According to UNHCR statistics, at least six children were injured daily in Sarajevo in the 16-month war. 3109/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2361. UN spokesman Barry Frewer in Sarajevo told reporters that a number of troops had withdrawn, but that there were still sizable forces on Igman. Said Frewer, "We are probably talking in the thousands. There are heavy artillery pieces, there are tanks, there are trucks, there are mortars". 3110/ Later, UN commander General Jean Cot told a news conference in Zagreb he had given mediators in Geneva "evidence that the Serbs had resumed their withdrawal, starting with logistic elements to be followed this afternoon by combat elements". 3111/ Cot also said that the UN commander in BiH, General Francis Briquemont, met NATO officers at an air base in Vicenza, Italy, to discuss possible air strikes against the Serbs. 3112/

2362. The New York Times reported that Serb forces remained at front-line positions on Mount Igman and that most of the withdrawals appeared to have taken place from around Mount Bjelašnica. According to the Times, a UN general, who asked not to be identified, produced a map marked by Serbian commander General Mladić to show Serbian positions on Mount Igman and said that Mladić had acknowledged that the positions, some of which were only about four miles from Sarajevo airport, had not been withdrawn. The General said that in resisting the demand of Serbian forces for more UN troops to be sent to the mountains, UN commanders were wary that to do so would mean securing the Serbian front lines and allowing Mladić to redeploy his troops for offensives elsewhere. 3113/

2363. On Wednesday, Reuter correspondent Natela Cutter saw a convoy of 20 buses, three armoured personnel carriers, two tanks and trucks towing heavy artillery pieces on the main road leading north from Sarajevo to Bjelašnica. The vehicles, she said, contained several hundred armed and battle-weary Serb soldiers who had apparently been based on Mount Igman. A British television crew returning to Sarajevo from Trnovo reported seeing hundreds of Serb soldiers boarding buses and heading towards Pale. The soldiers said they were part of a 1,200-man brigade ordered to withdraw. 3114/

(b) Local reported events

2364. Bosnian Serb military leaders, Ratko Mladić and Manojlo Milovanović, said they had not withdrawn completely from Mount Bjelašnica and Mount Igman because the UN was moving too slowly to occupy in strength all the positions they were prepared to vacate. 3115/

(c) International reported events

2365. US State Department spokesman Michael McCurry said the administration was not prepared to convene a meeting of NATO, despite the fact that "Lord Owen and Stoltenberg indicate that they are not satisfied that the type of withdrawal that they had expected to see has occurred". McCurry said that Owen and Stoltenberg's assessment was "consistent with" the State Department's understanding of the situation. One State Department official characterized the Serbs' steps to withdraw from Mount Bjelašnica and Mount Igman as "more bobbing and weaving". A senior Clinton Administration official reportedly said that shelling and sniping persisted despite some evidence of "better behaviour" on the part of the Serbs. 3116/

2366. BiH Vice President Ejup Ganić said, in a letter to Security Council President Madeleine Albright, that Serb forces had stationed rockets on Mount Igman. Ganić wrote, "I believe that UNPROFOR knows of this positioning of heavy artillery rockets but is not making the information public". Ganić added that even without shelling, 20 to 30 children and elderly in Sarajevo would die daily of infection and exhaustion. 3117/

2367. Bosnian Serb delegation spokesman Jovan Zametica told reporters in Geneva, "As of 8:00 a.m. today, there are no more Serb troops on Mount Igman. They have withdrawn to lines of July 30". 3118/ Later, negotiators in Geneva said the Serbs had agreed to binding arbitration on the issue on Friday. 3119/

13. 13/8/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bosnian Serb troop movement continued to be monitored on Mounts Bjelašnica and Igman. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2368. Brigadier General Hayes, a commander of UN peacekeepers, and Serb Chief of Staff General Manojlo Milovanović toured the mountains in an effort to assess compliance. 3120/

(b) Local reported events

2369. Serb forces allowed a food convoy into Sarajevo through a new route behind their lines. 3121/ Sarajevo's main hospital reportedly received five tons of diesel fuel. It was reported that before the arrival of the shipment some patients had provided their own diesel fuel to enable doctors to perform operations. 3122/

2370. A Belgian hospital at Huy, south-east of Brussels, offered 20 beds for the care of injured children in Sarajevo. Anne-Marie Lizin, a Belgian lawmaker and mayor of Huy, announced the offer, which included some funds and a chartered aeroplane for transportation. 3123/

(c) International reported events

2371. US Secretary of State Warren Christopher indicated that the Clinton Administration would be satisfied with a partial Serb withdrawal from Mount Bjelašnica and Mount Igman. 3124/ Christopher said, "The mountaintops are important but fundamentally what is necessary is food, water, electricity and no more shelling in that area". 3125/ According to a State Department official, US policy shifted from an initial, clearly defined threat over withdrawal from the mountains to a broader, more ambiguous warning on ending the lengthy siege. The official indicated that the overall objective of the US was "to improve the condition of the people of Sarajevo before winter comes". 3126/

2372. In Geneva, talks were postponed until Monday, rather than canceled, after mediators Owen and Stoltenberg said that they had received news of "further withdrawals" by Serb forces. 3127/

14. 14/8/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bosnian Serb forces on Mounts Bjelašnica and Igman reportedly withdrew behind the line agreed upon in talks. Sarajevo itself was reported quiet. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2373. UN officials said that about 250 UNPROFOR troops took key positions on Mounts Igman and Bjelašnica as "thousands" of Serbian forces withdrew behind a line which was agreed upon in talks among UNPROFOR chief of staff Brigadier General Hayes, Major General Manojlo Milovanović, Bosnian Serb forces chief of staff, and General Rasim Delić, commander of the Muslim-dominated BiH government army. 3128/ One report said that approximately 1,800 troops pulled back this day. 3129/ UN General Francis Briquemont said that Serb military commanders agreed to complete the retreat by 4:00 p.m. local time. 3130/ General Briquemont said, "When I look at the list of people, equipment and vehicles that have withdrawn, I think the area is free of Serb soldiers".

2374. Sarajevo itself was reported quiet. 3131/

(b) Local reported events

2375. In Sarajevo, workers succeeded in repairing overhead cable systems, bringing electricity back to parts of the city after a 55 day blackout, according to Sarajevo radio. 3132/ Electricity was restored to vital facilities and households were expected to receive service within two to three days. 3133/

2376. The Koševo hospital remained without running water and electricity. 3134/ The hospital also lacked vital medicines and food. 3135/

(c) International reported events

2377. President Clinton welcomed the withdrawal of Bosnian Serb forces from Mount Bjelašnica and Mount Igman. The US State Department said more had to be done to help the besieged capital. 3136/

15. 15/8/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported near-complete withdrawal of Bosnian Serb forces from Mounts Bjelašnica and Igman. Small-arms fire and occasional shelling were reported in Sarajevo. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One woman was killed while gathering wood in the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

2378. According to UNPROFOR, Bosnian Serb forces nearly completed withdrawal from the heights of Mount Igman and Mount Bjelašnica. UNPROFOR said all heavy weaponry had been withdrawn from the sites and Sunday morning only one company of Serb infantry, about 200 men with 10 trucks, remained on the hills. "We consider it a success", said UN spokesperson Barry Frewer of the UN-brokered agreement under which the Serbs were pulling back from positions around Sarajevo. Frewer confirmed reports that withdrawing Serb forces had burned down captured buildings in recent days as they pulled back. "As they were withdrawing from the area, they torched them", he reportedly said. He called the burning "a very sad testimonial to what's happening". UNPROFOR will have about 150 men deployed over several square miles of wooded hilly terrain with which to keep both Bosnian Serb and BiH government forces from retaking positions on the two mountains. Said Frewer, "It still requires cooperation of both sides". 3137/

2379. Small arms fire and occasional heavy machine-gun fire could be heard during the day in Sarajevo. 3138/ One woman was killed while gathering wood, according to a UN report. 3139/ Small arms fire and occasional shelling was heard throughout the night. 3140/

(b) Local reported events

2380. The first group of 40 people, including seven children in critical condition, were evacuated from Sarajevo. A British Royal Air Force C-130 Hercules transport aeroplane evacuated 21 patients and 19 relatives from Sarajevo to the Falconara Air Base near Ancona, Italy. The mission was called "Operation Irma". Four of the children and five of the adults had to be carried onto the aeroplane on stretchers. Dr. Faruk Kulenović, chief of surgery at Koševo hospital, reportedly said, "The West is making self-promotion out of this. But it's too little and too late to clear their consciences . . . it would clear their consciences if there were not 9,000 dead in Sarajevo, if there were not 600 amputees, 150 paraplegics". 3141/ Doctor Patrick Peillot, head of the UN medical evacuations committee, criticized Britain for its "supermarket attitude" to the evacuation, saying it was giving preference to children over adults to gain maximum media attention. 3142/ "Patients are not animals", said Peillot. 3143/

2381. Eighteen seriously wounded or ill persons, accompanied by 20 relatives, were flown from Sarajevo to Swedish hospitals. 3144/ Italian authorities were reportedly willing to receive 100 wounded children from Sarajevo. 3145/ Italy requested, according to the UNHCR, that only children--not adults--be evacuated to the country's hospitals for treatment. 3146/

(c) International reported events

2382. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that Sarajevo was "no longer under siege" and that peace talks could resume in Geneva. "Shells are not falling on Sarajevo and convoys with humanitarian aid are entering the city unhindered. With this, practically all civilian questions linked with Sarajevo are resolved, which means that civilian Sarajevo is no longer under siege", he told the Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA. 3147/

2383. BiH President Alija Izetbegović said that he would attend peace talks on Monday if the Serbs completed their withdrawal from the hills around Sarajevo. 3148/

16. 16/8/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was reported as quiet and the Serbian withdrawal from Mount Igman was described as nearly complete. Dobrinja was heavily shelled. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One person was killed and 14 were injured in Dobrinja on this day. The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 21 killed and 72 wounded in the last week. It also reported a cumulative total of 9,259 wounded (of which 1,492 were children) and 54,280 wounded (of which 14,167 were children). 3149/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Narrative of Events:

2384. BiH Vice President Ejup Ganić said that Serb troops had tightened their strategic noose around Sarajevo by deploying 2,000 fresh troops in less visible lowlands closer to front lines after pulling them off Mounts Igman and Bjelašnica. Ganić told reporters after meeting with US Ambassador Viktor Jakovic, "Igman and Bjelašnica are 15 to 20 miles from [downtown] Sarajevo so now we have tanks even closer to Sarajevo, in positions around the city, so the siege is stronger than before". UN military officials did not give any indication that the Serb troops from Mounts Igman and Bjelašnica had been deployed elsewhere near Sarajevo. Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont conceded that the Serbs still threatened the city with their firepower. 3150/

2385. Two hundred Serb troops reportedly awaited transport from Mount Igman, according to UN peacekeepers, despite the UN-brokered agreement by which the Serbs were to have withdrawn by 2:00 p.m. on 14 August. 3151/

2386. UNPROFOR reported the situation in Sarajevo as quiet. It said that the Serbian withdrawal from Mount Igman was nearly finished, including the two east companies which were located in the area of Babin Dol. 3152/

2387. It was reported that Dobrinja was heavily shelled, resulting in one dead and 14 injured. 3153/

(b) Local reported events

2388. "There is no humanitarian siege of Sarajevo", said Brigadier General Hayes, UN chief of staff. 3154/ Commander Barry Frewer, spokesman for UNPROFOR, also said that Sarajevo was not a city under siege. Frewer said, "We say that [the Bosnian Serb army] are in a tactically advantageous position around the city . . . I don't want to portray it as a siege . . . I see it as an encirclement". 3155/ Frewer added: "To me, the word siege has a connotation of an intention militarily to starve out the city, to prevent free access in and out, to bring the city to its knees. That to me is what a siege means . . . what I'm saying is that [the Serbs] are moving in a way that will improve the conditions here . . . How long it will last I don't know". 3156/ Tony Land, the director of UN relief operations in Sarajevo, however, said "one would have to consider the city still to be besieged". One report speculated that UNPROFOR's mandate, giving priority to the delivery of relief supplies across Serbian lines with only lightly armed UN troops as escort, had caused UN representatives not to offend the heavily armed Serbian forces. 3157/

2389. US Ambassador Viktor Jakovic said he would remain in Sarajevo for several days to update Washington's assessment of whether NATO should send its warplanes into action. Jakovic declined to comment on Karadžić's statement that the city was no longer under siege, but suggested that the Serb withdrawal from Mounts Igman and Bjelašnica had not really changed the city's state of siege in saying, "The Serb withdrawal simply means we're back to the same situation we were in when NATO made its decision [to approve the principle of air strikes to break the siege of Sarajevo]". 3158/

2390. UN commander Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont said that UNPROFOR was gradually opening routes in and out of Sarajevo for supplies such as fuel. "There is an economic siege but we can now say we are improving the situation", he said. 3159/

2391. In response to the controversy over the evacuation of Sarajevo wounded, UNHCR spokesman Manuel Almeida stated that the Geneva Convention held that an unarmed and seriously wounded combatant must be treated in the same way as any other person in urgent need of medical attention. Dr. Patrick Peillot, the French UNHCR doctor in charge of the evacuations, said "I think the people who are now in hospitals in London are wounded people regardless of their social position. We are working according to the Geneva Convention and a soldier in this particular case, once wounded, is considered as a civilian". 3160/

2392. It was reported that 17 UNHCR relief flights landed in Sarajevo during the day. 3161/

(c) International reported events

2393. In Geneva, agreement in principle was achieved on having Sarajevo placed under UN administration, allowing full freedom of movement for UN observers. 3162/

2394. The US agreed to airlift 100 emergency patients from BiH to the US for treatment, 3163/ as Western nations reportedly "fell over each other" to offer to evacuate hundreds of sick and wounded BiH nationals. A UNHCR spokesman said that 14 other countries had offered at least 800 hospital beds (Italy: 450; Finland: 100; France: 98; Poland: 40; Turkey: 40; the Czech Republic: 40; Jordan: 20; Canada: 20; Ireland: 10; The Netherlands: 5; Switzerland: 5; Denmark: undetermined number; Norway: undetermined number). 3164/

2395. The BiH delegation in a statement delivered at the Geneva peace talks, lashed out at Britain, whose evacuation of critically wounded and ill Sarajevans they called a "cynical initiative" to mask "the British government's seemingly limitless appeasement of fascism". Allegations had been made that bribes were paid to enable wounded BiH soldiers to take the place of children in the evacuation. "The British government's preference for children--ideally those young enough not to be able to speak, is well publicized", the BiH officials said. "All males and many women between the ages of 16 and 60 are liable for military service in Sarajevo. They are no less deserving than the children who will in time take their place", the statement continued. 3165/

17. 17/8/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The situation in Sarajevo and Igman was described as very quiet, but some shelling was reported in the city. Two BiH army platoons were reported to have carried out an unsuccessful attempt to infiltrate the Igman area in the afternoon. Dobrinja was shelled at night. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja area (six shells at night within a 30 minute period). Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Six 120 millimetre mortar shells hit Dobrinja within a 30 minute period, one aimed as people went to the aid of wounded. Witnesses said that 14 people were wounded, five seriously. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Fourteen people were wounded (five seriously), after an evening shelling incident in Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters; New York Times.

Narrative of Events:

2396. UNPROFOR reported the situation in Sarajevo and Igman as very quiet, but it was noted that the news media mentioned some shelling in the city. Two BiH army platoons were reported as having carried out an unsuccessful attempt to infiltrate into the Igman area in the afternoon. The opening of two routes, one between Visoko and Ilijaš, the other one between Tarčin and Hadžići, was reported as going well. One convoy had already been brought in on the Visoko route. 3166/

2397. BiH Television said that US Ambassador Viktor Jakovic visited the suburb of Dobrinja during the day. At night, six 120 millimetre mortar shells hit the neighbourhood within a 30 minute period, one aimed as people went to the aid of wounded. Witnesses said 14 people were wounded, five seriously. 3167/

(b) Local reported events

2398. It was reported that 17 UNHCR relief flights landed during the day. 3168/

2399. A production of Samuel Beckett's "Waiting for Godot" opened in Sarajevo. 3169/ During rehearsals for the play, some of the actors became so exhausted that they had needed to lie down after only half an hour's work. 3170/ About 100 people, including BiH Vice President Ejup Ganić and UN peace-keeping soldiers, crammed into a small children's theatre in central Sarajevo for the 100 minute premiere. 3171/

(c) International reported events

2400. According to conference spokesman John Mills, negotiations in Geneva began in the morning with a bilateral meeting between Izetbegović and his delegation, and the Bosnian Serb group led by Radovan Karadžić. A meeting followed between Izetbegović and his delegation and the Bosnian Croat, faction headed by Mate Boban. In the afternoon, Owen and Stoltenberg convened a trilateral session involving all three factions. Officials said that the talks included highly detailed bargaining over locations in the three proposed republics of villages, rivers, streams, roads and, for the Muslims, access to the sea. 3172/

2401. BiH President Izetbegović said that the talks in Geneva had made no progress on maps. 3173/ BiH Vice President Ejup Ganić told reporters in Sarajevo that he was skeptical that an agreement reached in Geneva on the fate of Sarajevo would keep the city from division by Serbs and Croats. Still, Ganić acknowledged that "people are exhausted", and said it was better to have UN administration in the city than to be overrun by Serbs. 3174/

2402. In Geneva, a spokesman for BiH President Izetbegović said that he insisted that BiH remain a viable republic. Izetbegović reportedly demanded that the Government get 40 per cent of BiH, take parts of eastern BiH captured by Serbs as part of their "ethnic cleansing" campaign, and have access both to the sea and to the Sava River joining the Danube. Izetbegović demanded humanitarian relief for Mostar. He rejected UN statements saying that Sarajevo was no longer under siege. 3175/

2403. In New York, BiH representative at the United Nations, Muhammed Sacirbey, said at a news conference that he hoped that a dispute over remarks made by UNPROFOR spokesman in Sarajevo Barry Frewer could be "resolved in a rather subdued fashion". Frewer had come under fire by BiH Vice President

Ejup Ganić for referring to Sarajevo as "encircled" rather than under siege. Mr. Sacirbey added that he felt that General Hayes' comments were "much more destructive" than Frewer's. Mr. Sacirbey said that Hayes' comments had "been insensitive, sometimes total falsehoods, and insulting". Mr. Sacirbey referred to Hayes' suggestion that "Serbs had shown good faith by withdrawing from [Mounts Bjelašnica and Igman], that there is no more siege, and that Muslims were responsible for blocking the humanitarian relief to Sarajevo because of what was going on in central BiH". 3176/

2404. NATO officials met in Brussels for a routine evaluation of the conflict in BiH. A NATO official remarked, "The situation has not really changed. The strangulation of Sarajevo continues". He added that NATO aircraft were ready to strike following a meeting of UN and NATO military chiefs on Saturday which drew up a final list of targets. 3177/

2405. In Copenhagen, the Parliament approved participation in possible NATO air strikes against Serbian forces. In Sweden, the Swedish Government said that it would send a battalion of 850 soldiers to help monitor a cease-fire. 3178/

18. 18/8/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo radio claimed that a small number of Serb forces remained atop Mounts Igman and Bjelašnica, but that they were pulling back and being replaced by UNPROFOR forces. Sarajevo and Mount Igman were reported as quiet. Source(s): United Press International; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2406. UNPROFOR commander General Francis Briquemont toured Mount Igman, telling a Serb commander that his forces needed to withdraw immediately. 3179/

2407. Radio Sarajevo claimed that a small number of Serb forces remained on Mounts Igman and Bjelašnica overlooking Sarajevo, but that they were pulling back and being replaced by members of UNPROFOR. 3180/

2408. UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo and Mount Igman were quiet. 3181/

(b) Local reported events

2409. Two UNPROFOR and 17 UNHCR flights landed at the airport. 3182/

2410. In Sarajevo, UNPROFOR spokesman Frewer said that fighting in Mostar would affect the Geneva peace talks and prevent the delivery of humanitarian aid. 3183/

(c) International reported events

2411. In Geneva, mediators David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg hosted a session between the BiH delegation headed by Alija Izetbegović, and the Bosnian Croat faction, led by Mate Boban. They also convened a session of Serb, Croatian and Muslim factions to discuss boundaries of the proposed new "Union of Republics of Bosnia and Hercegovina". 3184/

2412. A plan, fleshing out an accord to make Sarajevo a demilitarized UN-run city, was handed to the three leaders at the end of negotiations in Geneva. "I am not happy with this paper because I don't see in it the immediate lifting of the siege of Sarajevo", BiH President Alija Izetbegović said of the plan. Announcing the agreement to demilitarize Sarajevo and put it under interim UN administration, conference spokesman John Mills said, "The devil's in the details". Muslim Muhamed Filipović, member of the mixed three-member committee to work out those details, said agreement had been reached on preserving the borders between nine of the city's 10 municipalities. The Bosnian Serb stronghold of Pale, the 10th municipality, was omitted from the plan. 3185/

2413. According to US Ambassador Madeleine Albright, UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali accepted a US complaint that two UN peace-keeping officers, Brigadier General Hayes, chief of staff of the commander of the UNPROFOR, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Frewer, the Sarajevo spokesman of UNPROFOR, made inappropriate remarks. Hayes and Frewer had told reporters that Sarajevo was no longer under siege, but was "encircled" by the Serbs. Albright and most UN Security Council members, who met Tuesday and Wednesday to discuss the situation in BiH, expressed dissatisfaction at the officers' statements, but did not ask Boutros-Ghali to replace or reprimand them. Reportedly the BiH government declared Frewer "persona non grata" in Sarajevo and called for his removal, but no action was taken by UNPROFOR. 3186/

19. 19/8/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that some 100 Bosnian Serb soldiers were said to be still present on Mount Igman, equipped only with light weapons. The overall situation in the city was described as calm with sporadic mortar and sniper fire continuing. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sporadic sniper fire was reported in the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2414. UNPROFOR spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Barry Frewer said that only about 250 UN soldiers could be deployed to supervise Mount Igman. Sarajevo radio quoted UN officials in Sarajevo as saying 100 Serbian soldiers were still present on Igman. 3187/ Frewer expressed concern that "the Serbs have not completed their withdrawal within the [agreed] timeframe". Frewer stressed that the Serb forces still on the mountain were equipped only with light weapons and were in no position to redeploy or launch an offensive. He said that Serbs blamed the incomplete withdrawal on communication and logistics problems. He added that the UN was continuing to exert pressure to bring about a full retreat. 3188/

2415. UNPROFOR spokesman Barry Frewer said that sporadic mortar and sniper fire was continuing, but that the overall situation was calm. 3189/

2416. UNPROFOR reported Sarajevo as quiet with only small arms fire. FreBat 4 reported that "liaison with parties on Igman mountain continued though a Serb Company still is in Babin Dol area". 3190/

(b) Local reported events

2417. It was reported that 16 UNHCR relief flights landed in Sarajevo during the day. 3191/

(c) International reported events

2418. The Serbs' failure to withdraw from Mount Igman as promised prompted threats of a boycott from Muslim president Alija Izetbegović at the peace talks in Geneva. 3192/

2419. UNPROFOR commander Francis Briquemont reaffirmed his opposition to NATO air strikes against Serb forces. A senior NATO diplomat said that Washington retained its conviction that the NATO air strike threat remained valid. 3193/

2420. Ireland agreed to take 10 wounded people from Sarajevo and donate 40,000 punts ($60,000) to Sarajevo hospitals, according to Irish Foreign Minister Dick Spring. 3194/

20. 20/8/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was described as relatively calm after a night of sporadic shelling and machine-gun fire. During the day, occasional automatic weapon fire and several mortar shells were heard landing outside the city centre. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The area outside the city centre. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2421. British military spokesperson Patricia Purvis said there were still more than 100 Bosnian Serb soldiers on strategic Mount Igman overlooking Sarajevo, despite the UN-brokered accord under which Serbs had agreed to a complete withdrawal. 3195/

2422. Sarajevo was described as relatively calm. 3196/ The morning was quiet after a night of sporadic shelling and machine-gun fire. 3197/ During the day, only occasional bursts of automatic weapons fire and several mortar shells were heard landing outside the city centre. 3198/

(b) Local reported events

2423. It was reported that 14 UNHCR relief flights landed in Sarajevo during the day. 3199/

2424. Lyndall Sachs, spokesperson for the UNHCR in Sarajevo, said that the UN had delivered five tons of diesel fuel for emergency generators at Sarajevo's main hospital and that another five were expected next week. Sachs said, "I am told [the delivery] was enough for the basic functioning of the hospital and its emergency generator, but we are still trying to get to the bottom of this". 3200/

2425. Serbian and Croatian armies blocked the main roads linking the Adriatic and Sarajevo to other Bosnian population centres inland, requiring UN aid convoys to move over back roads built for horse and cart. Before the war, the drive between Sarajevo and Split took approximately three hours. Along the route which the UN convoys were forced to take, the drive required two days under good conditions. With heavy vehicles like tankers carrying diesel fuel to power hospital generators in Sarajevo, the trip took a week or more. The journey reportedly included sharp inclines, hairpin bends, enormous potholes, rocks jutting through the dirt surface which shredded tires and soft road edges along mountain sides. Some bends were so tight that fuel tankers got around them by having a crane lift them from the rear while UN armoured vehicles attached tow ropes to drag the vehicles from the front. The Prince of Wales Own Yorkshire Regiment, about 1,000 men, of the British Army was charged with keeping the road open from a base at Vitez, reportedly blasting and bulldozing around the clock. 3201/

21. 21/8/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After a night of sporadic shelling and machine-gun fire, Sarajevo was reported quiet. UNPROFOR reported that on Mount Igman, there was no fighting or changes among the warring factions. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2426. After a night of sporadic shelling and machine-gun fire, Sarajevo was reported quiet. 3202/ UNPROFOR stated that on Igman Mountain, there was no reported fighting or changes among the warring forces. 3203/

(b) Local reported events

2427. A meeting of BiH Army and Serbian militia leaders reportedly broke up with each side accusing the other of violating the Mount Igman withdrawal agreement. Bosnian Croat leaders refused to attend the meeting. 3204/

2428. It was reported that 15 UNHCR relief flights landed in Sarajevo during the day. 3205/

22. 22/8/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo and Mount Igman were described as quiet. A UN spokesman said that 120 Serbian troops remained on Mount Igman. A UN military official speaking on condition of anonymity said that BiH troops were provoking Serb troops still on Mount Igman by staging nightly raids against them. Source(s): UNPROFOR; New York Times.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2429. A UN military spokesperson said that 120 Serbian troops remained on Mount Igman. A UN military official who spoke to the New York Times on condition of anonymity said that BiH troops were provoking the Serbs still on Mount Igman by staging nightly raids against them. 3206/

2430. UNPROFOR reported Sarajevo and Mount Igman as quiet. 3207/

(b) Local reported events

2431. Alija Izetbegović returned to Sarajevo in the afternoon to present the agreement forged in Geneva to his Parliament. 3208/ In a news conference, Izetbegović said that he would not recommend that Parliament vote in favour of the proposal. He said his government would seek changes in a map delineating the proposed borders. 3209/ Under the plan, the Bosnian Serbs, who seized control of 70 per cent of the former Yugoslav republic's territory, would retain more than 52 per cent, leaving the Muslim's with 30 per cent and the Croats with just over 17 per cent. 3210/ Ejup Ganić, BiH Vice President, said in an interview that the creation of the three ethnic states in the plan would spell the end of BiH. "This is not an offer. They are saying that if we do not sign the agreement they will kill us today, but if we do sign, they will kill us tomorrow", he said. 3211/

2432. It was reported that Norway joined the airlift with a C-130 Norwegian Airforce aeroplane. Fifteen UNHCR relief flights landed in Sarajevo during the day. 3212/

2433. After months without electricity many Sarajevo residents had power restored. In some areas of Sarajevo, residents formed watch groups to ensure that no one removed the transformer oil from the local generating stations. 3213/

2434. The streets remained filled with people pushing makeshift trolleys laden with plastic containers filled with water from street-corner standpipes. Food remained scarce. Prices on the black market were beyond most people's reach at 110 German marks ($65) for the only chicken present on Sunday. A crowd of people gathered outside the gates of one of the UN barracks waiting for the soldiers to hand out some of their rations. 3214/

23. 23/8/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo and Mount Igman were reported as quiet. UNPROFOR reported that it saw signs of withdrawal on Mount Igman from Babin Dol, but that this needed to be confirmed. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One person was reported killed and 17 were wounded on this day. 3215/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported that 50 people were killed and 101 were injured in the last week. It also reported a cumulative total of 9,273 killed missing, or dead (of which 1,494 were children) and 54,381 wounded (of which 14,192 were children). 3216/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2435. In Metković, Bosnian Croat authorities refused for a sixth day to let UN convoys out of the city to relieve Sarajevo and other towns. Lyndall Sachs of UNHCR described this activity as "completely unacceptable". UNHCR reported that it was having difficulty funding its relief operations. 3217/

2436. Conditions in Sarajevo were reported to have improved despite continued mortar shells and small arms fire from Serb positions in the surrounding mountains. With electricity, the city's night life returned and cafes had begun to open. Water supplies improved. The UN said it expected five new water pumps to arrive soon. 3218/

2437. UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo and Mount Igman were quiet. 3219/

2438. UNPROFOR noted that it saw signs of withdrawal on Mount Igman from Babin Dol (this needed to be confirmed). It was reported that negotiations were underway between UNPROFOR and the warring factions regarding the question of the logistical routes. UNPROFOR noted that both warring parties agreed to alter their attitudes towards the demanded routes and let UNPROFOR and UNHCR deal with the matter. 3220/

2439. A UNHCR white soft-skin vehicle with UNHCR markings was hit by seven machine-gun bullets. It could not be confirmed from which side the fire came. 3221/

(b) Local reported events

2440. According to Radio Sarajevo, BiH Parliamentary Speaker, Miro Lazović, said that an extraordinary parliamentary meeting would be held to discuss the new Geneva peace plan. It was reported that BiH President Alija Izetbegović would open the meeting (which would take place in Sarajevo), to a number of BiH intellectuals, artists and military representatives. Izetbegović said he was not calling people to the meeting to vote for or against the project, but to give their opinions on the plan, which he described as having its "good and its bad points". Under the plan, Muslims who had made up 44 per cent of the population before the war would be assigned 30 per cent of the territory. The Geneva talks had succeeded in saving BiH as a state, said Izetbegović, but had provided unsatisfactory boundaries for that state. The Geneva talks were halted until 30 August to allow the warring parties to consult their parliaments. 3222/

2441. Officers in the BiH army dismissed the peace map drawn up in Geneva, which President Izetbegović would introduce to Parliament. "If the government decides to accept the plan, there would be a military coup", said an officer who identified himself as Nezir, deputy commander of the 17th Brigade in the central BiH city of Travnik. 3223/

2442. UN military spokesperson Patricia Purves said that it appeared that the UN was investigating allegations of corruption among UN military personnel. General Francis Briquemont requested civilian police detectives to come to Sarajevo to investigate a series of rumours about black market trading by UNPROFOR soldiers. At least 13 Ukranian troops had been sent home and dishonourably discharged for offences relating to the black market. Reportedly, journalists had seen French troops engaging in black marketeering. 3224/

2443. UNPROFOR reported that one electricity repair mission was carried out along with water repairs. Three UNPROFOR and 11 UNHCR aircrafts landed at the airport. 3225/

(c) International reported events

2444. In Vienna, Yugoslav Prime Minister Radoje Kontić said that any military strikes on Serb targets would lead to a full-scale war in the Balkans. 3226/

2445. In London, Janes Defense Weekly said that Yugoslavia had reconstructed its defence industry despite UN sanctions. The article said that Serbia was determined to have arms to sell to the third world market and to prepare itself for a possible conflict with Croatia. 3227/

2446. In Washington, Foreign Service officer Stephen W. Walker resigned in to protest to the Clinton Administration's policy in BiH, the fourth such official to do so. 3228/

24. 24/8/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo was quiet with only two shells. However, at least three mortar shells were reported to have hit a crowded street in the Old Town section of the city. Source(s): UNPROFOR; United Press International; New York Times.

Targets Hit: An unidentified street in the Old Town section of the city (three shells). Source(s): United Press International; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Two people were killed and seven wounded when at least three mortar shells landed on a crowded street in the Old Town section of the city. Source(s): United Press International; New York Times.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Two people were killed and seven wounded when mortar shells hit a crowded street in the Old Town area. Hospital sources said that three people were killed and at least 11 were wounded this day. 3229/ The BiH Public Health Ministry reported one killed and nine wounded. 3230/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2447. UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo was quiet with only two shells and sporadic small arms fire reported. Mount Igman was likewise quiet with indications that the Serbs had left the area of Babin Dol. 3231/

2448. It was also reported that fighting intensified as two people were killed and seven wounded when at least three mortar shells landed on a crowded street in the Old Town section of Sarajevo. The streets were crowded before the shelling and a few people were reported downtown carrying pushcarts loaded with water jugs. 3232/

(b) Local reported events

2449. BiH Foreign Minister, Haris Silajdžić, said that changes needed to be made to a UN peace proposal before the BiH government would accept it. "The future Bosnian republic, the central republic, is not in my view viable either economically or geographically", he said at a news conference. He said that the BiH Government would demand that Bijeljina, Zvornik, Višegrad, Foča, Prijedor, Sanski Most, and Ključ be joined with the Bosnian state. He said that the lines on the map rewarded the genocide by which means the Serbs had emptied those areas of their population. Mr. Silajdžić indicated that Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, co-chairmen of the peace talks, pressured the BiH Government to accept the plan, but denied that any linkage was made with future deliveries of aid or money for reconstruction. "The co-chairmen are doing a not-so-clean job for the international community and it is in large part not their fault", he said, "These men are giving the green light for the continuation of the aggression if the BiH government does not sign the agreement. This makes it obviously an ultimatum". 3233/

2450. Nineteen patients and 17 relatives were medically evacuated to Italy. 3234/

25. 25/8/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was reported as quiet. UNPROFOR also reported that there were no more Serbs north-west of the agreed upon line south of Mount Igman. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Four people were reported killed and 20 wounded. 3235/ A French Battalion Officer was reported shot and seriously wounded after a skirmish with BiH forces. Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health; UNPROFOR.

Narrative of Events:

2451. UNPROFOR reported Sarajevo as quiet. One officer of FrenchBat 4 was reported shot by BiH forces and seriously wounded in the chest. At noon, a BiH detachment reportedly opened fire toward a French Company Headquarters and the French returned fire and wounded a BiH officer. Later the BiH forces withdrew. BiH 1 Corps Headquarters admitted the skirmish and explained it as an error. UNPROFOR also reported that there were no more Serbs north-west of the agreed line south of Mount Igman. 3236/

(b) Local reported events

2452. Ten patients and 10 relatives were evacuated for Ireland. 3237/

(c) International reported events

2453. Lord Owen, the European Community mediator in the conflict, said that the latest Geneva peace plan for the former Yugoslav republic could be viable only if it had NATO and Russian backing. German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel expressed skepticism over the outcome of the plan. 3238/

2454. At the Hague, BiH representative to the UN Muhammed Sacirbey, speaking before the International Court of Justice, strongly criticized the world community for its "passivity" in allowing "genocide" in BiH. In particular, Sacirbey condemned the arms embargo which denied BiH authorities their "right to self-defence". 3239/

2455. In Brussels, diplomats speaking on the condition of anonymity told Agence France Presse that members of NATO would favour strikes to protect any relief convoys trying to reach Mostar, recently ravaged and cut off from all sustenance by battles. 3240/

2456. Three US State Department aides explained to the New York Times why they quit over the US policy toward BiH. Jon Western said that an average story to cross his desk was that of a nine year-old Muslim girl, raped by Serbian fighters, then left in a pool of blood while her parents watched helplessly from behind a fence for two days before she died. "You can't read through the accounts of atrocities on a daily basis . . . and not be overwhelmed. It calls into question your morality". Mr. Western and Stephen Walker reported that dissent with the policy was widespread and consistent in all but the highest ranks at the State Department. Mr. Walker said that the Clinton Administration's inaction would harm American credibility, undermine UN peace-keeping efforts, lead to a peace settlement which would not hold, and set a dangerous precedent for the oppression of ethnic minorities elsewhere in the world. 3241/

26. 26/8/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Two people were killed and nine were wounded. 3242/ Staff at the Koševo Hospital reported that new victims of sniper fire and shelling arrived each day, despite the cease-fire. Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health; UNPROFOR.

Narrative of Events:

2457. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2458. The United Nations Under Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, Mr. Kofi A. Annan, accompanied by UNPROFOR commander, General Jean Cot, went to Sarajevo for intensive operation briefings from the UNPROFOR Commander in BiH, Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont, and the Chief of Staff, Brigadier-General V. Hayes. Mr. Annan met with BiH President Izetbegović and stressed that every effort was being made to identify resources necessary to implement UNPROFOR's mandate. "The problem is that it is not easy to find governments willing or able to commit the enormous number of troops and equipment required. We are, however, close to having commitments from governments for the 7,500 additional troops required for implementation of Security Council resolution 836", he said. Mr. Annan also visited Koševo Hospital, meeting with the head surgeon and speaking with patients in the surgical wards. He was told that new victims of sniper fire and shelling arrived each day, despite the cease-fire. 3243/

2459. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported that Bosnian Serb and BiH negotiators agreed at the Sarajevo airport to allow 1,400 people to leave Sarajevo. Half would go to Serbia and half to Croatia. 3244/

27. 27/8/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Small arms fire was reported in the city along with the occasional mortar rounds fired from the hills. UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo and Mount Igman were stable and quiet with some small arms fire. Source(s): United Press International; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Two people were killed and seven were wounded. 3245/ Source(s):

BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2460. Small arms fire was reported in the city, along with the occasional mortar rounds fired at Sarajevo from Serb positions in the surrounding hills. NATO warplanes could also be heard. 3246/

2461. UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo and Mount Igman were stable and quiet with only some small arms fire reported. 3247/

(b) Local reported events

2462. The Parliament of BiH met in Sarajevo at the Holiday Inn to discuss the peace plan brokered in Geneva. 3248/ From time to time during the meeting the electricity went off, leaving the hall nearly pitch black. Several hundred academics, writers, army officers and other public figures joined the debate. 3249/ The peace plan about which the Muslim-led BiH Parliament met would cede the 12 mile BiH coastline to the Bosnian Croat state and provide BiH with access to the sea via a road connecting their republic with the Croatian city of Ploče. BiH government officials reportedly feared that international guarantees of free access to the port through Croat territory would not prevent the Croats from cutting that access at will. 3250/ Muslim deputy Muhamed Filipović, a member of the delegation to the Geneva talks, said, "We want an outlet to the sea". 3251/ BiH President Izetbegović called on the mediators of the peace talks to grant the proposed, mostly-Muslim republic an outlet to the Adriatic Sea near the town of Neum. He also called for guarantees, including a UN resolution and a show of support from the US and NATO that the proposed union of Bosnia and Hercegovina would remain an internationally recognized country and UN member. The BiH Government would seek the inclusion in the Muslim-dominated republic of eight districts, which included Višegrad, Zvornik, Foča, Bratunac, Sanski Most, Bijeljina, Ključ and Bosanska Krupa, according to Deputy Foreign Minister Sulejman Suljić. 3252/

2463. Criticism of the plan in the BiH Parliament included views that the plan would reward the Serbs for "ethnic cleansing", create a land-locked Muslim-dominated country with grim economic prospects and pave the way for erasing BiH from the map by linking the Serb and Croat republics with Serbia and Croatia. 3253/

(c) International reported events

2464. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, former Polish premier and UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in the former Yugoslavia, said in a report on a visit he made to Sarajevo 11-12 August that the ongoing fighting in and around Sarajevo was worsening the human rights situation of all the city's residents: Serbs, Croats and Muslims alike. Mazowiecki cited breaches of the laws of war: the tactical use of starvation of the city; the deliberate military targeting, killing and wounding of civilians; the strategic denial and destruction of electricity, water food, medical and gas supplies essential to the survival of civilians; the shelling of hospitals and the detention of civilians as hostages. "Sniping at civilians to kill or wound deliberately those taking no part in hostilities constitutes a war crime", Mazowiecki said. He said the international community should set up an overland relief route to Sarajevo and enforce its protection, take over the central hospital under international protection and set up a procedure for the evacuation abroad of wounded, sick and maternity cases. 3254/

28. 28/8/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was subjected to numerous mortar attacks, but was described by UNPROFOR as generally quiet. On Mount Igman, Serbian forces initiated unprovoked anti-aircraft artillery and mortar fire toward BiH positions, according to UNPROFOR. Two Serb platoons were observed west of the agreed line on Mount Igman. Late in the evening, two Serb sections were still settled about 500 metres west of the agreed line in the Mount Bjelasnic area, presumably observing BiH forces. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Unidentified BiH positions. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Two people were killed and 21 were injured. 3255/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2465. UNPROFOR reported Sarajevo and Mount Igman as generally quiet. Two Serb platoons were observed west of the agreed line on Mount Igman (the UNPROFOR BH Command was investigating this). Monitoring officers reported that Sarajevo was subjected to numerous Serbian mortar attacks. UNPROFOR reported that on Mount Igman, Serbian forces initiated unprovoked anti-aircraft artillery and mortar fire toward BiH positions. 3256/ UNPROFOR subsequently reported that late in the evening, two Serb sections were still settled about 500 metres west of the agreed line in the Mount Bjelašnica area, presumably observing BiH forces. 3257/

(b) Local reported events

2466. The outcome of two days of deliberations in the BiH Parliament was an agreement to urge radical changes to the proposed map. The Parliament neither accepted nor rejected the plan, but instead endorsed the immediate cessation of hostilities, a return to the negotiating table and a renewed request for guarantees of the "territorial integrity" of BiH. 3258/

2467. The Bosnian Croat assembly adjourned after calling on Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban to negotiate expanded borders for a Croat state. 3259/

2468. Serb deputies endorsed the Geneva peace plan. "After this acceptance of this proposal, the Bosnian Serb republic is a fact that cannot be denied, and I think that the international community has to accept it and recognize it", Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić told reporters. 3260/ Karadžić reportedly said of the BiH stance toward the plan, "They are really risking the loss of what they already have, and may provoke the division of Bosnia into two parts . . . I really don't know what more they want . . . They won their state at the negotiating table, but lost it in the battlefield". 3261/

2469. UNPROFOR reported that one UNPROFOR and 14 UNHCR flights landed at the Sarajevo airport. 3262/

2470. The airlift operation carried out its 5,000th flight into Sarajevo. 3263/

29. 29/8/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported small-arms fire and some mortar impacts in Sarajevo and described Mount Igman as calm. Troops on both sides were described as becoming hostile towards UNPROFOR. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One person was killed and 14 others were injured. 3264/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2471. UNPROFOR reported small arms fire and some mortar impacts in Sarajevo. Mount Igman was reported as calm, but troops on both sides were described as becoming hostile towards UNPROFOR. 3265/

(b) Local reported events

2472. UNPROFOR reported that three UNPROFOR and 17 UNHCR flights landed at the Sarajevo airport. 3266/

30. 30/8/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The situation in Sarajevo and Igman mountain was described as quiet. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry Reported 13 killed and 97 wounded in the last week. It also reported a cumulative total of 9,286 killed (of which 1,496 were children), and 54,478 wounded (of which 14,211 were children). 3267/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2473. UNPROFOR reported the situation in Sarajevo and Mount Igman as quiet. 3268/

(b) Local reported events

2474. Eight UNPROFOR and 17 UNHCR aircraft landed in Sarajevo. According to the UNHCR, some countries pledged to add aircraft to the international airlift bringing food and medicine to Sarajevo, but money for these supplies was at issue. Serbian and BiH government authorities were talking about a food-for-fuel swap if the Serbs opened the railroad from Zenica to Sarajevo to bring in coal to Sarajevo. 3269/

2475. In its weekly report UNHCR noted that there was electricity in the city after repairs at the Kakanj, Jablanica and Tuzla power plants. UNHCR reported that the hospitals and bakery had electricity and that 80 per cent of the city's population had power for a few hours every two days. Technical problems, however, remained due to a lack of transformer oil for generators and the occasional break-down of power lines. As a result of the restored electricity, the Bačevo water pumping station was working again. However, it was noted that the water supply was still not sufficient for the whole population. 3270/

(c) International reported events

2476. International mediators Stoltenberg and Owen postponed the resumption of the Geneva pace talks until Tuesday morning because BiH President Alija Izetbegović could not fly to Geneva in time. 3271/

31. 31/8/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the situation in Sarajevo and Mount Igman as quiet. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2477. UNPROFOR described the situation in Sarajevo and Mount Igman as quiet. 3272/

(b) Local reported events

2478. Two UNPROFOR and 15 UNHCR flights landed at the airport. 3273/

R. September 1993

1. 1/9/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo and Mount Igman remained quiet. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2479. Sarajevo and Mount Igman remained quiet. UNPROFOR was again warned by the warring factions that imminent offensive actions were due to take place. 3274/

(B) International reported events

2480. Talks in Geneva among the leaders of the warring factions collapsed after BiH representatives said that they wanted more territory than had been offered under a proposed peace plan. BiH President Alija Izetbegović presented international mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg with what he said were his "minimum of minimum" demands, giving a rump Muslim republic an extra 4 per cent of the 30 per cent of BiH territory offered to them. BiH was said to currently control 10 per cent of BiH. 3275/

2481. The three delegates agreed to stay in Geneva until Thursday, but Lord Owen said he doubted an "overnight miracle" would save the talks. 3276/

2482. Former US Secretary of State George Shultz and former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called for US-led airstrikes to help BiH forces. "Western governments should act now substantially to reduce Serbia's immediate and future power of aggression . . . with this limited political aim, Western power would play a much larger role", Thatcher, Shultz and others said in an open letter to President Clinton. 3277/

2. 2/9/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Infantry and sniper fire was reported in Sarajevo. Serbian and BiH officials traded accusations over who opened fire first. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported in the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2483. Infantry and sniper fire was reported in Sarajevo. Serbian and BiH officials traded accusations over who opened fire first. 3278/

(c) International reported events

2484. US President Bill Clinton issued a stern warning to Bosnian Serbs that a NATO response "is very much alive" if the warring parties failed to forge a peace agreement and fighting resumed. Clinton told reporters that the United

States would do whatever was necessary to restart stalled peace talks, which broke down Wednesday in Geneva over how the nation would be divided among the warring Bosnian Serbs, Muslims and Croats. "If while talks are in abeyance, there is abuse by those who would seek to interfere with humanitarian aid--attacking protected areas, resuming the sustained shelling of Sarajevo, for example--then I would remind you that the NATO military option is very much alive", Clinton said. 3279/

2485. US Secretary of State Warren Christopher demanded greater flexibility from Serb and Croatian leaders, saying "the world community will certainly hold them responsible" if a settlement for BiH broke down. 3280/

2486. A US official said that Washington backed the BiH territorial demands for a settlement, including a wider corridor than the one offered by Serbs to link the isolated Muslim enclaves in Serb-held eastern BiH and a corridor linking Sarajevo to the Adriatic Sea. 3281/

2487. British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said Western air strikes remained a possibility if the Bosnian Serbs or Croats attacked UN forces or resumed the bombardment of Sarajevo. 3282/

2488. German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said more pressure should be put on the Serbs to make concessions to achieve peace. 3283/

3. 3/9/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A thick fog over Sarajevo quieted all shooting, according to the Bosnian Serb agency SRNA. 3284/ UNPROFOR reported that the situation remained quiet in the city and on Mount Igman. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2489. A thick fog over Sarajevo quieted all shooting, according to the Bosnian Serb agency SRNA. 3285/

2490. UNPROFOR reported that the situation remained quiet in the city and on Mount Igman. 3286/

(b) Local reported events

2491. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić denied that his side was to blame for current fighting. "I think someone is misinforming President Clinton", Karadžić said in Belgrade. "The Serbs are not in the war any longer. We haven't fought the Croats for five months. We don't fight against the Muslims except for some border incidents". 3287/

2492. The UNHCR said that Bosnian Croats had authorized passage for UN relief convoys to reached besieged civilians in Sarajevo and central BiH, after weeks of delay. A UN convoy loaded with food and fuel was to head for Sarajevo on this day, while another was headed for Zenica. 3288/

2493. Sarajevans indicated that they were apprehensive about the collapse of peace talks but many were reported to have said that they rejected "peace at any price". Ragib Brajlovic, a 63 year-old butcher said: "The world forced us to talk peace with men who were ethnically cleansing, killing and raping our people. If one of these international leaders had his wife or daughter raped I don't think he would be so interested in talking peace". 3289/

(c) International reported events

2494. Western leaders appealed to combatants to return to negotiations after the failure of peace talks in Geneva and UN officials warned that fighting could intensify. "I think the danger of a recurrence of fighting may be more imminent", said Cedric Thornberry, UN chief deputy of mission for the former Yugoslavia, at a news conference in Zagreb. 3290/

2495. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali and French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé urged Serb, Croat and Muslim leaders to return to the negotiating table to avoid an escalation of the conflict. "The negotiations must resume as soon as possible. In the meantime, the cease-fire should be observed in Bosnia and ex-Yugoslavia", the Secretary-General said. 3291/

4. 4/9/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described Sarajevo and Mount Igman as calm. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2496. UNPROFOR described Sarajevo and Mount Igman as calm. 3292/

(b) Local reported events

2497. Italian Red Cross officials said that two seriously ill BiH children, a one month-old baby boy and an eight year-old girl, were flown to Italy from Sarajevo for urgent medical treatment. A German C-130 transport aeroplane, part of the United Nations relief effort, brought them from Sarajevo to the Adriatic base of Ancona where they were driven by ambulance to a hospital in Rome. Deni Ajanović, the baby boy, required surgery to correct a severe bowel condition. His parents accompanied him on the flight out of Sarajevo. The other child, orphan Gorana Bošković, needed an operation to cure a kidney ailment and also had malformed feet which rendered her unable to walk. Italy last month had offered 450 hospital beds to sick and wounded Bosnians but the difficulties in evacuating people from Sarajevo meant that only about 20 patients had arrived. 3293/

2498. One UNPROFOR and 11 UNHCR flights landed at the airport. 3294/

(c) International reported events

2499. In Istanbul, BiH President Alija Izetbegović said he expected the Geneva talks to reconvene, not in the coming week, but the next. He said that the BiH delegation was prepared to return to Geneva for negotiations but "we don't know if (the Bosnian Serbs and Croats) are ready". 3295/

5 5/9/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported Sarajevo and Mount Igman as stable. Monitoring officers reported Serb shelling toward Sarajevo while Battalions described the situation as "rather quiet". Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH crisis centre reported that 23 people were killed and five wounded in the 24 hours to mid-morning. 3296/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2500. UNPROFOR reported Sarajevo and Mount Igman as stable. Monitoring officers reported Serb shelling toward Sarajevo while Battalions described the situation as "rather quiet". 3297/

(b) Local reported events

2501. UN officials in the city said that its population could run out of fuel within days, as fighting between Croat and Muslim troops blocked supply routes into Sarajevo. 3298/

2502. Two UNPROFOR and 13 UNHCR flights landed at the airport. 3299/

2503. The vice-president of the Bosnian Serb republic, Nikola Koljević, was quoted as saying that the door to Geneva was still wide open and that the Serbs were ready to resume talks. But he also told the Serbian newspaper Dnevnik that the Bosnian Serb parliament would meet shortly to vote on withdrawing Serb concessions made in Geneva on access to Muslim enclaves in east BiH. 3300/

2504. Seven Sarajevo students, with scholarships to a United States university, were reported stranded in Sarajevo after the United Nations rejected a request for seven seats on an outbound aeroplane. Two of the students were Muslim, two Croat and one was the child of a mixed marriage. The UN selection process for evacuations had come under severe criticism in August when several children lay near death because it would not authorize their transport out of the city. The resulting public outcry produced commitments for treatment for more than 1,000 war wounded and critically ill Bosnians by other countries. The possibility for the students to fly on a US aeroplane was dimmed after a BiH delegation of about 20 people, ostensibly en route to Geneva peace talks, left Sarajevo on an American flight bound for Frankfurt. American military sources in Sarajevo said that once the flight landed in Frankfurt, 17 of those on board made it clear that they had no intention of going to Geneva. Some of those involved were reportedly traveling on personal business and at least one requested political asylum. "The transportation of BiH nationals by the US military has been suspended for the time being", one American officer stated. 3301/

(c) International reported events

2505. US Secretary of State Warren Christopher criticized the planned division of BiH, but said that without an agreement Bosnians faced the prospect of another winter of war. "This is not an ideal settlement", Christopher said. "We regard it as better than the alternative . . . a restarting of the war". The Secretary of State also said that the United States was still willing to carry out threatened air strikes on Bosnian Serb targets if NATO determined that the strangulation of Sarajevo continued. Asked about the division of BiH among Serbs, Croats and Muslims discussed in Geneva last week, Christopher blamed the Serbs for the breakdown of talks saying that they failed to take into consideration the demands of BiH. 3302/

6. 6/9/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There were general reports of sniper fire and artillery shells in the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported in the city. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2506. The new school year was rung in by artillery shells and sniper fire as thousands of children headed for makeshift classrooms in garages, cellars and stairwells. In a city where shelling made it dangerous for people to gather in one spot, officials dispersed improvised classrooms as widely as possible. "The learning environment in may of these locations is unsuitable, but at least they are safe", one teacher said. 3303/

(b) Local reported events

2507. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić threatened to declare an independent Serb state in BiH if the Muslim side delayed much longer in signing the proposed peace agreement. At a news conference at Serb headquarters in Pale, Karadžić said that his side was prepared to wait for the international community to persuade BiH President Alija Izetbegović to return to the Geneva talks. "We will wait as long as we have any hope for a political solution", Karadžić said. "If we learn that the Muslims are not ready for any political solution, and are using delaying tactics, then we will demand international recognition". When asked if the Geneva peace package calling for three ethnic ministates in a loose Bosnian federatior was a last, take-it-or-leave-it offer, he replied, "definitely". 3304/

2508. Earlier in the day, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman confirmed that Bosnian Croats would not give the Muslims a 12 mile strip of the Adriatic coast including the resort of Neum, which was part of BiH in the old Yugoslav federation. Tudjman told a news conference in Zagreb that the three ethnic ministates envisaged in the new peace plan would be a part of a unified BiH, so Serbs and Muslims would have as much access to Neum as Croats. 3305/

(c) International reported events

2509. BiH Alija Izetbegović flew to New York to meet officials of the UN Security Council's five permanent member countries. Sarajevo radio said that his foreign minister, Haris Silajdžić, flew to Moscow for talks with Russian officials, traditional allies of the Christian Orthodox state of Serbia, Sarajevo radio said. 3306/

7. 7/9/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bosnian Serb positions on Mount Žuč were reportedly shelled by government forces in the morning. It was also reported that Serb forces shelled Žuč and the Buljakov Potok area. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: BiH and Serb positions on Mount Žuč; the Buljakov Potok area. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: BiH snipers were reported along the Sarajevo front by the Srna news agency. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Doctors at the city's French hospital reported that one woman was killed and six people were wounded in a shelling attack on the Buljakov Potok area of Sarajevo. 3307/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2510. Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA reported that a Bosnian Serb army commander accused Muslim forces of launching an artillery attack on Serb positions on Mount Žuč. The commander also said that Muslim snipers were active along the Sarajevo front. Two shells were fired at around 8.45 a.m. at Mount Žuč followed by heavy artillery fire, SRNA reported, citing the Serb military press service. SRNA added that Serb forces did not respond. However, the Serb army commander, whom the agency did not name, warned on Monday that he had been "forced" to riposte "with all our might by all means" to any attack on Serb positions as from 6 September at 7:00 a.m.. "Ten Serb soldiers and several civilians have died on the Sarajevo front since a cease-fire agreement was signed on 30 July, which proves that Muslim forces are constantly violating the truce", the commander said. 3308/

2511. United Nations military observers on Mount Igman reported BiH army and Bosnian Serb troops preparing for a "possible" resumption of fighting on the strategic heights above Sarajevo. Major Idesbald van Biesenbroeck, a UN press officer, said movements (involving 1,000 men on either side), were observed Monday night and early Tuesday afternoon inside the respective areas of the two parties. van Biesebroeck said that there was no shooting but that troops were "busy putting themselves into position". He said that it was not clear exactly what was happening, as the movements were taking place at night, nor which side started troop movements first. But he added that UNPROFOR was "afraid something is growing". He said that UNPROFOR officials had the impression that the two parties were "scared of each other". van Biesenbroeck stressed that while troop movements had been observed in the area in the past, it was the first time since a 13 August agreement on the withdrawal of Serb forces that such maneuvers had been so obvious. He said that apart from Serbs shelling Žuč hill Tuesday, there were no significant changes. But he warned that the situation in the city was "more tense" than in previous days. 3309/

2512. Doctors at the city's French hospital reported that one woman was killed and six people were wounded in a shelling attack on the Buljakov Potok area of Sarajevo. 3310/

8. 8/9/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The situation on Mount Igman was reported to have eased, as Serb forces shelled BiH army positions in northern and north-western Sarajevo. UNPROFOR reported that an exchange of small-arms and machine-gun fire took place around the airport settlement in the evening. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: BiH army positions in northern and north-western Sarajevo. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: A 14 year-old boy was reportedly killed by sniper fire. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: A 14 year-old boy was killed by sniper fire, eight people were wounded by mortar shell fragments. 3311/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2513. BiH and Bosnian Serb troops strengthened their positions on Mount Igman, but fears of renewed fighting on the strategic height receded, UNPROFOR spokesman Idesbald van Biesenbroeck said. Both sides had reinforced their positions earlier in the day within the boundaries set last month under a UN-brokered truce for the sector, but calm returned later in the day after a tense 48 hours, van Biesenbroeck said. The tension flared after Serb forces monitored and interpreted BiH troop movement as the prelude to an offensive manoeuvre. The Serbs embarked on their own manoeuvres, but calm returned after it became clear the BiH army were only rotating their troops, the spokesman said. Each side had about 20,000 men on Igman and the surrounding area, van Biesenbroeck added. 3312/

2514. UNPROFOR reported that an exchange of small-arms and machine-gun fire took place around the airport settlement in the evening. 3313/

2515. Serb troops shelled BiH army positions in northern and north-western Sarajevo, Sarajevo radio said. A 14 year-old boy was killed by sniper fire, eight people were wounded by mortar shell fragments. 3314/

(b) Local reported events

2516. The BiH government urged UNPROFOR to take control of utilities in Sarajevo and the distribution of gas, water, and electricity, warning that winter would be especially harsh for the city's inhabitants. The plea came in a letter sent to UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata, US President Bill Clinton, Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the UNPROFOR command. 3315/

(c) International reported events

2517. A source close to the Belgian Defence Ministry said that 185 Belgian soldiers were to leave for BiH in the coming days. The source said that the company of engineer corps troops would join 915 compatriots already stationed in the former Yugoslavia as part of the UNPROFOR contingent. Last month, Belgian Defence Minister Leo Delcroix agreed in principle to send reinforcements following a UN request. The engineer corps troops would be accompanied by bomb disposal experts responsible for maintaining roads to ensure access for winter aid convoys inside BiH. 3316/

9. 9/9/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Vogošća in the north of the city and Žuč hill were shelled during the day but otherwise, most fronts were reported as quiet. UNPROFOR described Igman as quiet. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Northern suburbs of the city; Vogošća; Žuč hill. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Chicago Tribune.

Description of Damage: A power line was damaged on Žuč hill. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Chicago Tribune.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported in downtown areas of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Sarajevo radio reported four dead and 25 wounded in Sarajevo. 3317/ One French soldier was wounded by a mine while on patrol. 3318/ Source(s): Chicago Tribune; ICFY,

Narrative of Events:

2518. Bosnian Serb gunners shelled northern suburbs of Sarajevo but the city was reported as otherwise quiet, although sniper fire was reported in downtown areas. Vogošća in the north of the city and Žuč hill were shelled during the day but otherwise, Sarajevo radio reported that most fronts were quiet. UNPROFOR described Igman as quiet. 3319/

2519. The only power line feeding the city was damaged in an overnight firefight between Serbian and BiH forces on Žuč hill. 3320/

(b) Local reported events

2520. Despite fighting in central and southern BiH, the UNPROFOR commander in the former Yugoslavia, General Cot, said in Zagreb that a 31 July cease-fire agreement was being "more or less respected" in the Sarajevo region. He also tried to settle confusion over reports of recent BiH government and Serb troop movements on Mount Igman. An UNPROFOR press officer in Sarajevo, Idesbald van Biesenbroeck, said Wednesday that UN military observers had reported Muslim and Serb troops preparing for a possible resumption in fighting on the mountain, which was put under UN control last month after falling to Serbian units. But Cot said that the reports were wrong. "The situation was very calm on Mount Igman and all (other) information which people were trying to spread was false", he said. 3321/

2521. French philosopher Bernard Henri-Levy and writer Gilles Herzog arrived in Sarajevo to spend a week with intellectuals in the city. They were scheduled to meet with President Izetbegović upon his return from visits to Turkey and the United States. 3322/

(c) International reported events

2522. BiH President Izetbegović told reporters in Washington that his government was ready to resume negotiations in Geneva but insisted that Croatians and Serbs yield more territory. Izetbegović ended a two-day visit to Washington, during which President Clinton rebuffed his request to set a deadline for US airstrikes if the Bosnian Serbs did not lift their siege of Sarajevo. 3323/

2523. In Washington, the Pentagon announced that Defense Secretary Les Aspin canceled plans to visit Sarajevo because of the breakdown in peace talks. 3324/

10. 10/9/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2524. No reported incidents.

11. 11/9/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Mortar shells and artillery fire hit overnight in the Žuč area and Koševo. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Žuč (overnight, 30 shells); the Koševo area. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Twelve people were reported wounded by gunfire in the city. 3325/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2525. UNPROFOR described the situation in Sarajevo as quiet with some shelling in the Žuč area. 3326/

2526. Mortar shells and artillery fire hit overnight in two sectors of northern Sarajevo. Firing was heard throughout the night, with about 30 shells falling on the district of Žuč, UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said. There was firing on both sides, the spokesman said. 3327/

2527. UNPROFOR also reported that a similar number of mortar shells fell on the Koševo sector (the location of the city's main hospital), which also witnessed overnight machine-gun fire. There were no details on possible victims of the shelling, but the hospital said it had received no casualties. 3328/

2528. UNPROFOR also described the situation on Mount Igman as "very tense". 3329/

(c) International reported events

2529. US Ambassador Viktor Jakovic told Serb leader Radovan Karadžić that Washington expected more flexibility from the Serbs in the peace talks in Geneva, BiH radio reported. "We no longer believe words. The US wants to see an improvement in the situation and not to listen to promises", Jakovic said. 3330/ Karadžić told Reuters Television that he had been encouraged by his meeting with Jakovic. "I got some messages from the State Department that are very encouraging, since the Department is encouraging the Geneva process for the resolution of the crisis in BiH", he said. 3331/

2530. Diplomats said that EC peace mediator Lord Owen told European Community foreign ministers in Belgium that he hoped a deal on BiH could be signed by the end of September. But, at a news conference later, Owen was far more cautious and declined to forecast a timetable for a settlement. 3332/

12. 12/9/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2531. No reported incidents.

13. 13/9/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo remained quiet with the exception of the area around the UkrBat, where some small-arms fire and mortar shelling was reported. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: The BiH Public Health Ministry reported 15 killed and 102 wounded in the last week. It also reported a cumulative total of 9,313 killed (of which 1,501 were children), and 54,656 wounded (of which 14,246 were children). 3333/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2532. UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo remained quiet with the exception of the area around the UkrBat, where some small-arms fire and mortar shelling was reported. 3334/

14. 14/9/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: There was sporadic automatic weapons fire in the city around midday in northern districts and small arms fire in the city centre. In the evening, the Old Town area and the north-west area of the city were pounded by shellfire. Shelling was also reported on BiH positions on Mount Igman. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The Old Town area of the city; the north-west area of the city; BiH government positions on Mount Igman (two shells). Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported sniping activity in the city. 3335/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Early in the day, two people had been hospitalized in Sarajevo's main hospitals, one for a machine-gun fire wound, and the other having stepped on a mine. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2533. There was sporadic automatic weapons fire in Sarajevo around midday in northern districts, and some small arms fire in the city centre. 3336/

2534. UNPROFOR initially described the area as stable. However, Bosnian Serb artillery in the evening pounded the Old Town section, prompting a general alert in the area, Sarajevo radio reported quoting BiH military officials. The radio added that Serb forces shelled the north-west area of the city. Correspondents noted a slight increase in firing in the city compared to previous days. The radio also said that two shells had been forced at BiH government positions in the Mount Igman area. 3337/

2535. Witnesses later said that shelling in the city appeared to have been directed at heights on the outskirts of the Old Town where the front line was located, rather than at residential areas. 3338/

2536. The main Sarajevo hospitals said that they had received no new admissions following the evening shelling. Hospital officials said that earlier in the day, two people had been hospitalized, one injured by machine-gun fire, the other having stepped on a mine. 3339/

(b) Local reported events

2537. UN officials said that robbery, hijacking and intimidation of relief workers were so widespread that the United Nations might turn over delivery of humanitarian aid to its armed forces. "The militarization of our operation may become inevitable", said Phillippos Papaphilippou, head of the Zenica office of UNHCR, the main relief agency in BiH. 3340/

(c) International reported events

2538. In Geneva, Presidents Alija Izetbegović of BiH and Franjo Tudjman of Croatia, in a step toward a possible BiH peace accord, announced agreement on an immediate cease-fire between Muslim and Croat forces in BiH. Diplomats said the accord could clear the way for early resumption of overall negotiations on a peace plan creating a new Bosnian "union" of three ethnic republics. But they cautioned that an earlier wide-ranging agreement in May quickly collapsed and was followed by some of the bloodiest fighting in the conflict. "I think we have to wait and see before getting too excited", one diplomat said. Izetbegović and Tudjman agreed also to close all prison camps and reopen roads for humanitarian convoys. 3341/

15. 15/9/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bosnian Serb forces reportedly fired several howitzer rounds during the afternoon in the north-west part of the city while small arms fire was reported along BiH lines. Intermittent artillery and small arms fire was reported in the evening. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The north-west area of the city (afternoon). Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2539. Sarajevo radio reported that Bosnian Serb forces fired several howitzer rounds during the afternoon into the north-west of the city, while there was small arms fire along BiH government lines. Intermittent firing of artillery and small arms fire could be heard in the city during the evening. 3342/

16. 16/9/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The downtown area was shelled during the lunchtime and sniper fire was reported in the city. Žuč hill was reportedly shelled by Bosnian Serb forces in the evening. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The downtown area; Žuč hill (evening). Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: A two year-old boy was killed and his mother, sister and an unidentified man were wounded when a shell hit the downtown area during the lunchtime. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: One man was killed and five others were reported wounded in the city, mostly by sniper fire. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: One child was killed and three people wounded when a shell hit the downtown area at lunchtime; one man was killed and five others wounded, mostly by sniper fire. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2540. A two year-old boy was killed and his mother, younger sister, and a man were wounded when a shell struck the downtown area during the lunchtime, hospital officials said. Another man was shot dead by a sniper and five more people were injured, mostly by sniper fire. 3343/

2541. UNPROFOR spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Bill Aikman stated that a much lower level of confrontation between Muslims and Serbs appeared to have been maintained since fighting around Sarajevo died down at the end of August. He said that there had been no notable clashes between government and Serb forces, save for "significant shelling of Žuč (hill) by the Serb side" on the outskirts of the city in the evening. 3344/

(b) Local reported events

2542. UNPROFOR spokesman Major Idesbald van Biesenbroeck said that a military accord, confirming the political truce agreement concluded earlier in the week in Geneva, was signed by Rasim Delić, for the government forces, and General Milivoj Petković, for the Croat forces. The cease-fire signing followed several hours of talks between Delić, Petković and the commander of UNPROFOR in BiH, General Francis Briquemont, at Sarajevo airport. The earlier cease-fire deal was concluded by BiH President Alija Izetbegović and Croatian President Franjo Tudjman. This was the first time a representative of the Bosnian Croat forces fighting in the field acknowledged the earlier accord. van Biesenbroeck said the deal also allowed for freedom of movement for all humanitarian convoys as of Saturday midday, followed at a later stage by the release of all prisoners and the disbandment of prison camps. The military also discussed the implementation of the cease-fire which was due to come into force Saturday at noon. 3345/

2543. A separate cease-fire agreement was also signed by the leader of the Bosnian Serb assembly, Momčilo Krajišnik. 3346/

2544. UNPROFOR Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont said he hoped for a signed peace accord but cautioned that the current 8,000-strong UN force deployed in Sarajevo and in central BiH would need to be expanded by 15,000 to ensure a durable cease-fire. "For the future, we would need 4,000 to 5,000 more for Sarajevo", he said. According to reports, Sarajevo had 3,000 UN troops. 3347/

(c) International reported events

2545. In Skopje, Macedonia, international mediator David Owen said he expected the leaders of the three warring factions to sign a peace agreement when they met in Sarajevo. "I expect the agreement will be signed on Tuesday", he told reporters after meeting Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov. "It will be a very difficult agreement, but it must be signed". 3348/

17. 17/9/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described Sarajevo as stable with some artillery and mortar shelling on Žuč and Zlatište. There were reportedly many BiH attempts of infiltration on Igman during the evening of 16-17 September. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2546. UNPROFOR described Sarajevo as stable with some artillery and mortar shelling on Žuč and Zlatište. There were reportedly many BiH attempts of infiltration on Igman during the evening of 16-17 September. 3349/

18. 18/9/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The morning passed in the city with occasional firing. Areas to the north-west and south-west were also shelled. UNPROFOR described Sarajevo and Mount Igman as stable. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: City hospitals said that two people were wounded by snipers after the ceasfire, one of them seriously. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Two people were wounded by sniper fire (one seriously); one child was wounded by shrapnel. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2547. The morning passed in the city with occasional firing and an early high-altitude overflight by NATO jet fighters patrolling the air exclusion zone. As in previous days, people were out on the streets attending to their daily chores in the warm sunlight. 3350/ UNPROFOR described Sarajevo and Mount Igman as stable. 3351/

2548. One child was reported wounded by shrapnel. There was "provocative small arms fire" and areas to the south-west and north-west were also shelled, Sarajevo radio said. 3352/

(b) Local reported events

2549. BiH President Izetbegović stated that he could not hold his country together by force, but added that Serbs and Croats must hand over more territory in exchange for peace. In an interview on Sarajevo radio, the President insisted that he would not sign a peace package on Tuesday if Serbs and Croats did not agree to his demands for more territory made earlier this month in Geneva. Izetbegović and leaders of the Bosnian Croats and Serbs were due to meet at Sarajevo airport for what had been billed as a possible peace breakthrough. "Attempts to preserve Bosnia by force would lead to constant conflict . . . As a member of the Moslem nation, I don't want my nation to experience one more genocide which would probably happen if we tried to keep people together by force", he said. He defended the idea of a nationwide referendum, to be held once peace had taken hold, by saying this would solve the problem of whether "one nation wanted to break away from the others". Izetbegović earlier in the week signed an agreement with Bosnian Serbs in Geneva agreeing to the referendum idea which would allow the individual ethnically-defined states eventually to break away completely and join up with the neighbouring Serbian and Croatian states. 3353/

2550. In Split, Lord David Owen said that the peace accord might not be signed at the scheduled meeting Tuesday at the Sarajevo airport between the three warring factions, Radio Zagreb said. Owen, speaking after talks with Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban, said he did not plan to go to the meeting unless he was certain that an overall agreement would be signed, the radio said. Owen said that President Izetbegović was demanding a land corridor to the sea before he would sign, a demand Boban described as irrational. Owen's co-mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg, who was also present at the Split talks, remained optimistic, saying that he felt there was still reason to hope the accord would be signed Tuesday. 3354/

2551. The co-chairmen of the UN-sponsored Geneva talks on the former Yugoslavia, David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg visited the coastal towns of Ploče and Neum where they looked at possibilities for the establishment of a Muslim exit to the sea, one of the conditions for the signing of the plan to divide the republic into three mini-states, linked by a loose central government. 3355/

2552. Fighting gradually died down throughout BiH in the afternoon in the wake of a general cease-fire, but isolated shooting incidents were continuing, UNPROFOR spokesmen said. 3356/

2553. When asked how many cease-fires had been called since the beginning of the war 18 months ago, BiH army deputy commander Stjepan Šiber said he had lost count. "I've lost track. Everyone stopped taking them seriously", he said. 3357/

19. 19/9/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the city as quiet. However, some shelling was reported in the Old Town and in the Žuč area. In the evening, Serb gunners reportedly shelled an unidentified building housing war refugees. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Old Town; the Žuč area; an unidentified building housing war refugees. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Serb gunners pounded a building housing war refugees in the evening, starting a huge fire which forced the occupants to flee. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported sniper activity in the city. 3358/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2554. UNPROFOR described the city as quiet. However, some shelling was reported in the Old Town and in the Žuč area. 3359/

2555. Witnesses said that Serb gunners pounded a building housing war refugees in the evening, starting a huge fire which forced the occupants to flee. The Serb units on a hillside 500 yards above the Miljacka River fired incendiary bullets at the building in a 15 minute barrage. Firefighters evacuated 10 refugee families and no serious injuries were reported. 3360/

(b) Local reported events

2556. Heavy artillery exchanges between BiH troops and Croatian forces persisted despite a shaky, one-day old cease-fire, casting doubts that an agreement might be signed in negotiations scheduled to begin on Tuesday. Fighting raged between Bosnian Croat and government forces in central BiH despite the cease-fire. 3361/

20. 20/9/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported quiet after Sunday's attack on a refugee building. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2557. The city was reported quiet after Sunday's attack on a refugee building. 3362/

(b) Local reported events

2558. Mediators called off Tuesday's meeting in which they had hoped that ethnic leader's would sign an accord to end the bloodshed in the region. "There won't be a meeting in Sarajevo tomorrow (Tuesday) because all sides have not shown sufficient flexibility", John Mills, spokesman for mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg said. The mediators, seeking to overcome the last obstacles to their peace deal, held talks with representatives of the Croat, Serb and Muslim factions on the British aircraft carrier Invincible in the Adriatic sea. Those attending included Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić, Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban, BiH President, Alija Izetbegović and Presidents Milošević of Serbia, Franjo Tudjman of Croatia and Momir Bulatović of Montenegro. Mills said the decision to call off Tuesday's meeting was disappointing, but he added: "Progress has been made . . . The settlement is possible". Mills said that the mediators had received a report from a French-German technical team that had looked at the issue of the Croat-held ports of Neum and Ploče. The report concluded that Neum, the only coastal town in BiH, was not feasible for use as a commercial port. But Mills said: "President Izetbegović continues to want access to Neum not necessarily for a port, but for its psychological value . . . He even says that himself". Tudjman said the talks were difficult because of Izetbegović's insistence on laying claim on Neum. "Muslims are persistently asking for Neum and the Croat side cannot accept that", he said. 3363/

21. 21/9/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sniper fire was reported in the city with small arms fire on the outskirts, in the Žuč hill area. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported in the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: The BiH Health Ministry reported 14 killed and 77 wounded in the last week. It also reported a cumulative total of 9,327 killed (of which 1,503 were children), and 54,733 wounded (of which 14,261 were children). 3364/ Source(s): BiH Ministry of Public Health.

Narrative of Events:

2559. Sniping in Sarajevo and some firing on the outskirts, in the Žuč hill area was reported by UNPROFOR. 3365/

(b) Local reported events

2560. BiH Deputy Foreign Minister Sulejman Suljić said that the three leaders meeting with international mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg Monday had reached agreement on a corridor to the sea for BiH. Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, who was also at the meeting on the warship, blamed the breakdown of Monday's talks on what he called tough talks on demands by Izetbegović for a land corridor linking the proposed Muslim mini-state to the Adriatic coast. But Suljić said Tuesday: "Territorial concessions were obtained last night to the east and the west". Following the meeting, Lord Owen said he thought it "pretty accurate" to say that an agreement was closer now than at any time in the past. He said that BiH demands for access to the sea had been met by a Croatian proposal to create free zones, notably at Ploče. The mediator also said the Bosnian Serbs had made "small but significant" concessions on the river Drina in eastern BiH along the border with Serbia. Owen, speaking in a BBC radio interview from Zagreb, rejected reports that the talks had ended in failure. "The talks didn't break up or break down", he said. "They ended with a package of modifications and changes which (BiH) President Izetbegović decided that he would put to his assembly in Sarajevo Monday". 3366/ "I just hope and literally pray that they decide to accept it and we can bring this bloody ghastly war to an end", Owen said. "Nobody believes it's the ideal, but it's time for peace". 3367/

22. 22/9/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city and Mount Igman were described as quiet with occasional sniper fire and some firing on Žuč Hill. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Žuč Hill. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Occasional sniper fire was reported in the city. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2561. Sarajevo and Mount Igman were described as fairly quiet, with occasional sniping in town and some firing on Žuč Hill nearby. 3368/

2562. It was reported that in the evening, UNPROFOR was called in to defuse tension between Interior Ministry special forces and HVO troops following an armed stand-off between the two near the front lines. 3369/

(b) Local reported events

2563. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that he had gained access to the Adriatic sea by swapping territory with Croatia. Karadžić said that Bosnian Serbs would have access to the Adriatic sea near the Montenegrin border with BiH in exchange for Serb-held territories around the Croatian Adriatic port of Dubrovnik, according Tanjug, the state-run Yugoslav news agency. He said that access to the Drina River had been given to the Muslims as one of the Serb concessions, but that the major sticking points in the talks were territorial disputes between the Muslims and Croats over the division of central BiH. "There are indications that the Muslim side will accept it (peace accord)", said Karadžić, confirming that he thought the Geneva partition plan might be signed by BiH, reported Tanjug. But Karadžić warned that he would retreat to his former hard-line stance should any new attempts for further concessions be presented. 3370/

2564. It was reported that representatives of the three warring factions were expected to return to the negotiating table in Geneva next week should the BiH parliament accept the aeroplane negotiated aboard the British warship. 3371/

2565. An UNPROFOR spokesman suggested that following Monday's peace talks and the announcement that the BiH parliament would be summoned next week to discuss the latest peace proposals, the belligerents "still expect to have some kind of peace, that is the reason things are so quiet". 3372/

2566. It was reported that before the start of the war in April 1992, Sarajevo's 435,000 population was 50 per cent Muslim, 25 per cent Serb and 7.5 per cent Croat. It was now estimated that there were now 40,000 Serbs in the city. 3373/

23. 23/9/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After an exchange of sniper fire, Serb forces reportedly fired 50 tank and 24 mortar rounds and anti-aircraft fire in the Skenderija quarter. Shelling was also reported in the area near the Presidency. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Skenderija quarter; the area near the Presidency. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported between the BiH and Serbian sides. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: One French UNPROFOR soldier seriously wounded. Area hospitals reported eight people wounded for the day. 3374/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2567. UNPROFOR initially described the city as quiet, but at the end of the afternoon firing and shelling increased in the area of the Presidency. Serbs forces were reported to have fired with tanks from Grbavica towards the east. 3375/

2568. A French UNPROFOR soldier was shot and badly wounded in the afternoon at the start of a firefight between government and Serb forces in the Skenderija quarter. The firefight appeared to have been kicked off by an exchange of sniper fire between the two sides, followed by the Serbs' firing of 50 tank and 24 mortar rounds, along with anti-aircraft weapons. There was no immediate word of any BiH casualties. 3376/

24. 24/9/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Renewed shelling was reported in the morning with sniper fire near the Presidency building. UNPROFOR described the general situation in the city as quiet, but noted an instability between HVO and BiH forces in the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported near the Presidency building. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2569. Renewed shelling was reported in the morning, with sniper fire near the Presidency building. 3377/ UNPROFOR described the general situation in the city as quiet, but noted an instability between HVO and BiH forces in the city. 3378/

(b) Local reported events

2570. Electricity which had only recently been reconnected to much of the city, was off again for the second day running amid reports that links between three power stations providing electricity to the city had been cut. 3379/

(c) International reported events

2571. US Secretary of State Warren Christopher acknowledged that it was uncertain whether Congress would support sending 25,000 US troops to help enforce a peace settlement in the former Yugoslavia. The US forces would be part of a planned NATO deployment of up to 50,000 men. 3380/

25. 25/9/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Overnight shelling was reported along confrontation lines. UNPROFOR reported the city as relatively quiet with some artillery and mortar shelling and small-arms fire. A total of 23 outgoing shells were observed from Serbian positions and zero shells were observed from the BiH side. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported around the city. A sniper fired at least one round at a Danish armoured personnel carrier. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2572. There was again overnight shelling along confrontation lines and sniper activity around the city. 3381/

2573. UNPROFOR described the city as relatively quiet with some artillery and mortar shelling and small-arms fire. A total of 23 outgoing shells were observed from Serbian positions, zero from BiH positions. A sniper fired at least one round at a Danish armoured personnel carrier on the daily Sarajevo-Kiseljak shuttle convoy. All three convoy vehicles opened up fire towards the building from which the sniper-fire originated. About 80 heavy machine-gun rounds were used and the sniper did not return fire. 3382/

(b) Local reported events

2574. Croat HVO forces who had been fighting alongside BiH forces against the besieging Serbs expressed concerns for their own safety. The Bosnian army on Friday had ordered the HVO forces, which were responsible for the defence of a two-kilometre long front, to stand down, disarm and retire to barracks. The order was later rescinded following a meeting between BiH President Alija Izetbegović and HVO local commander Slavko Zelić. But Zelić later said that they he expected more trouble in the days to come. "They (the Muslims) want to eliminate the HVO from Sarajevo", he stated earlier. 3383/

2575. HVO forces in Sarajevo had helped the BiH government army defend the city in the 17 month siege. The HVO units served in front-line positions, particularly along a stretch of the Miljacka River which faced the Serbian-held districts of Kovačići, Grbavica and Hrasno. But relations between Muslim and Croat forces had grown tense in the city as the former allies fought for land in central BiH and the southern city of Mostar. 3384/ Word had also gone out around town that Serbian gunners held their fire along sections of the front defended by the HVO and men returning from the HVO units at the front had described how they traded cigarettes and food across the Miljacka River with Serbian forces. 3385/

2576. The United Nations said that it had received reports that hundreds of Muslim men had been rounded up around Croat-held Kiseljak near Sarajevo and sent to dig trenches near the front lines. 3386/

2577. Sarajevo was reported to be without electricity due to mechanical problems at the Kakanj electrical power plant, UN sources said. 3387/

26. 26/9/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that situation in the city remained quiet. Sniper activity was reported as having increased. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported an increase in sniper activity. One French UNPROFOR soldier was wounded by sniper fire. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Casualties: One French UNPROFOR soldier was wounded by a sniper bullet. It was reported that the current number of UN troops wounded in the former Yugoslavia was 629 and the total number killed was 58. 3388/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2578. UNPROFOR reported that situation in the city remained quiet. Sniper activity was reported as having increased. 3389/ It was reported that a French UNPROFOR soldier was seriously injured when he was struck by a sniper bullet. 3390/

27. 27/9/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic shelling, machine-gun and sniper fire were reported overnight. The city was reported quieter in the morning. UNPROFOR described the general situation in Sarajevo as stable with Serb artillery and mortar attacks. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire on UN personnel was reported near the Holiday Inn Hotel. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: The BiH Health Ministry reported 11 killed and 59 wounded in the last week. It also reported a cumulative total of 9,338 killed (of which 1,505 were children) and 54,792 wounded (of which 14,270 were children). 3391/ Source(s): BiH Health Ministry.

Narrative of Events:

2579. Sporadic shelling, machine-gun and sniper fire could be heard overnight. The city was reported quieter in the morning. 3392/

2580. UNPROFOR described the general situation in Sarajevo as stable with Serb artillery and mortar attacks. A French soldier was wounded after he accidently shot himself while climbing into a vehicle. In two separate incidents near the Holiday Inn Hotel, two UN Civilian Police personnel and the Sector Sarajevo Commander and his Deputy Commander, were exposed to sniper fire. No casualties were reported. 3393/

(b) Local reported events

2581. BiH President Alija Izetbegović told a meeting of 352 BiH intellectuals and religious leaders in Sarajevo that the decision on whether to accept or reject the latest peace plan was a decision "between a just war and an unjust peace". The Sarajevo meeting was scheduled to be followed Tuesday by a session of parliament to vote on whether to approve the Geneva peace plan carving BiH into three ethnic republics. Izetbegović stressed his main objection to the deal--that the Serbs had refused to hand back territory which he believed was rightfully Bosnian. His reasons to accept the deal included the weakening of BiH, that siege warfare was forcing the BiH army onto the defensive and the world was unlikely to intervene militarily or to lift the arms embargo. Similarly, having to fight the Croats as well as the Serbs meant that the number of refugees was rising, winter was approaching and there had been warnings that aid would be cut off if more aid workers were harmed. The world was also in danger of turning its attention to the crisis in Russia at the expense of BiH, the president said. 3394/

2582. The Rome-based World Food Program said that critical food shortages could occur at the height of winter because donors had pledged very little food for January onward. 3395/

28. 28/9/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported the situation in Sarajevo as calm. Fighting was reported near the suburb of Kiseljak, where BiH forces shelled civilian and military targets. In addition to sporadic shelling, there was a high level of sniper activity reported in Sarajevo. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The area near Kiseljak; the area near Jablanica. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Shell fire near Jablanica damaged a power-line supplying the Sarajevo area with electricity from the Neretva hydro-electric power system.Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: A "significant level" of sniper fire was reported in the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2583. UNPROFOR reported the situation in Sarajevo as calm. 3396/

2584. Fighting was reported near the suburb of Kiseljak, where BiH government forces shelled civilian and military targets, Zagreb radio said. 3397/

2585. In addition to sporadic shelling in Sarajevo itself, there was "sniper fire to a very significant level" throughout the day, according to a UN source. 3398/

2586. Shelling near BiH-held Jablanica damaged a power line supplying the Sarajevo area with electricity from the Neretva hydro-electric power system. An electricity board statement, quoted by BiH radio said that Sarajevo would receive small supplies of electricity for basic humanitarian needs until the power line was repaired. 3399/ Sarajevo was also reportedly left without water after the shelling incident. 3400/

(b) Local reported events

2587. After hours of open debate, the BiH parliament met in closed session for about an hour and adjourned. Political parties planned to meet on Wednesday morning for final consultations in advance of the vote on the peace plan, according to a BiH information ministry official. Earlier in the day, a meeting of influential BiH intellectuals gave conditional approval to the peace plan, advising the parliament to agree to the plan only if "territories seized by force" were returned. But the BiH cabinet, which had kept in the background for most of the 18 month conflict, voted to accept the plan without conditions. Haris Silajdžić, BiH foreign minister and a member of the BiH delegation to the peace talks, was believed to have played an influential role in the cabinet, according to analysts in Sarajevo. Sources close to the 18 member cabinet said that the 14 members present had asked only for international guarantees from NATO and the United Nations for the implementation of the plan. The cabinet met President Alija Izetbegović to discuss the parliamentary session, and it was believed that the cabinet's opinion could serve as a pointer to the parliamentary vote. 3401/

2588. BiH forces cut off by Serb forces in the Bihać enclave in north-western BiH rejected the proposed peace plan and declared themselves an autonomous province, Croatian television and radio said. A 400-member constituent assembly of the enclave met in the town of Velika Kladuša and voted to form an "Autonomous Province of Western BiH", naming Izetbegović rival Fikret Abdić as president of the new entity. The television quoted Abdić as calling the vote a rejection of BiH dismemberment into Serb, Croat and Muslim mini-states as agreed by Izetbegović at peace talks. "Instead of a unified state Bosnian citizens got three national republics. Muslims, the real victims, were made into just one of those three sides. Muslims of 'Western Bosnia' cannot forget this historic disgrace", he told the Bihać assembly. The BiH constitutional court called the proclamation from the Bihać pocket unconstitutional, Sarajevo radio said. 3402/

2589. Izetbegović also called unconstitutional the "Autonomous Region of Western Bosnia", Tanjug reported. Izetbegović ordered the imposition of martial law in the Bihać area, 140 miles (220 km) north-west of Sarajevo, Zagreb radio reported. Zagreb radio said that many people were in the streets protesting against Izetbegović's imposed rule. "The implementation of military dictatorship had caused great bitterness among the population", the radio said. 3403/

2590. Abdić fell out with Izetbegović during peace talks in Geneva because of the president's reluctance to negotiate with Serb foes on a swift end to fighting in the region. 3404/ The BiH parliament voted by 61 to one with seven abstentions to dismiss Abdić from the BiH collective Presidency. A replacement had not yet been named but needed to be found within 10 days. 3405/

29. 29/9/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Four to five mortar shells hit downtown Sarajevo in the afternoon just minutes after the radio had announced rejection by parliament of the latest peace terms. There was also artillery fire reported on Igman road near the airport. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Downtown Sarajevo (four to five mortar shells); Igman road (near the airport). Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Two people were killed and six were wounded by sniper fire while trying to cross the airport frontline overnight. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Two people were killed and six others wounded overnight while trying to cross the Sarajevo frontline at the airport; three people were wounded (a man, woman and an eight year-old boy), as a result of the afternoon shelling of downtown Sarajevo. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2591. Two people were killed and six wounded overnight when several hundred civilians tried to cross the Sarajevo frontline under cover of darkness, a UN military official said. Lieutenant Colonel Bill Aikman, spokesman for UNPROFOR, said that the attempted crossings at the airport, both in and out of Sarajevo, were a regular nightly occurrence with civilians running a gauntlet of snipers to cross the tarmac in a bid to leave the city or to bring in goods from the outside. The airport, located on one of the frontlines between BiH and Serb forces, was controlled by UN French troops who were supposed to prevent any crossings in what was declared a neutral zone. 3406/

2592. Four to five mortar shells hit downtown Sarajevo in the afternoon just minutes after the radio had announced rejection by parliament of the latest peace terms. Hospital officials said that three people (a man, woman, and an eight year-old boy), were slightly wounded. This was reported to be the first mortaring by Bosnian Serbs of the old centre of the city in several weeks. 3407/ It was reported that in the days preceding the parliament's vote, Serbian commanders warned that they would respond to a rejection of the plan by "flattening" Sarajevo and by renewing offensives elsewhere. 3408/

2593. Sarajevo radio reported that there was artillery fire on Igman road, a BiH-held area near the airport. 3409/

(b) Local reported events

2594. The BiH Parliament voted by a wide majority to reject the Geneva peace plan as it stood. Senior BiH officials gave contradictory accounts of the voting by the assembly, but discrepancies were small, with Sarajevo radio quoting figures given by Vice President Ejup Ganić. Ganić said that 69 deputies took part in the afternoon's vote. Four voted for acceptance of the peace plan as it stood, seven voted against, and 58 voted to accept the plan only if a number of conditions were met, including return by the Serbs of more Muslim-dominated territories. The parliament originally consisted of 240 deputies, but many of its Serb and Croat members no longer attended and others had been killed. The parliamentary vote, the country's official response to the Geneva peace package, was on the same lines as that of a consultative assembly which was attended by most of the top leaders in BiH. Vice President Ganić told reporters that the parliamentary vote aimed to get peace talks going again "in a positive direction" and win the "return of land taken by force". 3410/

2595. "I think that all of us need peace and what we expect is a minimum compromise to reach a solution", parliamentary president Miro Lazović told a news conference. "Time is working for us", said Muhamed Filipović, a leading opposition figure, adding that the Bosnian Serbs would eventually agree to further negotiations because of pressure on them from Belgrade which was anxious to have international sanctions against it lifted. Lazović said that deputies had reaffirmed their commitment to UN Security Council resolutions on BiH and to the conclusions of the London Conference on Yugoslavia of August of last year which had pledged no international acceptance of any territories seized by force. Commentators suggested that the parliament's anger at world pressure in favour of a peace deal, fear that a fragmented Muslim state might have no future, and hope that further concessions could be gained in a piecemeal way, appeared to have convinced the parliament to follow the lead given by Tuesday's assembly. 3411/

2596. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić called the Sarajevo vote tantamount to a rejection of the peace plan, the Belgrade-based Tanjug news agency reported. "It is clear to everyone that the plan is on the table and that it is either accepted or not", said Karadžić, speaking in the northern BiH town of Banja Luka. 3412/

2597. BiH army commander Rasim Delić called on citizens to support the war effort, just hours after the parliament had rejected the latest peace talks. In an address on Sarajevo radio, Delić said that the army would "need the full support of those who haven't given help so far". "Fighters, soldiers let us be ready to defend this country", he added. 3413/

(c) International reported events

2598. In Washington, President Clinton expressed sympathy to the BiH parliament's demands, but said that the price of rejecting a peace agreement could be "very high". "I think they're entitled to some more territory. But I don't know if they can get it", Clinton said. "I think the price of passing up this peace may be very high". 3414/

30. 30/9/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported quiet after an evening of intermittent shelling. Shelling was reported later throughout the city, specifically in the Old Town. UNPROFOR described a slow increase of tension in the city. Sniper activities were reported high. Shelling was reported in Žuč and in the north-west of the city. Shelling was also reported in the Serb-held areas of Grbavica, Lukavica and Rajlovac. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters; Agence France Presse; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Žuč; the north-west of the city; the Old Town; Grbavica; Lukavica; Rajlovac. Source(s): Agence France Presse; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: A high level of sniping activity was reported in the city. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: At least one person was killed and 15 others wounded in shelling and sniping incidents. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2599. Sarajevo was quiet after an evening of intermittent shelling, Sarajevo radio said. 3415/ UNPROFOR described a slow increase of tension in the city. Sniper activities were reported high. Shelling was reported in Žuč and in the north-west of the city. 3416/

2600. Shelling and sniping in the city left at least one person dead and 15 wounded, hospital officials said. One of those hurt, a woman whose flat was hit by a shell, died in an unidentified hospital. Two children were injured in the same attack. Several shells were reported to have hit the old part of town and there was occasional firing reported in different parts of the city. 3417/

2601. The Serb-held suburbs of Grbavica, Lukavica and Rajlovac were reportedly shelled. 3418/

(b) Local reported events

2602. Opposition in BiH to President Alija Izetbegović mounted as thousands marched in protest in the western region one day after the BiH parliament rejected a plan to end the war. "We will not give 200,000 Muslims for Alija's state" clamored more than 18,000 people on the street of Pečigrad, 150 miles

(240 kilometres) north-west of Sarajevo, said Croatian Radio Zagreb. The people were referring to Izetbegović's statement that he would sacrifice 200,000 troops for the formation of a Bosnian state at the beginning of the war in the spring of 1992. Izetbegović ordered the imposition of martial law in the Cazinska Krajina region of western BiH after it proclaimed autonomy and he declared the move unconstitutional. Forces loyal to Izetbegović who attempted to implement martial law were met with opposition as people in the streets chanted "Long live the Autonomous Region of Western Bosnia". Self-styled prime minister of the Western Bosnian pocket, Božidar Šicel, said that "nearly 75 per cent of Bosnian government troops have signed the initiative for the formation of the autonomous region", in an interview with Croatian television. The self-styled parliament, headed by Zlatko Jusić, a Croat, held its first parliamentary meeting to form the ministry of foreign affairs and put the army and police under unified command, said Radio Zagreb. An independent news agency under the name of "ZBIA" was also formed as an alternative source to government controlled Radio Sarajevo. 3419/

2603. The commander of the BiH government forces, Rasim Delić, declared a cease-fire with Bosian Croat militia, known as the HVO. The cease-fire was to take effect at noon in central BiH and at 6:00 p.m. in Mostar. Delić said that he ordered all of his troops to halt military offensives against HVO troops, but added that his troops would answer with fire if they were attacked. 3420/

2604. In Belgrade the president of the Serb self-proclaimed parliament, Momcilo Krajisnik, urged the body to retaliate against the BiH rejection of the peace plan by "retracting certain territorial concessions" made earlier. 3421/

2605. In Zagreb, the director of civilian affairs for UNPROFOR, Cedric Thornberry, warned that the BiH parliament's rejection of the Geneva plan could spark an escalation in the fighting. 3422/

2606. Seven UNPROFOR and 20 UNHCR flights landed at the airport. 3423/

2607. Ray Wilkinson, of the UNHCR warned that the prospect of continued fighting into the winter "leaves us looking into the jaws of a major disaster". 3424/

(c) International reported events

2608. Mediators David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg held consultations in Geneva to plot the future of BiH peace efforts, with the diplomats saying that the BiH rejection of the partition plan left few options open for ending the war. Their spokesman John Mills declined to say if and when the European Community and UN mediators would make a new attempt to bring the warring parties back to the negotiating table. 3425/

2609. Nato in Brussels called on the parties in BiH to resume peace talks, stating that it was continuing preparations to help carry out a UN-backed peace plan. 3426/

S. October 1993

1. 1/10/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city came under overnight shelling and sniper fire but fighting subsided in the morning. UNPROFOR described the situation during the day as unstable with artillery and mortar attacks. Heavy shelling was reported on the frontline areas late in the evening and overnight. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Žuč; Grdonj; Čolina Kapa; unidentified front line areas; an UNPROFOR APC; the city centre. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: The city reportedly came under overnight sniper fire. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Two French soldiers were slightly wounded by a hand grenade explosion on an APC. 3427/ An UNPROFOR spokesman later said that three French soldiers had been lightly wounded in two separate incidents in the city. 3428/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2610. The city came under overnight shelling and sniper fire but fighting subsided in the morning. 3429/

2611. UNPROFOR described the situation in the city as unstable with artillery and mortar attacks in the areas of Žuč, Grdonj and Čolina Kapa. Mount Igman was reported quiet. Two French soldiers were slightly wounded by a hand grenade explosion on an APC. 3430/ An UNPROFOR spokesman later said that three French soldiers had been lightly wounded in two separate incidents in the city. 3431/

2612. UNPROFOR Lieutenant Colonel Bill Aikman reported heavy shelling of the city's frontline areas late in the evening and overnight, along with limited shelling in the city centre. 3432/

(b) Local reported events

2613. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that his side was withdrawing territorial concessions it made to BiH in light of the parliament's rejecting the recent peace plan. Karadžić's statement, reported by the Tanjug news agency Saturday, followed a threat from Bosnian Croats to also withdraw territorial concessions they made to BiH if the plan was not accepted by all of the parties by 15 October. The BiH foreign minister, Haris Silajdžić, however, said that his side was ready to resume talks with the Serbs and Croats. "We are ready to continue (negotiating) as soon as we are invited", he said in an interview broadcast on BiH radio and television. "In the short term I'm not very optimistic", he added. Turning to the Croat threat to renege on concessions, Silajdžić expressed surprise, saying that "such an initiative is not in keeping with this (peace) process". 3433/

2614. In Zagreb, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said that Croatia might accept an extension of the UN mission on its territory, despite its demands for peacekeepers to ensure the return of lost land or leave. Tudjman, returning from New York where he addressed the UN General Assembly, spoke as the UN Security Council extended by 24 hours the mandate of its peace-keeping force, which would have expired overnight. 3434/

(c) International reported events

2615. Lord Owen said that he and peace conference co-chairman Thorvald Stoltenberg were abandoning attempts to immediately reconvene talks on their plan to partition BiH into ethnic Croat, Serb and Muslim mini-states. The plan was accepted in principle by the Croats and Serbs but had been rejected recently by the BiH parliament. Referring to the Bosnian Serb, Croat and Muslim negotiating teams, Owen said, "There is perhaps too great a tendency for the parties to believe that all they need to do is turn up in Geneva [for peace talks]". "That is not enough. There has to be a readiness to compromise". 3435/

2616. The United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted a one-day extension of the mandate of its peace-keeping force in Croatia. 3436/

2617. The Chairman of the United Nations Commission of Experts to investigate war crimes in the former Yugoslavia stated that he had resigned from his post because frustration at the UN bureaucracy and obstruction by Western governments had harmed his health. "The Commission did not have the full political support of major governments", Frits Kalshoven said. 3437/

2. 2/10/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the city as calm with some sporadic sniper activity and some mortar shelling in Žuč, Vraca, Kobilja and Grdonj. 3438/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Žuč; Vraca; Kobilja; Grdonj. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported sporadic sniper activity. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2618. UNPROFOR described the city as calm with some sporadic sniper activity and some mortar shelling in Žuč, Vraca, Kobilja and Grdonj. 3439/

3. 3/10/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described Sarajevo as quiet. However, unidentified gunfire was reported "both into and out of" the city. 3440/ Source(s): UNPROFOR

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: An Italian protester was hit by sniper fire on the Vrbanja bridge. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Casualties: An Italian protestor was either killed or severely wounded by sniper fire on the Vrbanja bridge. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2619. UNPROFOR described Sarajevo as quiet. However, unidentified gunfire was reported "both into and out of the city. 3441/

2620. An Italian citizen with the Catholic group "Blessed are the Peacemakers" was shot by unidentified gunmen. Reports conflicted as to whether he had been killed or wounded. One report stated that Gabriele Moreno was fatally shot when he was hit by two bullets as he and four other members of his peace group attempted to cross a bridge over the Miljacka River. The group had made two previous attempts to cross the Vrbanja bridge but had been turned back by BiH forces. On the third attempt they carried banners with the word "Mir" (Peace). Snipers then opened fired from both sides of the front-line near the parliament building. It was not clear who fired the shots. The man was thereafter taken to the city's French hospital. 3442/ Another report, stated that the protester had been wounded and that his life did not appear to be in danger. 3443/

(b) Local reported events

2621. The New York Times and Agence France Presse reported on black market activity in Sarajevo. In particular, it was noted that by day Serbian gunners in the suburb of Grbavica fought with BiH soldiers, but by night the two forces met on bridges spanning the Miljacka, conducting a thriving black market trade. 3444/

4. 4/10/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the situation in the city as stable with some shelling observed in the areas of Žuč and Kobilja Glava (north of the city). Sniper activity was also continuing. 3445/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Žuč; Kobilja Glava. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported continued sniper fire in the city. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2622. UNPROFOR described the situation in the city as stable with some shelling observed in the areas of Žuč and Kobila Glava (north of the city). Sniper activity was also continuing. 3446/

5. 5/10/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2623. No incidents reported.

(b) Local reported events

2624. In an incident which reflected the growing willingness of Sarajevans to venture into open areas vulnerable to mortar and gunfire, a crowd of several hundred people gathered along the embankment of the Miljacka River, watching for a half an hour as men waded into the water to save a drowning dog. There were cheers as the men lassoed the animal and pulled it to safety. 3447/

6. 6/10/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the city as unstable. Monitoring officers reported that some sporadic artillery and mortar fire initiated by Serb forces had fallen in the north, central and southern parts of the city. 3448/ Observers noted an increase in shelling in the wake of last week's decision by the BiH parliament to reject the latest peace terms. 3449/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The north, central and southern sections of the city; an unidentified schoolyard in the city centre. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Both sides reported sniping and shelling in the city. Sniper fire could be heard in the morning. 3450/ Sniper fire directed towards a UN vehicle was reported. 3451/ French troops escorting workmen positioning shipping containers used to protect people from sniper fire were shot at by snipers, UNPROFOR said. The French UNPROFOR soldiers fired back with heavy machine-guns from their armoured vehicles. No casualties among the French were reported. 3452/ Some sniper fire was reported in the city centre. 3453/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Two people were reportedly killed and five others wounded when a single mortar shell hit a schoolyard in the city centre. 3454/ Source(s): The Press Association; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2625. UNPROFOR described the city as unstable. Monitoring officers reported that some sporadic artillery and mortar fire initiated by Serb forces had fallen in the north, central and southern parts of the city. 3455/

2626. Two people were reportedly killed and five wounded when a single mortar shell hit a street in the city centre. 3456/ The shell reportedly fell at 2:30 p.m. among a group of people in a schoolyard inhabited by refugees in the downtown area. The shell was reportedly Serb-fired. The victims killed included a 38 year-old mother and her five year-old daughter who were refugees living in the school. The five wounded included two children. 3457/

(b) Local reported events

2627. BiH President Alija Izetbegović left for New York to explain to the United Nations why his parliament effectively rejected the latest Geneva peace plan. The parliament said it accepted the plan which would divide BiH into three ethnic statelets, but only on condition that "land seized by force" was returned. 3458/

7. 7/10/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling and sniping were noticeably more intense in the city after BiH President Izetbegović stated that his government could never accept the terms of the latest peace plan. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The airport area; the city centre; BiH command headquarters. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniping in the city was noticeably more intense. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Four persons were wounded when a mortar round hit the city centre; 3459/ UNPROFOR monitoring officers confirmed three civilians dead and 12 injured in the city. 3460/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Narrative of Events:

2628. Hostilities increased after BiH President Izetbegović stated that Bosnians his government could never accept the latest plan to end the fighting. 3461/

2629. In Sarajevo, which had enjoyed relative peace in recent days, shelling and sniping were noticeably more intense. UN spokesman Idesbald Van Biesebroeck described the situation in the city as "unstable", with shelling around the airport and small-arms and heavy machine-gun fire between BiH and Serb settlements nearby. 3462/

2630. A mortar round reportedly hit the city centre, wounding four people. 3463/

2631. UNPROFOR reported that most of the shelling originated from the Serb side. 3464/ One small-arms bullet came through a window on the second floor of BiH Command Forward Headquarters. No casualties resulted. 3465/

(b) Local reported events

2632. In a recent poll in Sarajevo, only 50 per cent of those interviewed said they planned to stay in BiH if peace came. Refugees comprised the highest percentage (67 per cent) of those saying that they would stay. Only 20 per cent of students and those with a college education said that they would remain. 3466/

(c) International reported events

2633. In New York, BiH President Izetbegović stated that his parliament had rejected a peace plan that would have divided BiH into three ethnic mini-states, because his country was being subjected to "political vivisection". He repeated demands that Serbs and Croatians give back more land than they had agreed to under the plan. "The unjust peace plan is flawed because it is based upon the repugnant and historically failed concept of ethnic partition and apartheid", he told the UN General Assembly. 3467/

8. 8/10/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was described as relatively quiet in the morning. However, several areas were later shelled. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The New Town area; several unidentified areas. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2634. Sarajevo radio described the city as relatively quiet in the morning. 3468/

2635. Several areas of the city, including the New Town area were shelled. 3469/

(b) Local reported events

2636. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić stated in an interview that his troops would not renew their attacks on Sarajevo and other strongholds. "We are of the same blood, we are all Slavs", he said. He repudiated earlier statements, including threats by Serbian commanders to use renewed artillery bombardments against the city. "No, no, we will never do that", he said. "We don't intend to resume the war. We don't intend to punish the Muslims because they didn't sign. We don't intend to take territory we consider Muslim. Serbs are not fighting now. For us, the war is finished". Referring specifically to events in the city, Karadžić stated, "[T]he siege of Sarajevo is over". 3470/

2637. UNPROFOR issued a statement saying that it had appointed an Austrian UN military officer, Major General Gunther Greindl to chair a commission probing allegations against UNPROFOR soldiers and other personnel. The six-week inquiry was ordered by UNPROFOR commander General Jean Cot after media reports of alleged widespread black market dealing and other improper behaviour by UN troops in Sarajevo. 3471/

(c) International reported events

2638. BiH President Izetbegović and Croatian President Tudjman talked in Vienna but made no apparent breakthrough to revive stalled peace negotiations. They told a news conference that they had discussed proposed changes to the peace-keeping force in BiH, but made no mention of new moves to resolve major differences on the latest Geneva peace plan. They issued a joint proposal calling on NATO to send peace-keeping forces to BiH and Croatia. 3472/

9. 9/10/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that Bosnian Serb forces fired 64 shells into the Žuč, Kobilja Glava and Mojmilo districts. BiH forces were reported to have shelled the Serb ammunition factory at Vogošća. Sniper fire from both sides was reported as active, particularly in the Grbavica area. 3473/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Žuč; Kobilja Glava and Mojmilo Districts; Serb ammunition factory in Vogošća. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire from both sides was reported as active, particularly in the Grbavica area. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2639. UNPROFOR reported that Bosnian Serb forces fired 64 shells into the Žuč, Kobilja Glava and Mojmilo districts. BiH forces were reported to have shelled the Serb ammunition factory at Vogošća. Sniper fire from both sides was reported as active, particularly in the Grbavica area. 3474/

10. 10/10/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sniping and machine-gun fire was reported in the city early in the day after overnight shelling. UNPROFOR reported that Bosnian Serb forces hit the city with over 100 shell rounds and that BiH forces shelled the Vogošća ammunition factory. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Žuč Hill; Old Town; the Vogošća ammunition factory. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Reports stated that there was heavy sniping in the city. 3475/ UNPROFOR, however, reported a slight decrease in sniper activity. 3476/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2640. Sniping and machine-gun fire were reported in the city early in the day after overnight shelling. 3477/

2641. UNPROFOR reported that Serb shelling of the city continued with more than 100 rounds hitting the city. BiH forces were reported to have fired seven mortar rounds at the Vogošća ammunition factory. 3478/

2642. The contested Žuč hill to the north of the city centre was shelled by Serb forces. The Old Town area was also reportedly shelled. 3479/

(b) Local reported events

2643. UNPROFOR officials said that medical evacuations were set to resume after Ismet Bajramović, the former chief of the city's military police, was airlifted out as part of a deal with Bosnian Serbs. Bajramović, who was suffering from serious chest wounds after being hit by a bullet, was taken to an Italian hospital on board a British aeroplane, UNHCR spokesman Ray Wilkinson said. All medical evacuations had been suspended after Bosnian Serbs refused to let Bajramović leave Sarajevo for treatment, charging that he was a war criminal. It was reported that BiH foreign minister Silajdžić demanded Bajramović's evacuation, but that Bosnian Serbs insisted that he could leave only if three ill Bosnian Serbs were taken from Sarajevo to hospitals in Belgrade. The three Bosnian Serbs and five members of their families were taken to Belgrade by road Saturday. Bajramović's evacuation opened the way for medical evacuations to resume. However, UNHCR spokesman Wilkinson accused the two sides of playing a "political game", which had even put UNHCR personnel in physical danger. According to a UN source, the medical evacuation unit was forced to close its hospital office on Friday and Saturday after receiving threats. 3480/

11. 11/10/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo came under artillery, machine-gun and sniper fire overnight, but the bombardment died down by the morning. UNPROFOR reported an estimated 155 shell impacts. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported overnight. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2644. The city reportedly came under artillery, machine-gun and sniper fire overnight but the bombardment died down by morning. 3481/

2645. UNPROFOR described the situation in Sarajevo as unstable with continuous shelling during the day. An estimated 150 shell impacts were recorded in BiH controlled areas and four in Serb controlled areas. Mount Igman was described as calm. 3482/

(c) International reported events

2646. French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe estimated that thousands of persons could die in Sarajevo alone over the winter and urged the European Community and Muslim countries to rebuild the road to the city from the Adriatic coast to ensure the flow of supplies. 3483/

12. 12/10/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported overnight in an upsurge of fighting. UNPROFOR described the city as tense and unstable with a high level of sniper fire. Monitors recorded 160 shell impacts in the city. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: BiH front lines; unidentified BiH-controlled areas. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported a high level of sniper activity. One French soldier was struck in the head by sniper fire. His condition was serious but not life threatening. 3484/ The sniping reportedly took place near the Old Town's Skenderija district. 3485/ A French UNPROFOR officer was seriously wounded by a sniper on his way down from Mount Igman. 3486/ The officer, a captain serving with the Foreign Legion, was wounded in the head and was scheduled to be evacuated to France. 3487/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; Chicago Tribune; Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2647. Bosnian Serb forces reportedly shelled BiH front lines overnight in an upsurge of fighting. 3488/

2648. UNPROFOR described the city as tense and unstable with a high level of sniper fire. Monitors recorded 67 shell impacts, 3489/ all in BiH controlled areas. Mount Igman was reported as quiet. 3490/

2649. UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman stated that the HVO had severed the city's supply routes from the Adriatic coast. The HVO had reportedly mined the main road to the city between Visoko and Kiseljak and was blocking UN aid convoys along the Busovaca-Kiseljak road, the secondary route to Sarajevo. 3491/

(b) Local reported events

2650. The UNHCR announced that the Sarajevo airlift was in its 467th day, overtaking the 462 days of the Berlin airlift between June 1948 and September 1949. 3492/ Berlin had received more than two million tons of food and coal on

277,000 flights, while Sarajevo had received 63,000 tons of aid on 5,800 flights since July 1992. 3493/

2651. Sarajevo lost its electricity supply because of a breakdown somewhere between Jablanica and Kakanj, south-west of the city. This reportedly reduced the city's water supply. UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said that UNPROFOR technicians were trying to restore the power supply. 3494/

13. 13/10/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy machine-gun and sniper fire reportedly subsided in the morning. 3495/ UNPROFOR described Sarajevo as tense with widespread sniper fire and continued artillery and mortar fire. Monitors recorded 94 shell impacts. 3496/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPRPOFOR.

Targets Hit: Hadžići; Žuč; Kobilja Glava; Grdonj; Hladivode; Vasin Han; Čolina Kapa. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Heavy sniper fire reportedly subsided in the morning. UNPROFOR described widespread sniper fire during the day. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Sniper fire wounded two people. 3497/ An HVO infantry attack, reportedly killed two persons. 3498/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2652. Heavy machine-gun and sniper fire reportedly subsided in the morning. Sarajevo radio said that Bosnian Serb forces shelled BiH army defence lines near Hadžići close to the city, and that Croat HVO forces had then launched an infantry attack, killing two persons. 3499/

2653. UNPROFOR described Sarajevo as tense with widespread sniper fire and continued artillery and mortar fire, mainly around Žuč, Kobilja Glava, Grdonj, Hladivode, Vasin Han and Čolina Kapa. Monitors recorded 94 shell impacts. 3500/

2654. Sarajevo radio reported that shelling subsided in the afternoon, but that intensive sniper fire wounded two people. 3501/

2655. Reuters noted a sharp rise in shelling and sniping in the city. The UN reportedly stated that this activity was a reminder to the city that it was still at the mercy of the besieging forces. 3502/ UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman stated: "Our impression is that it has been a decision by the Serbs to maintain pressure on the city and make sure that the government within the city is aware of what they are capable of doing". 3503/

(b) Local reported events

2656. Reuters reported that prior to an increase in shelling, Sarajevans were taking to the city streets along with brilliant autumn weather. Some cafes were said to be open and shopfronts smashed in by mortar shells had acquired new glass. The United Nations was also reported to be helping local workers to clean up garbage accumulated over the course of the siege. 3504/

2657. Repair teams were reported attempting to repair electricity lines in the city. 3505/

(c) International reported events

2658. BiH ambassador to the UN, Muhammed Sacirbey, stated that his government could not count on the world enforcing a peace settlement in BiH in the light of recent events in Somalia and Haiti. "The Bosnians have to reconsider whether or not they can rely on any segment of the international community", he said in Washington. In the absence of credible guarantees from the UN and NATO "we may need to go back to the strategy of preparing ourselves for an indefinite period of time for a defensive war", he said. 3506/

2659. In Brussels, Manfred Woerner, Secretary General of NATO, told ambassadors from the 16 member countries that NATO air strikes in BiH "are still on the agenda". 3507/

14. 14/10/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city came under overnight shelling attacks. Sirens sounded a general alert in the morning as Bosnian Serb forces hit the Žuč hill area in apparent retaliation for an early morning BiH attack on the Vogošća industrial area. UNPROFOR reported a heavy exchange of fire around Stup in the afternoon and around the Tito Barracks throughout the day. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Žuč Hill; Vogošća; Stup; Tito Barracks; central Sarajevo; the outskirts of the city. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: According to UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman, sniper fire was increasing in the city. UN peacekeepers were also increasingly being targeted by snipers, with four UN vehicles hit in Sarajevo during the last 36 hours and two soldiers wounded, Aikman added. 3508/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Sarajevo radio reported that Bosnian Serb forces shelled both civilian targets and positions of the BiH forces both in central Sarajevo and on the outskirts of the city. No casualty figure was available but doctors in hospitals throughout the city said that they had admitted a number of injured persons, according to the radio. 3509/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

2660. The city came under overnight shelling, with machine-gun and sniper fire lasting into the morning. 3510/

2661. Sirens sounded a general alert in the city in the morning as Serb gunners hit the contested northern Žuč hill near the old part of the city. The shelling was reportedly in retaliation for an earlier BiH attack. (According to reports, the BiH forces attacked the Vogošća industrial area at around 7:30 a.m. local time) 3511/

2662. "There has been steady firing into the city over the last 24 hours", UNPROFOR spokesman Colonel Bill Aikman said. BiH forces used mortars and small-arms to fire at Serb lines at Vogošća, north of the city, he added. "The Serbs decided to throw everything they could back. For about an hour it was quite dramatic in town", Aikman said. "Certainly the tensions around here are rising, certainly the fire into the city is clearly up and I think everyone has reason to be concerned". 3512/

2663. UNPROFOR reported that the situation in the city remained unstable and was expected to continue as Serb forces re-occupied many previously abandoned positions. UNPROFOR also reported a heavy exchange of fire around Stup in the afternoon and around the Maršal Tito Barracks throughout the day. 3513/

(b) Local reported events

2664. The leaders of Serbia and the self-declared Serbian state in BiH reportedly urged Croatia, Bosnian Croats and the BiH government to renew direct negotiations. 3514/

2665. An operation to fly out sick and wounded patients from Sarajevo was called off as Bosnian Serb officials imposed new conditions for the evacuation. Dr. Genevieve Begkoyian said that Bosnian Serb authorities had insisted on being given a list of all patients to be evacuated 48 hours in advance, a demand which she described as inconsistent with the urgent nature of the evacuation operation. Two flights, one due to take four patients to France and another to fly four more to Italy, were canceled as ambulances stood by to take the patients to the airport. Begkoyian said that it was also not certain if eight children awaiting evacuation to the US could leave as planned. She added that of all of these cases, two were emergencies: one man with burns and the other a child with a brain tumor. Altogether, 127 sick and wounded persons were awaiting evacuation from the city. However, there were reportedly only 47 beds reserved for them at foreign hospitals. 3515/

(c) International reported events

2666. In Brussels, NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner warned that the US would be reluctant to send peace-keeping troops to BiH after recent events in Somalia and Haiti. But he added that the alliance could not enforce a peace plan without US assistance. "NATO will not do it and cannot do it without the United States . . . We could not even try". 3516/

15. 15/10/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported the situation in the city as unstable with scattered Serb shelling concentrated in the Žuč area. The SRNA news agency reported BiH gun fire on Serb-held suburbs around the city. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Unidentified Serb-held areas; Žuč; the Holiday Inn; an unidentified UN observers' mission. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: BiH radio reported that sniper fire wounded one person in the city. 3517/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2667. The Bosnian Serb SRNA news agency reported sporadic BiH artillery and machine-gun fire on Serb-held suburbs around the city. 3518/

2668. UNPROFOR reported the situation in the city as unstable with scattered Serb shelling concentrated in the Žuč area. UNPROFOR commented that shelling of Žuč was an attempt to drive BiH lines back from positions able to fire into Vogošća. UNPROFOR also announced that the French Battalion on Mount Igman had been rotated. 3519/

2669. The Holiday Inn was reportedly hit by a short burst of small-arms fire in the evening. 3520/

2670. Four artillery shells landed next to a UN observers' mission on one of the heights south-east of the city in the evening. According to UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman, observers thought that Serb forces were responsible for the shelling. 3521/

(b) Local reported events

2671. The city was reported as relatively quiet in the morning but was virtually without electricity because of a break in the supply line near the front line close to Kiseljak. Engineers were said to be reluctant to repair it until a cease-fire was negotiated. 3522/

16. 16/10/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported an unusually active day with approximately 600 shell impacts recorded in the city. (A later report said that UNPROFOR counted 570 shell impacts.) 3523/ UNPROFOR commented that this fire was prompted by an early morning attack by the BiH army 10th Brigade, aimed at cutting the road to Pale in the south-east of the city. Serb forces reportedly responded with very heavy fire directed at military and civilian targets. 3524/ UNPROFOR spokesman, Bill Aikman said that BiH forces had fired about 10 mortar rounds at the Serbs, who responded with heavy artillery into the old town district. He told reporters that the Serb forces were using 152 millimetre artillery. "That's pretty heavy stuff", he said. 3525/ Aikman said that Serbian forces began their response by using barrel bombs filled with a mixture of explosives and fuel, detonated by a delayed-action timer. Colonel Aikman said that at least six of the bombs were rolled down the steep Trebević hillside into the Bistrik district, causing craters 20 feet across and six feet deep. 3526/ Residents said that the explosions had destroyed three homes. 3527/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Bistrik district; the Old Town district; unidentified Bosnian Serb positions; Dobrinja. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Blasts in the Bistrik district reportedly caused craters 20 feet across and six feet deep; three homes were reportedly destroyed in the Bistrik district. Source(s): New York Times; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported overnight and into the morning. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: There were at least 10 persons confirmed killed and 70 others wounded in the city. 3528/ City authorities said that at least 12 civilians had been killed in the city in the 24 hour period ending at 1:00 p.m. Saturday. 3529/ According to officials at the city's two main hospitals, eight people had been killed in the city and 55 wounded in the past 24 hours. 3530/ Fifteen persons were also reported seriously wounded. 3531/ Source(s): New York Times; United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2672. Persistent artillery, machine-gun and sniper fire hit the city overnight and into the morning. 3532/ Serb forces reportedly hit the city with a barrage of artillery rounds, shutting down the airport in the heaviest shelling in several weeks. 3533/

2673. Radio Sarajevo issued a warning for the city's citizens to remain inside their homes and to take shelter in basements. The radio did not offer any casualty numbers in the day's attacks, but quoted city authorities as saying that at least 12 civilians had been killed in the city in the 24 hour period ending at 1:00 p.m. Saturday. 3534/

2674. Bosnian Serb forces hit the city with at least 30 152 millimetre tank shells. Doctors at the trauma clinic at Koševo Hospital, said that four people who had been brought to the clinic had died of their wounds and that 30 others had been treated. One of the wounded included a woman named Ćima Zenić, who suffered shrapnel cuts from a shell that destroyed her home in the Bistrik district and killed her 22 year-old daughter-in-law. In broadcasts from Pale, the Serbian leadership blamed the BiH forces for the renewed fighting around the city, stating that units defending the city had opened fire first with mortar and other attacks on Serbian positions. The BiH Government disputed this, stating that the Serbian forces began the assault at 4:00 a.m. by rolling oil barrels filled with explosives down the slopes of Trebević Mountain into the heavily populated Bistrik district. 3535/

2675. The airport was closed for three hours due to the shelling. A UN monitoring patrol being evacuated from their observation post (due to the heavy shell fire) was reported arrested by BiH forces. Their vehicles, equipment, and that of their French escort were seized and not yet returned. 3536/

(b) Local reported events

2676. The Sarajevo airport was closed as a result of the day's shelling. United Nations officials said that fighting around the airport, including Serbian tank fire on the Dobrinja suburb, made landing at the airport too risky. 3537/

(c) International reported events

2677. BiH President Alija Izetbegović sent a letter to UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in New York, urging him to help to resume peace talks which were last held in late September. 3538/

17. 17/10/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the city as tense, but noted that the level of shelling had been significantly reduced from that of the previous day. Artillery impacts were reported in the city centre. Tank activity was reported around Lukavica. Sniper and heavy machine-gun fire were continuous throughout the day. 3539/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: City centre; unidentified districts in the south and north-east of the city; water line in Dobrinja; Hrasnica; Sokolović Colony. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse; New York Times.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that sniper and heavy machine-gun fire were continuous throughout the day. 3540/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: At least six civilians were reported killed; 3541/ The city crisis centre reported that 13 people had been killed and 78 wounded in the 24 hours up to Sunday morning. 3542/ Source(s): Chicago Tribune.

Narrative of Events:

2678. The city was subjected to sporadic artillery, machine-gun and small-arms fire overnight. 3543/

2679. The shelling in the city was reported as lighter than on Saturday. On both days, BiH army officials claimed that Serbs were using chemical weapons, but these reports could not be substantiated. NATO warplanes flew low-level sorties over Serbian gun positions on the mountains surrounding the city in an apparent warning to Serb leaders. 3544/

2680. Districts in the south and north-east of the city were targeted by gunners, the same areas hit on Saturday, according to UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman. 3545/

2681. A Serbian mortar shell reportedly struck among residents lining up at a well in the Dobrinja suburb. Yusuf Hajir, the Palestinian director of the Dobrinja clinic said that 13 people were wounded, six seriously. 3546/

2682. In separate mortar attacks on the suburbs of Hrasnica and Sokolović Colony, six people were reported killed and six others wounded. 3547/

(b) Local reported events

2683. BiH army 1st Corps commander Bihir Karavelić said that Saturday's artillery barrage could be a sign that Bosnian Serbs were preparing an assault on the city. UN officials had reported Serb troop movements around the city but were unsure whether the Serbs planned an offensive. Bosnian Serbs were reported to have said that it was the BiH forces who were trying to push forward on fronts in central BiH. 3548/

2684. UNPROFOR commander, General Jean Cot, met with BiH army commanders in Sarajevo to protest the temporary detention of eight or nine 3549/ UNPROFOR soldiers by BiH irregular troops on Saturday. 3550/ UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said that the incident started after a house used by three of the captured observers was damaged by shellfire and their vehicles were destroyed.

Six UNPROFOR soldiers in two armoured personnel carriers went to rescue the observers and were detained by the BiH soldiers. The BiH soldiers reportedly freed the UNPROFOR soldiers and observers three hours later but kept one APC and some equipment. 3551/ It was reported that the unit responsible for this incident was commanded by the local BiH leader "Ćaćo". 3552/

18. 18/10/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting reportedly decreased around Sarajevo, but the city continued to be shelled. Nineteen shells reportedly hit the city overnight and BiH forces returned a smaller number of rounds. UNPROFOR recorded 40 mortar and artillery shells in the Žuč area. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Žuč. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper activity was reported at a higher level. 3553/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2685. Fighting reportedly decreased around Sarajevo, but the city continued to be shelled. A UN spokesman said that 19 shells hit the city overnight and that BiH forces had returned a smaller number of rounds. 3554/

2686. UNPROFOR described the city as less tense. Monitors recorded 40 mortar and artillery rounds in the area of Žuč. Sporadic tank activity was observed throughout the city area. 3555/

(b) Local reported events

2687. BiH forces returned one of the two armoured vehicles taken from UNPROFOR over the weekend. Brigade commander Mensud Lagundžija said the other carrier, mounted with a machine-gun and containing UNPROFOR light weapons and bullet proof vests, remained in a dangerous war zone and would be retrieved under cover of darkness. 3556/

2688. The weekend incident in which UNPROFOR soldiers were detained and their weapons and vehicles confiscated, could have "serious repercussions" on the continuance of the mission in Sarajevo, UN commander Cot warned. A statement released by UNPROFOR in Belgrade said that General Cot met with BiH President Alija Izetbegović and BiH General Rasim Delić and demanded explanation and assurances that no other troops would be harassed. Cot said that he was "disgusted" by the incident. The BiH leaders said that they would settle the incident in the "shortest possible time". 3557/

(c) International reported events

2689. International mediators trying to come up with a peaceful solution to the war were working on a new "global approach", UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said. Boutros-Ghali told the French daily Le Monde that he met mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg on 9 October to discuss all options in case a peace plan for BiH failed and the situation deteriorated in Croatia and Serbia. "We worked on the idea of a global approach and a new international conference following the London conference", he said. Boutros-Ghali said that the plan to divide BiH into three ethnic mini-states was not dead. "No, nothing is buried", he said. "We must be very flexible, very pragmatic. Suppose that tomorrow the parties in ex-Yugoslavia suddenly come to agreement. One can never know". 3558/

2690. The US State Department warned the Serbian leadership for the second time in two months of the possibility of NATO air strikes if there was an increase in attacks on Sarajevo. The warning was contained in a message from Secretary of State Warren Christopher to Serbian President Slobodan Milošević, reminding him of the statement on 3 August by NATO that it would not tolerate "the strangulation of Sarajevo and other areas", and that it was ready to order retaliatory air strikes against Bosnian Serbs. US State Department spokesman, Michael McCurry noted that "there has generally been an improvement", in the situation in Sarajevo since attacks in early August, but that there had been "a sharp escalation of shelling" by Bosnian Serb forces in recent days. No mention was made in the announcement of the BiH attacks south-west of Sarajevo, which, according to UNPROFOR, provoked the Serbian shelling. Asked about low-level sorties flown by NATO warplanes over Sarajevo on Sunday, a State Department official said that they had been scheduled as practice runs before the latest artillery exchanges and were not related to actions on the ground. 3559/

19. 19/10/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported a lower level of shelling activity in the city. However, 100 mortar and artillery rounds were observed falling on the Old Town area. 3560/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Old Town area. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH authorities said that three people were killed and 26 wounded by shelling and sniping in the 24 hours up to Tuesday afternoon. 3561/ Sarajevo radio said that one person was killed and three injured during the days's shelling. 3562/ Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

2691. UNPROFOR reported a lower level of shelling activity in the city. However, 100 mortar and artillery rounds were observed falling on the Old Town area. 3563/

2692. Mount Igman was described as quiet. 3564/

2693. UNPROFOR reported that the seized French vehicles had been recovered, but that the weapons remained with the BiH army's 10th Brigade. 3565/

(b) Local reported events

2694. The evacuation of the sick and wounded from Sarajevo, suspended since 7 October resumed when 13 people were flown out of the city to Kuwait along with eight of their relatives. Three others were flown to France, a spokeswoman for the Organization for International Migration (OIM), Regina Boucaut, said in Geneva. A US aeroplane was scheduled to fly out later in the day with six evacuees and five of their relatives. OIM and the UNHCR were in charge of carrying out the evacuations. Serb forces reportedly allowed the operation to resume after humanitarian officials fulfilled their last demand to evacuate a severely wounded Serb girl from Sarajevo to Belgrade and then on to Ancona, Italy. 3566/

2695. UNPROFOR stated that it was suspending its repair work in the city as long as BiH forces refused to return a French armoured car they seized. UNPROFOR stated that the work, which involved repairing electricity and water lines as well as garbage removal, would be suspended until the armoured car was returned. 3567/ Sarajevo radio denounced the UN's action as an unwarranted collective punishment of innocent civilians. It was later reported that the BiH forces returned the stolen vehicle and that UN officials said that they would resume repairs in the city. 3568/

2696. Ivica Dačić, spokesman for the ruling Socialist Party in Belgrade said that a US warning that air strikes could be made against Bosnian Serbs if they continued their attacks was an example of US bias against Serbs. Dačić stated, "This is just another example of double standards towards the warring sides in BiH where the Serbs are always being blamed for the war". 3569/

20. 20/10/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described Sarajevo as relatively quiet, except between 1:00-1:50 p.m., when the city was heavily shelled. Monitors reported that at least 200 rounds of mixed calibre shells fell on the city. UNPROFOR commented that the shellfire was provoked by BiH fire from mortar positions located close to the hospital. Mount Igman was described as quiet. 3570/ UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman stated in a later report that there had been intense artillery fire along the front-line north of the Koševo Hospital. 3571/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Front-line areas north of the Koševo hospital. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire throughout the city continued. One French soldier was wounded when a small-arms round ricocheted off his vehicle. 3572/ UNPROFOR also reported an increase in sniper activity in two unidentified Sarajevo neighbourhoods under Serbian control. 3573/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2697. UNPROFOR described Sarajevo as relatively quiet, except between 1:00-1:50 p.m., when the city was heavily shelled. Monitors reported that at least 200 rounds of mixed calibre shells fell on the city. UNPROFOR commented that the shellfire was provoked by BiH fire from mortar positions located close to the hospital. Mount Igman was described as quiet. 3574/

2698. UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman stated in a later report that there had been intense artillery fire along the front-line north of the Koševo Hospital. 3575/

21. 21/10/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported shelling in the eastern part of the city in the morning. Observers counted 42 mortar, seven artillery and 15 tank rounds initiated by Serb forces. This shelling activity calmed down by noon. 3576/ Sarajevo radio reported that the city was struck by 64 shells. 3577/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Eastern part of the city. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2699. BiH radio reported that the city was quiet overnight with isolated machine-gun and small-arms fire. 3578/ The radio reported that a new assault on the city began at 8:00 a.m.. City officials sounded a general alert and urged citizens to take immediate cover. 3579/

2700. UNPROFOR reported shelling in the eastern part of the city in the morning. Observers counted 42 mortar, seven artillery and 15 tank rounds initiated by Serb forces. This shelling activity calmed down by noon. 3580/

2701. Sarajevo radio reported that the city was struck by 64 shells on this day. 3581/

2702. UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said that a UN repair team were shot at by BiH government forces as they went out to fix a war-damaged link in the major hydro-electric power line serving the city. The crew, traveling in several UN armoured cars, were reportedly stopped at a BiH checkpoint just short of Kiseljak. The government army command in Sarajevo had given permission for the repair job, but the local checkpoint commander ignored the permit papers. "He refused to let us pass, commenting to the effect that if his town did not have electricity, no one else was going to get it", Aikman told reporters. "During negotiations in which the Canadian engineering unit tried to get through, they were shot at, about 20 rounds, several bouncing off the APCs", he said. "So they turned around and returned to base and we are without electricity in Sarajevo for another several days". 3582/

(b) Local reported events

2703. UNPROFOR commander General Jean Cot, issued a directive to his sector commanders to try to obtain assurances from military commanders of the warring factions that local cease-fire agreements would be respected. In the directive, made public on Friday, Cot told his subordinates to "negotiate the cessation of hostilities with the military commanders of the warring factions at all levels and interpose UNPROFOR troops, establishing observation posts as necessary". Cot asked his commanders to "assist in assessing the requirements, distribution and monitoring of humanitarian aid and increase the protection of the local population". In his statement Cot said "the implementation of these initiatives will require the political commitment of the warring parties at the highest level and could create the momentum required to initiate the needed atmosphere of trust to negotiate a global cease-fire". 3583/

22. 22/10/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the city as calm. Monitors reported 60 shell impacts mainly in the area north of the PTT Building. 3584/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The area north of the PTT building. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire reportedly continued throughout the city slightly wounding a French soldier in both legs. A UN monitoring patrol was also fired upon by a sniper. 3585/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Sarajevo reported that at least two persons were killed and nine wounded in morning shelling. 3586/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2704. UNPROFOR described the city as calm. Monitors reported 60 shell impacts mainly in the area north of the PTT Building. 3587/

2705. BiH radio reported that the city was still without electricity because UN engineers could not repair power lines without risking being shot. 3588/

(b) Local reported events

2706. Bosnian Muslim leader Fikret Abdić, signed a peace agreement with Bosnian Serbs. He reached the agreement in Belgrade with Radovan Karadžić and Serbian President Slobodan Milošević, who stated that it would "bring peace to half of (Bosnia)". In a joint declaration, Karadžić recognized the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia, which Abdić set up in the Bihać pocket after the BiH parliament last month rejected an international peace conference to end the war. 3589/

23. 23/10/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman stated that Bosnian Serb artillery launched some 830 shells into Sarajevo while BiH forces also fired "some shots". 3590/ Aikman stated that the Serb forces launched the shells between 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.. "We cannot say who started the battle", Aikman said, adding that unlike last weekend, the BiH army had not attempted reprisals. The focus of the attack was reportedly Žuč hill which was still in BiH hands. The area around the Vogošća industrial zone was also targeted as was the south-east of the city including parts of the Old Town. Shells reportedly landed close to the UN's observation post south of Čolina Kapa, in south-east Sarajevo. 3591/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Žuč; north area of the city; south area of the city; south-east area of the city; Old Town area; New Town area; Vogošća; UN observation post south of Čolina Kapa. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: According to UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman, a sniper shot and slightly wounded a French UN soldier near Skenderija, in the south-east of the city. 3592/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Hospitals reported at least five people dead and 37 others wounded in the day's shelling. 3593/ A report on Sunday stated that 10 people were killed and at least 55 were wounded. 3594/ The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA reported three civilians killed and at least 10 wounded in a BiH artillery attack on the suburb of Ilidža. 3595/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2707. UNPROFOR reported 800 shell rounds in the Žuč area. Monitors also reported 100 shell rounds in the north area of the city and 100 shell rounds in the south-east area of the city (in the area of the BiH 10th Brigade). 3596/

2708. The local media reported more than 200 artillery impacts in the city. 3597/

2709. Reports described a Serbian artillery bombardment on the Old Town and New Town areas, as well as the north-western suburbs. Sarajevo radio reported that BiH army positions on Žuč Hill were hit by Serb shelling while NATO jets flew low overhead. 3598/

(b) Local reported events

2710. BiH Foreign Minister Haris Silajdžić protested to Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban against his signing a peace pact with Fikret Abdić. Boban and Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić both signed agreements during the week with Abdić, president of the self-proclaimed Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia which had broken with the BiH government. 3599/

2711. Government leaders and UN officials were among the 500 well-dressed guests who gathered at an international film festival in the city. The 10 day event was planned to boost the city's morale in the face of the siege. "Despite this most brutal siege happening at the end of the 20th century in the middle of Europe, we still have to manage our lives every day and we are able now to present films in our city", said festival organizer Haris Pašović. The festival proceeded, in spite of the absence of British actors, including Vanessa Redgrave, who were supposed to be honorary patrons of the festival. The UN refused to fly them from Italy on aeroplanes used to bring humanitarian aid to the city. 3600/

(c) International reported events

2712. UN mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg held talks with Serbian President Slobodan Milošević on the stalled peace process, Tanjug news agency said, quoting a presidential statement. Stoltenberg and Milošević agreed that the factions should be encouraged to settle outstanding issues "as quickly as possible", Tanjug said. 3601/

24. 24/10/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported between 77 and 100 artillery impacts, mostly in the area of Žuč, Mojmilo and Vogošća (70 Serb and seven BiH in origin). 3602/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Žuč; Mojmilo; Vogošća. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper activity reportedly decreased. 3603/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2713. Sarajevo radio described the city as quiet after coming under a heavy artillery bombardment on Saturday. 3604/

2714. UNPROFOR reported between 77 and 100 artillery impacts, mostly in the area of Žuč, Mojmilo and Vogošća (70 Serb and seven BiH in origin). 3605/

25. 25/10/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR monitors counted 390 shell impacts on the city. 3606/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Vogošća. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper activity remained at a high level. 3607/ A sniper shot and seriously wounded a four month-old baby in its stroller on a Sarajevo street. The mother was walking her infant son Berin on a downtown street on a sunny autumn day when he was hit in the neck with a bullet from an automatic rifle, apparently fired from a Serb-held hill overlooking the city, nurses at Koševo hospital said. The baby, which was undergoing surgery, was one of at least 13 Sarajevans wounded by shelling or sniping. 3608/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Casualties: At least 13 Sarajevans were wounded by shelling or sniping. 3609/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2715. UNPROFOR monitors counted 390 shell impacts on the city. 3610/

2716. Serbian military officials reported that Bosnian Serb troops and the BiH army fought in the industrial suburb of Vogošća, located north-west of Sarajevo. The officials, quoted by the SRNA news agency, said that BiH troops triggered the fighting by shelling factories in the region and then targeting residential areas in Vogošća. They said that the number of victims was unclear but that Serb troops had retaliated with a barrage of gunfire. 3611/

(b) International reported events

2717. The European Commission announced that it planned to allocate an additional 72 million ECU ($85 million) to help victims in the former Yugoslavia. A Commission spokesman said that the money was part of a special fund of 89 million ECU that the European Community had set aside for emergency aid. He added that since the beginning of the year, the EC had allocated some 314 million ECU in humanitarian aid to the former Yugoslavia. 3612/

26. 26/10/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: After months of growing lawlessness and black market activity, the BiH government began a crackdown on two of its military commanders (a.k.a. Ćaćo and Ćelo). After stand-offs, Ćelo surrendered, Ćaćo was killed, 18 to 21 others were reportedly killed, and another 500 individuals were arrested. In addition to the above stand-off, UNPROFOR reported checkpoints in the eastern part of the city and restricted UN movements. Some shelling was reported in the Žuč area. The airport was on "yellow alert" for a major portion of the day. Source(s): New York Times; Agence France Presse; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Žuč. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Late reports said that 18 to 21 people were killed and more than 500 arrested in the day's government crackdown. Interior Minister Bakir Alispahić said that 537 members of the two involved army brigades were detained, but 428 were freed as "disciplined and loyal soldiers". An Interior Ministry communique on Wednesday said that 21 people were killed in the incident and that eight of the dead were civilians "caught in a crossfire". 3613/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2718. After months of growing lawlessness and black market activity, the BiH Government began a crackdown on two reputed gangsters within its own armed forces, laying siege to their headquarters. As the Government broadcasted stay-at-home appeals, government forces and supporters of the two renegade army commanders, exchanged automatic rifle and mortar fire in crowded neighbourhoods. Shortly after nightfall, a stand-off between the two sides appeared to have been broken with the surrender of the first of the two renegade commanders. Government radio said that Ramiz Delalić (a.k.a. Ćelo), one of the two commanders, had agreed to give himself up. The second man, Musan Topalović (a.k.a. Ćaćo), surrendered just before midnight at his headquarters, the Associated Press reported, quoting a BiH army commander who spoke on condition of anonymity. Radio Sarajevo read an official communique stating that the two men had been dismissed from their posts as commanders of the 9th and 10th Mountain Brigades. The commands made them responsible for key sections of the city's defences on Trebević Mountain. Those defences appeared to hold despite the day's crackdown, which was accompanied by intermittent volleys of Serbian artillery and sniper fire. The communique reportedly acknowledged for the first time that the BiH forces had been preying on the city's residents, as well as defending them. It said that the two commanders "have been involved in organized crime along with parts of their units", and added that "any resistance" from the two men would be met with force. By nightfall, the radio said that 278 of the commanders' men had been arrested and 84 of them released after questioning. Many of those arrested were said to have repudiated their commanders and asked for clemency. 3614/

2719. Ćaćo was reportedly killed as he tried to flee from a vehicle after being arrested, deputy military prosecutor Ljubomir Lukić said. Officials at the morgue said that he was killed by a single bullet to the neck. Twelve men were also killed in the operation, Lukić said. Those killed included nine policemen who had gone to Ćaćo's headquarters to arrest him and were taken hostage. Several of the policemen had been tortured, Lukić said. 3615/ Three soldiers loyal to Ćaćo were also killed. Ćaćo, was earlier reported to have killed a number of civilian hostages he had been holding at his command post. But Lukić stated that no civilians appeared to have been held at the headquarters, adding that those reportedly detained were in fact local residents who had been unable to leave their homes because of shooting around the command post. 3616/

2720. Officials said that the government was provoked into action after Ćaćo ransacked a funeral home and then seized two UNPROFOR armoured cars this month, prompting the UN to threaten to stop humanitarian efforts in the city. 3617/

2721. In addition to the above stand-off, UNPROFOR reported checkpoints in the eastern part of the city and restricted UN movements. Some shelling was reported in the Žuč area. The airport was on "yellow alert" for a major portion of the day. 3618/

(b) Local reported events

2722. Bosnian Muslim leader Fikret Abdić disputed Alija Izetbegović's right to be president of BiH. Abdić, who won more votes than Izetbegović in the first democratic elections in the republic, said that he was the legitimate president of BiH instead of Izetbegović. "I had stepped down (in 1990) from my rightful place as the president [of BiH] on my own will, with the best intentions and desire to avoid internal Moslem clashes", Abdić said in an open letter carried by the Croatian and Serbian media. He said that it was a mistake that Izetbegović had campaigned for foreign intervention instead of negotiating with the enemy to stop the BiH bloodshed, charging the president was exploiting dead and suffering citizens. "Alija Izetbegović will have to answer for bloody profiteering over the bodies of more than 200,000 dead Moslems", he said. 3619/

27. 27/10/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the city as "generally unstable" with a low level of shelling. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR noted significant sniper activity in the city. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2723. UNPROFOR described the city as generally unstable with a low level of shelling, but with notable sniper activity. The Mount Igman area was reported as stable. 3620/

(b) Local reported events

2724. Officials said that monthly inflation in Serbia and Montenegro reached a rate of 10.5 per cent daily or 1.9 billion per cent annually amid UN imposed sanctions. Mirjana Ranković, Director of the Yugoslav government's Federal Statistics Bureau, said the latest figures constituted an all-time record for inflation, and included an even higher rate of growth in the cost of living. Ranković said that the steepest climb in consumer costs across Serbia and Montenegro was for services, which had risen in October at a monthly rate of 2,896 per cent. The average cost of living, which included food, clothing and other living essentials, had risen in October at a monthly rate of 2,050 per cent, she said. 3621/

28. 28/10/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported a high level of shelling activity in the city. Monitors reported 745 impacts (mainly tank shells) in the city. There were 163 outgoing rounds. The shelling had been directed towards the 10th Brigade area with each side accusing the other of having initiated infantry attacks. UNPROFOR commented that the reason for the heavy shelling was unclear. UNPROFOR speculated that the actions of the 10th Brigade could be attributed to their having just lost their commander and wishing to demonstrate their continuing effectiveness. 3622/ According to UNPROFOR officer, Major Idesbald Van Biesenbroeck, more than 140 mortar rounds were fired by the BiH 10th Brigade at Serb positions on Trebević. 3623/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Hrasno Brdo Hill of New Sarajevo; central residential areas and defence lines below Trebević mountain. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper activity was reported to be high. 3624/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: At least one person was reported killed and 22 others wounded in morning shelling. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2725. Bosnian Serb forces reportedly shelled parts of the city centre and western neighbourhoods in a barrage which began at 6:55 a.m.. 3625/ The attack was concentrated around the Hrasno Brdo hill of New Sarajevo, a district of small houses in the western part of the city, and in central residential areas and defence lines just below Serb-held Trebević mountain. 3626/ BiH defenders replied with mortars in a two-hour battle which left at least one person dead and 22 wounded. Sarajevo radio said that Serb forces attempted an infantry breakthrough near the section of front-line held by forces once led by Musan Topalović, the commander of the 10th Mountain Brigade. 3627/

(b) Local reported events

2726. At dusk, BiH President Izetbegović led hundreds of mourners in a park in the city centre for the burial of six of the policemen killed on Tuesday. 3628/

2727. Senad Pećar, the BiH army's 10th Brigade Chief of Staff, was appointed to replace Musan Topalović (Ćaćo) as commander, and was reported to be reorganizing his ranks after the recent government crackdown. 3629/

2728. BiH government Foreign Minister Haris Silajdžić sent a letter to UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali asking him to immediately lift a suspension on humanitarian aid road convoys to central BiH. Boutros-Ghali banned UN humanitarian aid convoys from traveling in the area after a Danish driver was killed and eight relief activists wounded Monday under crossfire between Croat forces and BiH government troops near Novi Travnik. 3630/

2729. The four month-old boy shot by a sniper on Monday was reported in good condition. Doctors said that the baby sustained surface wounds to the neck and chest when he was struck by a bullet as his mother walked him in his stroller in central Sarajevo. The boy (Berin Celjo), had to have his left nipple removed and the left side of his neck patched below his ear. His mother stated that the shot was preceded by sniper fire from the direction of Serb-held Trebević mountain. 3631/

2730. Local officials reportedly found the bodies of 30 people whom they said had been "savagely" murdered by Commander Musan Topalović (Ćaćo). Graves containing the bodies were found in a forest south-east of the city, the BiH army press office said. A statement said the corpses had been burned and were found in the Gaj forest, a zone under Ćaćo's control. Seventeen of the bodies unearthed were identified. Most of the names given by the press office were Serbian. It said that 26 other people living in the zone had disappeared. "Several dozen people of all nationalities were savagely killed", the statement said, a spokesman adding that the killing had taken place in the last few months. 3632/

29. 29/10/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sarajevo was reported as mostly quiet overnight. BiH and Serb forces shelled each other for an hour during the day. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Žuč hill area. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniping was reported in the city centre. 3633/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: A French radio journalist was wounded near the airport. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2731. The city, shrouded in a thick autumn fog with temperatures just above freezing, was described as mostly quiet overnight. 3634/

2732. Bosnian Serb and BiH forces reportedly shelled each other for more than an hour, with Serb forces targeting government-controlled Žuč hill districts to the north. 3635/

2733. Paul Marchand, a French radio journalist who once declared to Serbian forces in the city, "Don't waste your bullets, I am immortal", was shot and wounded near the airport. The reporter, who never wore a bulletproof vest, was hit while driving his car south of the city near the airport. French radio said that he was struck by a .50 calibre machine-gun bullet which broke his left arm and partially severed his right. 3636/

30. 30/10/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as quiet in the morning. Shelling, however, commenced as BiH President Alija Izetbegović swore in a new cabinet at the Presidency building. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2734. Sarajevo radio reported "minor provocations" by Serb forces overnight after more than a week of shelling. 3637/

2735. The city was reported as quiet in the morning. 3638/

2736. The city was reportedly shelled as BiH President Alija Izetbegović swore in a new cabinet in the Presidency building. 3639/

(b) Local reported events

2737. The new BiH Prime Minister, Haris Silajdžić, formed an overwhelmingly Muslim government. Cutting the number of posts awarded to Serbs and Croats to four from eight out of a total of 21 he declared, "Our top priority will be to seek peace and ensure the survival of our people". 3640/

31. 31/10/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that the city was relatively quiet. Monitors recorded 500 shell impacts in the Žuč area. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Žuč area. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: The airport was closed in the afternoon due to increased sniping on the tarmac. A French Captain was reported injured by a bullet to his left arm. Another French soldier was hit earlier by a bullet, but his helmet saved him from injury. 3641/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: A French UNPROFOR officer was wounded by sniper fire at the airport. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Narrative of Events:

2738. UNPROFOR reported that the city was relatively quiet. Monitors recorded 50 shell impacts in the Žuč area. 3642/

2739. UNPROFOR also reported that the remaining elements of the BiH 10th Brigade left their positions in Malo Polje in the Mount Igman area after negotiations between the UNPROFOR Sector Sarajevo Commander and the 1st Bosnian Corps Commander. 3643/

2740. Relief flights were suspended after a French peacekeeper was wounded by gunfire that erupted across the airport. According to UN official Lieutenant Colonel Bill Aikman, the peacekeeper and others were getting ready to board a routine flight to Zagreb when the shots were fired. According to Aikman, "A UN Protection Force flight was loading at 4:15 p.m. when a hail of bullets hit the area. The airlift has been suspended for the moment until the situation is clarified". It was not immediately clear who fired the shots because both troops of the BiH and Serbian forces held positions along the runway. 3644/

(b) International reported events

2741. Reuters reported that NATO was deeply reluctant to use airstrikes against Serb forces surrounding the city. NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner was reportedly worried that the alliance's credibility was at stake as a result. "He's furious", said an unidentified NATO diplomat. "We promised something. There are some people here who feel that if we do not keep that promise when circumstances require it, we risk damaging the alliance severely". "Unless something cataclysmic happens to Sarajevo or to an aid convoy, I don' think there's any chance we will do this", said another NATO diplomat. "There's an agreement on paper but we don't have the political will, the unity to do it". 3645/

T. November 1993

1. 1/11/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the city as "relatively quiet" with some small arms fire. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2742. UNPROFOR reported that the city was relatively quiet with only some small arms fire. 3646/

(b) Local reported events

2743. UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said that the airlift had resumed as conditions were regarded as safe. 3647/

(c) International reported events

2744. UN mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg who met on the weekend with Serbian President Slobodan Milošević in Belgrade, stated that no further progress was made toward setting a date for the resumption of peace talks. He said that the main obstacle to the talks was just "2.9 per cent of the territory". 3648/

2. 2/11/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported a high level of small arms fire in the city centre and some shelling and gunfire in the airport area. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Airport area. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: The Bosnian Serb SRNA news agency reported two civilians killed and one wounded by BiH snipers in the Serb-held Grbavica district in the past 24 hours. 3649/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Two civilians were reportedly killed and one other was wounded in Grbavica by BiH sniper fire. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2745. UNPROFOR reported a high level of small arms fire in the city centre. Some shelling and gunfire was reported in the airport area. 3650/

(b) Local reported events

2746. The BiH army dismissed its army chief of staff. General Sefer Halilović, chief of staff, and the commanders of the 4th Corps and 5th Corps based in Mostar and Bihać respectively, were discharged "at their own suggestion". Halilović had been demoted to chief of staff from supreme commander of the army last spring. BiH radio said that Halilović had been questioned about a recent wave of robbery, extortion and murder by army gangs in the city. BiH radio said that Halilović had been replaced by Enver Hadžihasanović, the commander of the army 3rd Corps in Zenica. Halilović's replacement as army supreme commander was General Rasim Delić. 3651/

3. 3/11/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR monitors reported approximately 150 artillery impacts in the city. The situation in the city was described as unstable. 3652/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: UN armoured personnel carrier near the UN headquarters. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2747. UNPROFOR monitors reported approximately 150 artillery impacts in the city. The situation in the city was described as unstable. 3653/

2748. A UN armoured personnel carrier was hit by anti-aircraft rounds in the city centre. UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said that as the vehicle left the headquarters of UN BiH commander General Francis Briquemont at around 5:30 p.m., it "came under heavy fire from what seemed to be 20 [millimetre] anti-aircraft fire from high up in the hills". Aikman said that the UN troops fired some 120 rounds back at their attackers, and shell fragments were found in the residency compound, but that no one was hurt. 3654/

(b) Local reported events

2749. BiH government security forces arrested seven suspected members of army black-market gangs in the city. The arrests raised the number of soldiers jailed for alleged black-market and other illegal activities to at least 110 in a week. Scores of interior ministry and army military police descended on several western highrise districts in the city and arrested seven soldiers involved in local racketeering, BiH radio said. One of the seven arrested was the commander of an army unit in the Čengić Vila district which straddles the Miljacka river a few hundred metres below Serb positions on Vraca mountain. Local residents commented that the commander controlled the district black market where items smuggled in from Serb-held territory sold for exorbitant sums. 3655/

4. 4/11/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the city as "relatively quiet". Between 60 and 150 shells hit the city. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: An UNPROFOR monitoring station was hit by sniper rounds, but there were no casualties. 3656/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2750. UNPROFOR described the city as relatively quiet. Monitors counted 60 shell impacts in the city. An UNPROFOR monitoring station was hit by sniper rounds, but there were no casualties. 3657/

2751. UN officials said that as many as 150 incoming artillery impacts were recorded over the previous 24 hours in BiH government-controlled parts of the city. 3658/

(b) Local reported events

2752. Repair teams and UNPROFOR officials were in the city's southern suburbs to repair damage to electric overhead cables. 3659/

5. 5/11/94 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city's southern front lines were hit overnight. However, the shooting abated as the dawn broke. Source(s): Reuters

Targets Hit: The southern front lines. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2753. The city's southern front lines were hit by low-level but almost constant small arms, heavy machine-gun and mortar overnight. Residents said that the shooting abated as a rainy, misty dawn broke. 3660/

6. 6/11/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: BiH and Bosnian Serb forces engaged in an intense firefight late in the day with heavy artillery shells hitting the city centre. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The city centre. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2754. Serb and BiH forces engaged in an intense firefight late in the day, with tracer rounds lighting up the night sky and heavy artillery shells hitting the city centre. 3661/

2755. The Croatian HVO commander, Slavko Zelić, was reportedly arrested. In a statement on BiH radio the army said that it was disbanding the HVO. It accused some members of "actively cooperating" with Serb forces around Sarajevo, jeopardizing its defences, but it did not elaborate. It also said that the HVO had refused to send units to some areas of heavy fighting when ordered to do so. It was reported that the Croatian-led force of about 2,000 soldiers had been deployed in an area close to Serb lines, but had not seen as much heavy fighting as other fronts. It was also reported that the BiH army invited HVO soldiers to join a new Croatian brigade of the 1st Corps, the main Sarajevo defence force. 3662/

2756. Sarajevo radio said that government forces encountered no resistance from the HVO brigade and that most of its men had agreed to enlist in the BiH army 1st Corps. "The new Croat brigade incorporated in the 1st Corps will participate equally in the defence of Sarajevo", the radio said. Earlier a spokeswoman at Bosnian Croat military headquarters in Mostar criticized the BiH army's move, saying that the Croat soldiers had the right to keep their own command. 3663/

(b) Local reported events

2757. The BiH military imposed a curfew on the city, postponing a planned evacuation of more than 1,400 civilians. The government said that the curfew was needed for it to disband Croat militia forces and resume its crackdown against renegade soldiers. Sarajevo residents were told by the Army 1st Corps that "freedom of movement on the streets was restricted" and they were advised to remain home until the action was completed, Sarajevo radio said. Sarajevo radio also reported that the BiH army had ordered the disbandment of the Bosnian Croat Defence Council, which controlled the HVO within the city. "In an effort to consolidate the defence against (Serbian) aggressors, the 1st Army Corps has decided to disband the HVO command in Sarajevo and integrate it into the 1st Army Corps", the radio said. "Some HVO units took the side of the aggressor by launching assaults against BiH army units in Kiseljak and Mostar", it said. 3664/

7. 7/11/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as mostly quiet in the morning. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2758. The city was reported as mostly quiet in the morning. 3665/

(b) Local reported events

2759. The curfew imposed by the BiH government delayed for the second day the evacuation of more than 1,400 civilians from the city. The curfew had eased, but the United Nations postponed the evacuation until 10:00 a.m. Monday, UN spokesman Rupert Colville said. "The centre is still sealed off because of BiH police and army actions against HVO forces". He said that the fighting had eased by late in the day. 3666/

8. 8/11/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that the city was relatively quiet with small arms fire. Some shelling was reported in the Dobrinja area, near the airport on the Presidency side. 3667/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that two UN monitoring teams came under sniper fire in two separate incidents, but no casualties or damage resulted. 3668/ BiH army snipers reportedly fired in the direction of buses carrying Serbian civilians being evacuated from the city. Two buses with some 100 Sarajevo Serbs aboard (mostly women, children and the elderly) were crossing the lines between the BiH army and Bosnian Serb forces at the Sarajevo airport runway at around 2:45 p.m. when the shooting took place. 3669/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2760. UNPROFOR reported that the city was relatively quiet with small arms fire. Some shelling was reported in the Dobrinja area, near the airport on the Presidency side. 3670/

2761. BiH army snipers reportedly fired in the direction of buses carrying Serbian civilians being evacuated from the city. Two buses with some 100 Sarajevo Serbs aboard (mostly women, children and the elderly) were crossing the lines between the BiH army and Bosnian Serb forces at the Sarajevo airport runway at around 2:45 p.m. when the shooting took place. 3671/ Ray Wilkinson, a spokesman for UNHCR, later said that the shooting "was not directed at the convoy". 3672/ United Nations officials said that no one was injured in the shooting. United Nations armoured vehicles reportedly escorted about 300

Serbian women, children and elderly people in six buses from Sarajevo to Lukavica, in the first large-scale evacuation since the summer. 3673/

2762. United Nations officials said that Serbian gunmen abducted two aides 3674/ of Sarajevo's Roman Catholic Archbishop from UN armoured cars. The cars were transporting Monsignor Vinko Puljić, two priests and three aides from Sarajevo to Vares (the archbishop was reportedly traveling to Vareš in an attempt to restore order among Roman Catholics who remained there). Officials said that about 50 Serbian militia members halted the convoy, forced the men from their vehicles and abducted the two aides, saying that the captives were "war ciminals". 3675/ The others reportedly returned to the city after well-armed United Nations armoured vehicles were dispatched to the scene. United Nations officials said that the co-chairman of peace talks, Thorvald Stoltenberg, was personally working on trying to get the aides released. 3676/

(b) Local reported events

2763. Busloads carrying Serbian women, children and the elderly left Sarajevo at midday, commencing the evacuation civilians. Until a shooting incident (see above narrative of events), 300 civilians left the city out of the 640 Sarajevo Serbs expected to be evacuated. "It (the evacuation) will continue tomorrow, until 1,500 Croat, Muslim and Serbian civilians leave Sarajevo, UNHCR spokesman Ray Wilkinson said. 3677/

2764. The Bosnian Croat Habena news agency reported that BiH troops in Sarajevo had arrested HVO president Slavko Zelić, Željko Jukić, commander of the HVO's "King Tvrtko" brigade, Tomislav Kokor, chief of the security service and Vinko Bošnjak, assistant commander of the operations group. 3678/

(c) International reported events

2765. France and Germany pressed ahead with an attempt to restart the peace process. The two countries urged the European Community in Brussels to consider offering economic aid to Serbia if it could convince the Bosnian Serbs to give some more of the territory they controlled to BiH as part of a peace deal. Diplomats said that the idea that the Serbs could cede a further 3 per cent of territory to BiH and in turn be rewarded with a partial lifting of international sanctions was contained in a letter from French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe and German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel. 3679/

9. 9/11/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR observers reported some 80 artillery round into the city and five outgoing rounds. 3680/ Significant casualties resulted in the shelling of a primary school and other sites in Alipašino Polje. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters; Agence France Presse; UNICEF; New York Times; United Press International.

Targets Hit: The "May 1" school in Alipašino Polje; square or breadline in Alipašino Polje; an unidentified school in Alipašino Polje. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; UNICEF; New York Times; United Press International.

Description of Damage: A high number of casualties were reported as a result of the shelling of the "May 1" school in Alipašino Polje. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; UNICEF; New York Times; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Sniping activity in the city had reportedly been on the increase over the past few days, with cars regularly drawing gunfire on the city's "sniper's alley". 3681/ One man was also reported killed by a sniper's bullet in Alipašino Polje. 3682/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Sarajevo hospitals said that a total of seven people were killed and about 40 were injured in morning shelling of the city. 3683/ A subsequent report said that nine people had been killed and 70 wounded in the day's attacks. 3684/ The day's casualties were described as the highest since the July shelling of a water queue. 3685/ Physician Davor Sepetavc said that the Koševo hospital had treated 21 wounded persons since 8:00 a.m.. A doctor at the French Hospital in the downtown area said that the facility had received two dead and treated 34 wounded, six with serious injuries. Twelve of the injured were later sent to the Koševo hospital. Around 20 of the injured were children, the doctor said. 3686/ Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2766. Shells hit a French-sponsored school in the Alipašino Polje suburb. 3687/ The "May 1" School was set up in a former clothing store in what had been a shopping and residential area before the war. 3688/ Early accounts said that at least seven people, including three to four children and one teacher, had been killed when mortar rounds exploded near the school entrance. UNICEF reported that at least three children and their teacher were killed and 20 others were seriously injured. 3689/ The three children in the Koševo morgue had reportedly died from wounds to the body and their teacher, thought to be in her early forties, was killed instantly by shrapnel injuries to the head. 3690/ Three or four shells apparently landed at short intervals outside the school building. "We were writing when we heard something fired somewhere", Mirza Huskić, a child who was wounded, told BiH radio. "Suddenly I heard screaming and noise. I went toward home to see where my mother was. Then a man picked me up and brought me to the ambulances". The BiH radio quoted Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić as saying that nine people were dead. He said that all were children, but at least one teacher was known to have been killed. The radio earlier quoted civil service officials as saying that the shells came from Nedžarići, a suburb held by Bosnian Serbs. But the Serbs denied responsibility for the attack. 3691/ Local residents believed that the school was hit by a 120 millimetre shell. 3692/

2767. Sarajevo radio said that Serb forces began firing artillery from their hilltop positions down into the suburb at around 9:00 a.m.. The radio said that at around 10:50 a.m., shells landed outside the school at a time when children, along with their teachers were outside the building. 3693/

2768. It was reported that a minute after the school attack, a mortar bomb hit a nearby square where people were sitting out in the open in the mild weather or waiting in a bread queue. The casualties there reportedly included a child whose legs were blown off. 3694/ In another report which probably involved this same incident, two persons were reported killed in Alipašino Polje. 3695/ UNICEF reported that less than a half hour later, another shell fell in front of another primary school in the same part of the city, killing another child. 3696/

(b) Local reported events

2769. UN mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg visited the city to meet with government officials. BiH President Alija Izetbegović avoided a scheduled meeting with him without explanation. The envoy met Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić and other members of the collective presidency instead. The Prime Minister warned Stoltenberg that the peace process would remain deadlocked for as long as the world pressed BiH to accept an inferior settlement under the plan to divide BiH into separate Muslim, Croat and Serb states. 3697/

2770. Following the day's school attack, the BiH Government requested that the UN Security Council either use force to lift the siege of Sarajevo or end the arms embargo against them. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that Bosnian Serbs were ready to consider giving up more territory to the BiH government and resume the stalled peace talks. "We are for the continuation of the talks and are ready to help the Moslems to get a bigger part of Sarajevo and some territories", he said. 3698/

2771. Late in the day, Sarajevo radio cited the BiH government as saying that all primary and secondary school classes would be canceled for a week because of the school attack in Alipašino Polje. The radio said that a decision would be taken later about resuming classes. 3699/

2772. UN officials said that BiH authorities in Sarajevo were postponing the evacuations of Sarajevans for security purposes. A spokeswoman for UNHCR said that the delay of the evacuation was apparently caused by the detention on Monday of two BiH government policemen by Serbian soldiers outside the city. 3700/

2773. In the evening, some 300 former HVO soldiers met a BiH presidency delegation, including two Croats and Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić, to present a petition with their grievances. They asked for: the restoration of their HVO unit, which they said had loyally defended Sarajevo alongside the BiH army; the freeing of five senior HVO officers who they said were jailed on trumped-up charges; and work for Croat-Muslim peace in BiH. The soldiers complained that the BiH army had ambushed them from behind on Saturday, desecrated their flags and emblems, and stolen their money and cigarettes. "We have been unjustifiably accused of cooperating with the aggressor. How can we be motivated to fight further for the defence of Sarajevo", said Ivan Slavicek, the HVO's former officer in charge of liaison with the BiH army in the city. He said that 80 HVO soldiers had been killed and 200 wounded thus far in helping to defend Sarajevo. 3701/

(c) International reported events

2774. In New York, the UN Security Council condemned Monday's abduction of two Bosnian bodyguards under UN protection, as a "flagrant challenge to the authority and inviolability" of the UNPROFOR. 3702/

2775. After the schoolhouse shelling, White House spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers said that the United States would not let violence choke off Sarajevo. "The folks on the ground in Sarajevo know what we mean", Myers said. "We're not going to allow that city to be strangled, to be cut off, to be relentlessly attacked". 3703/

2776. In Washington, the Clinton administration dismissed the Franco-German proposal to end the economic sanctions against Serbia in exchange for territorial concessions. The Pentagon, meanwhile, said it was studying several options for stepping up the humanitarian airlift in light of predictions of a harsh winter and continued fighting. "We are interested in anything that would help move the peace process", Michael McCurry, the State Department spokesman said. "But I don't think at this point a discussion of sanctions or lifting of sanctions is something the United States is enthusiastic about". 3704/

10. 10/11/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling attacks occurred in the city beginning at about 2:00 p.m.. Numerous civilian areas were hit and significant civilian casualties resulted. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Otoka District in the New Town area; the Sarajevo television centre; Zrtava Fazizma street in the downtown area (about 500 metres from the Holiday Inn). Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Eight people were reported killed and 44 others wounded in mortar attacks on the city. 3705/ According to BiH radio, new mortar attacks on the city killed eight people, including three children, and wounded about 25 (about half of them children). 3706/ Sarajevo radio said that at least one person was killed and five wounded, as casualties began pouring into the main hospital after an attack at around 2:00 p.m.. 3707/ One of the attacks occurred in the Otoka district in the New Town area at 2:30 p.m.. 3708/ Eleven persons were reported injured, four of them seriously, when a shell exploded in a street in the New Town area, witnesses said. 3709/ Five people, including three children, were killed when two mortars landed near the Sarajevo television centre, said a nurse from the hospital in the city centre. 3710/ A woman was reportedly killed in an artillery attack on Zrtava Fazizma street in the downtown area, about 500 metres from the Holiday Inn. 3711/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; New York Times; United Press International; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2777. Sarajevo radio said that at least one person was killed and five wounded, as casualties began pouring into the main hospital after an attack at around 2:00 p.m.. 3712/ One of the attacks occurred in the Otoka district in the New Town area at 2:30 p.m.. 3713/ Eleven persons were reported injured, four of them seriously, when a shell exploded in a street in the New Town area, witnesses said. 3714/ Five people, including three children, were killed when two mortars landed near the Sarajevo television centre, said a nurse from the hospital in the city centre. 3715/ A woman was reportedly killed in an artillery attack on Zrtava Fazizma street in the downtown area, about 500 metres from the Holiday Inn. 3716/

(b) Local reported events

2778. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that his side would concede 5 per cent of land to the BiH government, only if the Bosnian Serbs were given Sarajevo. In an interview with Belgrade radio, Karadžić was asked to elaborate on his statement Monday that the Bosnian Serbs were prepared to consider the possibility of giving more land to BiH. "We demand that Sarajevo be given to us because it is a Serbian city . . . on Serbian territory", Karadžić said. 3717/

2779. BiH President Izetbegović said that the BiH army was considering launching a "war of liberation" unless peace could be obtained by political means, BiH radio said. 3718/

2780. The UNPROFOR in Sarajevo said that it had conducted an investigation into Tuesday's mortar attacks. Analysis of the bomb craters did not establish clearly whether the rounds had been fired from Serb or Muslim territory, UN military spokesman Colonel Bill Aikman told a news briefing. 3719/

2781. The Tanjug news agency said that Bosnian Croat forces launched Tuesday's schoolhouse attack in retaliation for the recent crackdown by BiH government troops on Croatian militia. In an interview with the Bosnian Serb television station, Bosnian Croat commander, Ivica Rajić, said the attack was deliberate and threatened continued shelling of Sarajevo if BiH authorities did not release Croat troops from custody. "I directed some of the canons toward Sarajevo", Rajić said, adding that "violence is the only response to violence". 3720/

2782. Three children and the teacher killed in Tuesday's schoolhouse shelling, were buried in a traditional Muslim ceremony. The ceremony was held at dusk in a hollow below the Zetra football field to provide protection against gunfire. 3721/

2783. Electricity was restored to a significant portion of Sarajevo after UN engineers repaired power mains skirting front lines around the city. A UN military spokesman said that 30 megawatts of the city's prewar 80 to 100 megawatt output had been reactivated over the past two days. "It's enough for 80 per cent of the city to get electricity over three days", UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said. The other 20 per cent continued to be deprived of power because of a lack of oil for local transformer stations. 3722/

2784. The evacuation of Serbs from Sarajevo, set to resume on this day, was again delayed because Bosnian Serb forces were still reportedly holding two BiH Government bodyguards abducted from a United Nations armoured car on Monday. The evacuation was called off at around 5:45 p.m.. The disappointed persons who spent almost three hours aboard buses ready to transport them out of the city, were told to come back at 10:00 a.m. Thursday. 3723/ UNPROFOR spokesman, Major Idesbald van Biesenbroeck, said that a United Nations negotiator, Victor Andreev, would meet the Serbs again on Thursday to negotiate their release. 3724/

(c) International reported events

2785. US President Clinton warned that he had not ruled out air raids on Bosnian Serb positions in retaliation for the shelling of Sarajevo. "All we can do is try to . . . get the United Nations to agree to let the NATO position that the United States put together, on the availability of air power in the event that Sarajevo is seriously shelled, be an actual, live option and not just something on the books", said Clinton in a press conference. 3725/

2786. In Washington on Tuesday and in Brussels today, United States officials rejected proposals by France and Germany to revive peace negotiations by easing international sanctions on Serbia in exchange for territorial concessions by Bosnian Serbs to the BiH government in Sarajevo. It was reported that Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadžić had renewed his offer to give up some territory to the Muslims. But at an afternoon news conference, President Clinton said that "none of the parties now are of a mind to make peace on any terms that the others will accept because there are different military results being achieved on the ground there in different places and ways that make all the parties feel that they shouldn't agree now". "Under those conditions", the President said, "all we can do is try to make sure that we minimize the human loss coming on for this winter". Mr. Clinton added that "in the event that Sarajevo is seriously shelled", the United Nations should permit NATO to have the "live option" of using air power against the Serbian forces besieging the city. 3726/

2787. At the State Department in Washington, spokesman Michael McCurry said that the United States had estimated that a total of 431,000 persons in Sarajevo were "at risk". The United States reportedly counted someone as being at risk if they were refugees, homeless, malnourished or in any other way suffering because of the combat in the region. McCurry said that US humanitarian aid to BiH had totalled $417 million since 1991. 3727/

11. 11/11/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as quiet overnight after two days of mortar attacks. 3728/ Sniper fire was directed towards UN forces and utility repair crews. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Bosnian Serb snipers reportedly fired at the French UNPROFOR base in central Skenderija. The French responded with a 20 millimetre cannon and the shooting stopped. A few hours later, UN engineers came under fire while repairing pylons on a front line to the north of the city in Kobilja Glava. An UNPROFOR vehicle shot back with its heavy machine-gun. 3729/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Sarajevo radio reported that 11 people were killed and 47 others wounded in the city in the 24 hour period ending at midday Thursday. 3730/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

2788. The city was reported as quiet overnight after two days of mortar attacks. 3731/

(b) Local reported events

2789. UNPROFOR General Jean Cot said that all sides in the conflict had gone too far in their repeated attacks on relief convoys. "I think that we have reached the limit of acceptable interference from the parties, who are handicapping and hampering the movement of humanitarian convoys", Cot told a news briefing in Zagreb. "There is no doubt that we are approaching the point where force will have to be used". 3732/

2790. A special envoy of Libyan leader Colonel Momar Gaddafi arrived in Belgrade to offer Libya's assistance in resolving the BiH crisis, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported. The envoy, Ali Triki, held talks with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanović on the peace process and ways to support efforts to end the conflict, Tanjug said. Libya had reportedly broken ranks with the Muslim community by taking a softer line toward Belgrade and urging BiH to make a quick peace deal with Bosnian Serbs. 3733/

2791. The evacuation of Serbian civilians was allowed to resume after Bosnian Serb military authorities released two bodyguards who had been abducted while riding with the city's Roman Catholic archbishop. About 60 Bosnian Serbs (mostly elderly people and children), left the city by bus and were escorted by five UN armoured vehicles and two light tanks, moments after the guards were released. They were reportedly headed toward the Bosnian Serb-held Lukavica area. Some 350 Bosnian Serbs out of a total of 642 had been evacuated before the operation was suspended. About 875 Croats and Muslims were reportedly still waiting to go to Croatia, but no date had been announced for their departure. 3734/

2792. According to Ray Wilkinson, spokesman for UNHCR, two of the children wounded in Tuesday's mortar attack on a Sarajevo elementary school were scheduled to be airlifted to hospitals in France. 3735/

2793. UNPROFOR officers in the city from the Commonwealth countries wore traditional poppies on their lapels in recognition of Armistice Day. "It's a rather fitting thing to be wearing poppies now in this particular city because 75 years ago is when the First World War ended and here we are again", said UN spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Bill Aikman. 3736/

12. 12/11/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2794. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2795. Croat leaders and the BiH government said that they would seek a cease-fire and press the West to use force to protect UN aid convoys to the area. BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić and Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granić announced the steps after five hours of talks in Sarajevo. Granić was believed to be the most senior Croatian minister to visit the city since the war began. Granić's trip was viewed to be an eleventh-hour bid to stop fighting between the BiH government army and HVO forces as the winter set in. Granić said that a follow-up meeting would be held within a week with the goal of agreeing to a cease-fire. 3737/

2796. Russian envoy Vitaly Churkin met Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić in Pale to discuss aid routes into central BiH disrupted by Croat and Bosnian fighting. 3738/

(c) International reported events

2797. The head of the Western European Union (WEU) assembly called for stepped up NATO flights over Sarajevo to deter Bosnian Serb forces from shelling the city. The WEU said that observers had noted that Serb shelling stopped whenever NATO combat aircraft passed over the city to enforce the no-fly zone. "Each day free of bombardment means saving lives and every NATO flight contributes to that process", a WEU statement quoted Sir Dudley Smith as saying. 3739/

13. 13/11/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported a low level of shelling. 3740/ However UNPROFOR expressed concern over BiH troop movements on Mt. Igman. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2798. UNPROFOR reported a low level of shelling. 3741/

2799. UNPROFOR feared a new confrontation between BiH and Bosnian Serb forces on Mount Igman. UN spokesman Idesbald van Biesebroeck said that the problem was caused by BiH forces moving their positions too close to Serb lines. "The Serbs have warned that they could react with cannon fire, artillery and mortars", he said. A small UN peace-keeping force was stationed between the two sides on the mountain. 3742/

(b) Local reported events

2800. Russian envoy Vitaly Churkin met members of the BiH leadership in Sarajevo to discuss ways of reviving the peace talks. 3743/ After meetings with Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić, Churkin said that he hoped for an early solution to Sarajevo's gas problem. "I hope that very soon certain agreements will be completed and that Russia will be able to continue supplying gas to Sarajevo, which will hopefully result in an improvement in the humanitarian situation in the city", he said. 3744/

2801. Reports detailed the situation of 576 hospital patients (including children, mental patients and the bedridden sick), who were trapped in hospitals in the mountains to west Sarajevo. These hospitals were reportedly on the front line of a northward offensive launched by Bosnian Croats. Shells had reportedly exploded during the week on the grounds of the Bakovići hospital, trapped in a valley between the warring sides. 3745/

14. 14/11/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2802. No reported incidents.

15. 15/11/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2803. No reported incidents.

16. 16/11/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2804. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2805. The city was hit by its first heavy snowfall of the season. 3746/

2806. Officials of UNHCR in Geneva said that the BiH government and leaders of the Bosnian Serb and Croatian factions had accepted an invitation to talks Thursday in Geneva which would discuss the issue of humanitarian aid. "This is a last-ditch effort to get what's needed in there" said spokeswoman Sylvana Foa. It would be the first meeting of BiH ethnic leaders in two months. Ray Wilkinson, the UNHCR spokesman in Sarajevo, said that a three-week suspension of convoys to central BiH meant that no supplies had been stockpiled. "Even if we started tomorrow, even if the weather is good, it's going to take time to replenish", he said. "We have to be searching for new routes all the time to dodge the fighting, dodge the snipers, dodge the snow, to keep up even a minimum lifeline". Wilkinson said that the situation in Sarajevo was at least tolerable. Last week, he said, 1,832 tons of food and winter supplies reached the city out of 2,820 tons needed. 3747/

17. 17/11/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2807. No reported incidents.

(b) International reported events

2808. The 11 judges of the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia took their oaths in the Hague. 3748/

18. 18/11/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2809. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2810. UNPROFOR forces were prevented from taking food to a BiH-controlled mental hospital outside Sarajevo where hundreds of patients were trapped without heating. Bosnian Serb women reportedly refused to allow the forces to deliver the food to the hospital at Pazaric until Serb prisoners were released by the BiH army. Some of the mental patients were wandering naked in freezing temperatures, said Ray Wilkinson, a UNHCR spokesman. 3749/

2811. Humanitarian Aid and Medical Development (HAMD), a British-based medical charity, said it was suspending reconstructive surgery in the city's two main hospitals, citing unacceptable risks in operating on malnourished patients in unheated theatres. They cited the case of Amira Mekić as an example of their fears. Anmira, 26, was struck by shell fragments near the city's television station on 10 November. Her left leg suffered multiple fractures and extensive vascular damage. Vascular surgeons tried to restore the veins and arteries necessary for blood to circulate through the damaged limb. Doctors set the leg. Eight days later her leg had to be amputated. "We should have been able to save the leg, but Amira was just too weak", said Dr. Slavenka Straus, a member of the surgical team. 3750/

(c) International reported events

2812. After a day of talks in Geneva, the leaders of the factions signed a six-point declaration fulfilling key UN demands to keep humanitarian convoys rolling. As part of the aid agreement signed by Silajdžić, Karadžić and Boban, the three sides agreed to "suspend hostilities" along convoy routes. Silajdžić said only time would tell whether the factions would observe the agreement or ignore it like previous agreements. He said that an agreement had been "averted on paper--but wait and see". 3751/

2813. After signing the joint declaration, BiH Prime Minister Silajdžić spent three hours in talks with Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić and said that they had discussed "all political questions", including the possible resumption of peace negotiations. 3752/

2814. EC mediator Lord Owen, met all three of the Bosnian leaders today. Silajdžić commented, "I don't think we have anything concrete. The important thing is that we have agreed to talk and meet and solve these problems". "We have not yet set a date". Silajdžić said. 3753/

19. 19/11/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was hit by an estimated 80 shells.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: 2 people were killed in the day's shelling. Source(s): The Press Association.

Narrative of Events:

2815. The city was hit by an estimated 80 shells and two people were killed. Most of last week, an estimated 20 to 30 shells hit the city per day. 3754/

(b) Local reported events

2816. A UN-brokered agreement between city officials and Serb forces reportedly allowed substantial amounts of natural gas to begin flowing into Sarajevo. Gas flow was said to be up to 29,000 cubic metres per hour, from 5000 earlier in the week, bringing some heat and hot water back to parts of the city. 3755/

2817. BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić met in Zagreb with Croatian leaders, including President Franjo Tudjman and Mate Boban, leader of the Bosnian Croatians. Silajdžić said they discussed how to guarantee aid convoys free passage, as well as a possible cease-fire. Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granić said they agreed to establish military and civilian commissions to work on securing aid routes. 3756/

2818. A UN convoy delivered food to the mental hospital outside Sarajevo where patients were suffering from frostbite and tuberculosis. The four-truck aid convoy was supposed to include hundreds of blankets and sleeping bags. 3757/ However, UNHCR spokesman Ray Wilkinson, said that Bosnian Serbs controlling roads into the area refused to let those items pass, so the convoy brought only food. This reportedly violated a day-old agreement to allow the free passage of convoys and to give the UN authority over what was considered humanitarian aid. 3758/

(c) International reported events

2819. UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali gave the green light in New York for aid convoys in central BiH to resume. 3759/ The US will soon make a "major contribution" to address winter needs in BiH, US Ambassador Madeline Albright said. 3760/

20. 20/11/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2820. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2821. The city airport was shut down by heavy snow. 3761/

2822. The United Nations reported that road convoys to central BiH remained idle. The UN said that Serb and Croat forces continued to block vital routes into the region, despite an agreement signed Thursday to allow convoys through. 3762/

21. 21/11/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling was reported in the mountains surrounding the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: The mountains surrounding the city; the electricity generating station in Jablanica. Source(s): United Press International.

Description of Damage: Sarajevo lost a good portion of its electricity due to shelling damage to the electricity generating station in Jablanica, 40 miles to the west of the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Artillery attacks reportedly killed three persons and nine others over an 18 hour period. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

2823. Sarajevo radio reported artillery attacks by Bosnian Serb forces in the surrounding mountains. The attacks reportedly killed three people and wounded nine over an 18 hour period. 3763/

2824. The city was in virtual darkness caused by shelling damage to an electricity generating station in Jablanica, 40 miles to the west. 3764/

(b) Local reported events

2825. While suffering subzero temperatures, the city lost its gas supply again, its main source of heat. BiH radio reported a worsening water situation and said that only priority users such as hospitals were getting power. 3765/

2826. The city airport reopened after being shut down by Saturday's snowfall. 3766/

22. 22/11/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Serb forces reportedly fired 125 shells into the city, according to UN officials. There were no reports that BiH troops fired back. 3767/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: A sledding slope near the French UNPROFOR military base. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Three children were killed in the shelling of a sledding slope near the French UNPROFOR military base. Source(s): Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Three children were killed, and two others were wounded in the shelling of a sledding slope near the French UNPROFOR military base. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2827. A Serb shelling attack reportedly killed three children as they were sledding in the snow. The three children were playing in the city centre on a slope near the French UN military base when a shell landed, a BiH radio report said. Two other children were also injured in the attack, one seriously. Two of the victims were dead on arrival at the hospital and a third died during an operation, the radio said. 3768/

(b) Local reported events

2828. UN officials said that they hoped to move aid convoys within a day in BiH. 3769/

2829. Referring to a proposal by the EC to ease economic sanctions on Serbia if BiH was given more land as part of a peace agreement, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said in Pale: "We welcome the new approach of the European Community to this conflict". 3770/

2830. The head of the Bosnian Serb assembly, Momčilo Krajišnik, blasted the EC initiative as "another political trap of the West" to force concessions from the Serbs, according the Yugoslav Tanjug news agency. 3771/

(c) International reported events

2831. Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes said after a meeting of EC foreign ministers in Luxembourg that the EC would call fresh peace talks in Geneva next Monday to discuss new proposals on peace and aid convoys. The European diplomats said they favoured easing international economic sanctions on Serbia if BiH was given more land as part of a peace agreement. 3772/

23. 23/11/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2832. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2833. Fourteen severely wound persons were flown out of the city aboard a Canadian Hercules transport aeroplane. The group included two children, three women, and nine men (one of them a Serb shot by a sniper and said to be on the verge of death). The wounded were bound for hospitals in Italy, Norway, Luxembourg and Belgium. Earlier, UNHCR spokesman Peter Kessler said that the mission had been blocked by local Bosnian Serb officials. But after Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić intervened, the group and their UN escorts passed the sole Bosnian Serb checkpoint on the way from the city to the airport without incident. 3773/

24. 24/11/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2834. No reported incidents.

25. 25/11/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2835. No reported incidents.

(b) Local reported events

2836. UNHCR spokesman Peter Kessler announced that a group of 1,200 evacuees (including women, children, the elderly and other vulnerable civilians) were scheduled to begin gathering on Friday to leave the city for Dubrovnik. A convoy was scheduled to include at least 17 buses, five trucks for luggage and a UN observer vehicle to deter any attacks. 3774/ The go ahead for the evacuation followed protracted negotiations with Bosnian Serb authorities who had raised a last-minute issue over safety guarantees from the Croatian authorities. The issue was only resolved following top-level negotiations between BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić and Momčilo Krajišnik, president of the Bosnian Serb parliament. For his part, Dušan Kovačević, the Serb defence minister, had given the convoy safety guarantees through territory held by Serb forces. UNPROFOR troops would escort the convoy while the UNHCR would provide bread and blankets for the journey, city officials said. 3775/

(c) International reported events

2837. Lord Owen, the European Community's negotiator in peace talks, charged that the United States "killed" his most promising plan to end the fighting in BiH with its reluctance to send large numbers of troops as peacekeepers. "Body-bag counts are still part of US public opinion's measure of whether their forces should or should not intervene", Owen said in an evening speech to the English Speaking Union's annual Churchill lecture in London. He added, "The European Community and the Russian federation had backed Cyrus Vance and myself to the hilt against US doubts and hesitations from January to May 1993". History "will I suspect, judge that what was abandoned was the only hope of keeping Bosnia and Hercegovina together", he said. 3776/

26. 26/11/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling and sniping was reported in the city all day. The fighting around the city damaged electrical power lines. Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniping was reported in the city all day. A Danish UN officer was wounded in the leg by sniper fire, UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said. He was driving in a vehicle (which was not armoured) through the "sniper's alley", on his way to a building housing downtown UN offices. 3777/ Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2838. Shelling and sniping was reported in the city all day. 3778/

2839. Fighting around Sarajevo damaged electrical power lines to the city, leaving it with almost no electricity, heat or running water. The United Nations said that it would take at least 48 hours to repair the power lines. 3779/

(b) Local reported events

2840. The planned evacuation of civilians from the city was delayed. About 1,100 people (mainly women, children and the elderly) waited for hours in subfreezing weather until the evacuation was called off. One official said that Croatians who were to provide buses appeared to be raising fresh problems and might be trying to free Bosnian Croat militia leaders arrested by the BiH government. Peter Kessler, a spokesman for the UNHCR, said that Bosnian Serbs apparently were not keeping agreements reached on the passage of the convoy. 3780/

2841. An unidentified BiH commander was reportedly refusing to allow medical staff to enter the Bakovići mental hospital and insisted that UN convoys to the hospital be searched. The UN described the demands as "unacceptable". 3781/

2842. Ron Redmond, spokesman for the UNHCR in Geneva, said that convoys had delivered 1,000 tons of aid in BiH during the past three days. But Lieutenant Colonel Bill Aikman, spokesman for UNPROFOR in Sarajevo, said Serbs, Croatians and Muslims were again hampering operations barely a week after leaders agreed to grant relief convoys safe passage. 3782/

(c) International reported events

2843. In Geneva, John Mills, the spokesman for the International Peace Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, confirmed that the three warring Bosnian leaders and the Serbian, Croatian and Montenegrin presidents had verbally agreed to meet in Geneva Monday in a bid to revive stalled peace talks. 3783/

27. 27/11/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A heavy artillery shell hit the city centre, but no injuries were reported. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The city centre. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2844. A heavy artillery shell hit the city centre in the evening, but no one was reported injured. 3784/

(b) Local reported events

2845. The city was without electricity for a second consecutive day and was left with scarce water and natural gas supplies. 3785/

2846. UN relief convoys were allowed to pass Bosnian Serb checkpoints into Sarajevo and Srebrenica, but relief efforts elsewhere were reported to have been hampered. The convoys were waved across the BiH border with Serbia after being blocked on Friday, according to Lyndall Sachs, a spokeswoman in Belgrade for UNHCR. In Sarajevo, five trucks were able to deliver needed fuel. 3786/

2847. Buses were running again, free of charge, on the 108th anniversary of the city's transport company. However, there were only two buses operating (between the television station and the cathedral). Little of the transport's system remained intact after being destroyed during the siege. Ibrahim

Jusufranic, manager of the company, said that the city's trams stopped on May two last year. Fighting had inflicted an estimated $60 million of damage to the company's property. Thirty per cent of the city trams had been destroyed, along with 20 per cent of trolley buses and half of the city's buses. "We could have trams running in 15 days if (Bosnian) Serbs give guarantees they will not shoot at us", Jusufranic added. 3787/

28. 28/11/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR observed significantly heavier Serb shelling of the city, which spokesman Bill Aikman ascribed to the use of fresh troops over the weekend. "We have the impression that the Serbs rotate their troops, and the Sunday guys take over", he told a news briefing. "It's definitely a different attitude". 3788/ The city was reportedly hit by 116 shells in areas including the city centre. 3789/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The city university political science school; unidentified positions in the east section of the city. Source(s): Reuters; The Press Association; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Significant casualties resulted from the day's shelling of the city university political science school. Source(s): Reuters; The Press Association; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: At "sniper's alley", a man riding a bicycle was shot dead through the heart by a sniper's bullet, an Red Cross worker said. 3790/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Five persons were killed and eight others were wounded in the shelling of the city university political science school. A man was killed by sniper fire at "sniper's alley". Source(s): Reuters

Narrative of Events:

2848. An artillery barrage reportedly took place as BiH President Alija Izetbegović was leaving for Geneva. Moments earlier, Izetbegović told reporters, "If the Serb side does not return territories, sanctions should be tightened and not lifted". 3791/ Shells were reported to have landed near the city university's political science school, killing five people and seriously wounding eight. The shells struck near the Drvenija bridge shortly before 1:00 p.m.. 3792/ Four of those killed died instantly, one being decapitated and another losing his legs. The fifth victim was declared dead on arrival at the city's Koševo hospital, doctors said. 3793/

2849. Seval Ganijun, 31, was one of those wounded in the day's shelling attack. He suffered shrapnel wounds in the chest and legs and from his hospital bed later gave his personal account of what he witnessed. "I was just walking out of the door of my building when I felt the explosion", he said.

> "It's a kind of emptiness I never felt before. Right after that I heard people screaming and I felt the pain in my chest and in my legs. Then I felt the warm blood and my mind cleared. What I saw in front of me was a young guy, about 20, and I could see the inside of his stomach and his hip. There was blood everywhere and he was calling for his mother. People ran out and started helping them. I got up and walked a few steps into the street. Next to a vehicle I saw only a torso to my left. When I

turned to the right there was another body of a man without a head leaning over a wheelbarrow full of jerry cans of water. Maybe two yards farther, another torso, and then behind that one other person who was dragging himself along and leaving a bloody trail and calling for help. The screams were horrible, like they didn't come from this world. Something I never heard before. I wanted to help, but I didn't know where to go. I saw people coming and helping, and I saw my brother, who was completely confused, but who helped me walk over the bridge. We decided to walk to the hospital because we wanted to leave the cars for the badly wounded. When we crossed the bridge a car stopped with two men inside and they took me to the hospital. Then I saw other people coming in wounded". 3794/

2850. BiH positions in the east section of the city reportedly came under heavy shelling. Most of the gunfire reportedly originated from Trebević to the south. 3795/ There were also reports that tank fire came from the west side of the city for an hour in the evening. 3796/

(b) Local reported events

2851. BiH Vice President Ejup Ganić said that the day's attack was an attempt by the besieging forces to put pressure on BiH to accept a peace settlement. "This is pressure on us. This was a demonstration of power", he said. 3797/

2852. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that he did not have high hopes for the upcoming Geneva meeting and that he expected the Serbs would be blamed for prolonging the war. "Our estimates before departing for Geneva indicate that the Serb position after the meeting will be worse than it is now because it is obvious that Serbs will be accused again, and by those who have the least right to do so", he said. He accused Germany, which along with France proposed the gradual lifting of sanctions in exchange for territorial concessions, of trying to help the BiH and Croatia. "Germany should at least for reasons of good taste keep away from the Yugoslav crisis", he said. 3798/

2853. A convoy of 13 trucks, including four carrying 60 tons of fuel, arrived in the city. It was reportedly the first time a fuel truck had reached the city since August. 3799/

(c) International reported events

2854. Peace talks were scheduled to begin in Geneva on Monday. The talks were to centre on a proposal presented last week by France and Germany calling for a gradual suspension of sanctions against Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), if Bosnian Serb forces agreed to a slightly larger handover of territory than the amount specified in a plan rejected in September by the BiH government. "I would be very surprised if we got a peace agreement", Thorvald Stoltenberg, the UN mediator, told reporters in Geneva. "It would be wonderful, but my hope is that we get the basis for further negotiations". 3800/

29. 29/11/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported a marked increase in shelling and small arms fire in the city as the Geneva talks resumed. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The city centre. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniping activity was reported in the city centre. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2855. UNPROFOR spokesman Major Idesbald van Biesenbroeck reported a marked increase in shelling and small arms fire in the city. He said that mortar and sniper rounds hit the city centre as the Geneva talks began. "Sarajevo was unstable due to shelling", he said. 3801/

(b) Local reported events

2856. The city was reported without electricity overnight after a pylon was damaged in fighting or as a result of sabotage. 3802/

(c) International reported events

2857. The three factions agreed to resume direct negotiations for a settlement. The agreement to restart negotiations was accompanied by a separate military accord, signed by all parties to the conflict. In it, the three sides agreed once again to guarantee the safe passage of UN relief aid and "to take positive action, including the use of force, against those elements who refuse to be controlled". UN mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg said that UN soldiers were also prepared to use force if confronted in their mission. 3803/

2858. As the meeting of 12 EC ministers and the leaders of three Bosnian factions opened, the current EC president from Belgium said that the Community was willing to rebuild BiH if Serbs, Croats and Muslims found a political settlement. "Negotiations between the Bosnian parties have been deadlocked since the end of September. They must be resumed and be brought to a successful conclusion as soon as possible", Belgian Foreign Minister Will Claes said. The meeting was attended by Izetbegović, Karadžić and Croat leader Mate Boban. Also present were Serbian President Slobodan Milošević, and Croatian President Franjo Tudjman. 3804/

2859. Peace envoys Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg said that while the three sides were at least talking again, long and hard bargaining would be needed for a negotiated settlement. "We're not in my view going to get a signed, sealed agreement here in the next few days but I think we may take the process on", Owen said. 3805/

2860. French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé said that UN peacekeepers would have to consider abandoning former Yugoslavia if fighting had not stopped by springtime. "If at the end of winter our plan has failed, we could not stick indefinitely with the status quo", he told the French business daily Les Echos. We could not indefinitely keep on spending hundreds of millions of dollars, leaving thousands of men on the ground, if the warring parties refuse any political settlement". 3806/

30. 30/11/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported a low level of tension in the city. UNMO observed 21 incoming and 12 outgoing artillery rounds. 3807/ However, reports described an increase in shelling and small-arms fire. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Koševo Hospital. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Five shells hit the Koševo hospital area. One shell burst through a window and killed two nurses and wounded at least three other persons. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Two nurses were killed and at least three other persons were wounded when shells hit the Koševo hospital in the evening. A patient at the hospital also died of shock during the shelling. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; The Press Association.

Narrative of Events:

2861. The city was subjected to an increase in shelling and small-arms fire. 3808/

2862. An artillery attack in the evening killed two nurses and wounded three others at the city's main hospital. 3809/ Doctors at the Koševo hospital said that an artillery round burst through a window in the evening as the five were sitting in a room used by medical staff on rest breaks. "It hit outside and exploded on the outside and blew the wall in", said UN spokesman Colonel Bill Aikman. The room was virtually destroyed by the explosion which took away much of the wall and scattered shrapnel from the floor to the ceiling. "The nurses were sitting right here", said one doctor, pointing to a sofa covered with a brown blanket. "They were consulting with the three doctors. They have their coffee breaks here-except we have no coffee". Doctors at the hospital said that a total of five artillery rounds were fired at it from Serb-held positions. 3810/ In addition to the hospital personnel, a patient who was in a room destroyed by an explosion died of shock, an employee at the city morgue said. 3811/ The hospital is in a residential area, and Aikman said: "There are no military targets here". 3812/

2863. BiH army officers accused Bosnian Serb forces of launching the Koševo hospital attack to put pressure on the Geneva peace talks. UNPROFOR immediately lodged a protest with Bosnian Serb authorities, UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said. UNPROFOR military experts who examined the site to determine the origin of the shelling were expected to give their conclusions on Thursday. 3813/ BiH army officers alleged that the mortar fire came from a Serb position south of the city, while Serbs claimed it probably originated from a BiH army position. Colonel Stjepan Siber, number two in the BiH army, protested against the attack in what he termed as an "upsurge in attacks by the [Serb] aggressors since 28 November throughout BiH, particularly against civilian targets", Sarajevo radio said. In a letter to the co-chairmen of the international conference on the former Yugoslavia, he said: "We view these attacks as pressure on our delegation at the Geneva negotiations" and "we ask the international community to punish the aggressors". Siber's letter, quoted by Sarajevo radio, was also addressed to officials of UNPROFOR, NATO, the UNHCR and the ICRC. 3814/

(b) Local reported events

2864. Amid freezing temperatures, the city was reportedly without fuel for heating, electricity and running water. 3815/

(c) International reported events

2865. BiH President Alija Izetbegović submitted a new map in talks with Serbian President Slobodan Milošević and Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić. Karadžić stated that he was hopeful that some kind of accord could be reached. "Unfortunately the Muslims have come with an over-exaggerated map proposal, but we still hope there will be a fair solution", he said. 3816/

2866. Peace negotiations in Geneva stood on the verge of collapse. "The talks are going backwards", said Croatian President Franjo Tudjman. "The Muslim side has increased its requests and so caused delays". Disagreement at the latest round of peace talks centered on the BiH demand that Serbs return land in eastern BiH and that the Croats cede territory on the Dalmatian coast to insure that a proposed Muslim mini-state had access to the sea. "I am afraid we are going nowhere", said BiH Prime Minister, Haris Silajdžić. "We are at the very start again, and I cannot say I am optimistic". Mr. Silajdžić blamed the European Community and the Croats and Serbs for the lack of progress. He said that the European Community had lured BiH back to the table with an assurance that it could gain 3.7 per cent more territory. "We are waiting for the European Community to deliver", he added. 3817/

2867. US Secretary of State Warren Christopher announced in Rome that the United States would send increased aid to BiH. Mr. Christopher said that the United States would spend an additional $150 million in relief aid, much of it to defray the cost of flying Air Force aeroplanes. The US had reportedly already contributed $400 million in aid to BiH. In a speech to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Christopher stated: "This winter the snows have come early in Bosnia and the humanitarian crisis has deepened". "Whatever we do to help, it will not be enough. So long as the armed conflict continues, it is not humanly possible to end the suffering of the people of Bosnia". "The only answer is to bring the fighting to an end and the only means to that end is a negotiated settlement", he said. 3818/

U. December 1993

1. 1/12/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that more than 120 shell rounds fell on the heights surrounding the city. 3819/ UNPROFOR also reported higher tension in the western part of the city due to the shelling of Koševo hospital and the airport. 3820/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The airport; the Koševo hospital; the heights surrounding the city. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported near the Holiday Inn throughout the day. 3821/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2868. UNPROFOR spokesman Idesbald van Biesenbroeck said that increased Serb shelling of the city had closed the airport. 3822/ He said that more than 120 shell rounds fell on the heights surrounding the city. 3823/

2869. UNPROFOR also reported higher tension in the western part of the city due to the shelling of Koševo hospital and the airport. 3824/

(b) Local reported events

2870. Fahro Isaković, a spokesman for the BiH Ministry of Education, said that the city's schools would close next week. "Both primary and high schools will stop operating because of worse than appalling conditions", he said. When asked what "worse than appalling meant", he said: "Cold, lack of security--do you need anything else?" Isaković said that teachers were being told to stop holding classes until things improved. "If possible, schools will start operating on 15 February next year and the semester will be completed", Isaković said. "If not then, then the first of March". 3825/

2871. The city received a small amount of electricity, but power was only going to priority sites such as hospitals and the industrial bakery, Sarajevo radio said. 3826/

(c) International reported events

2872. Leaders of the three warring factions decided to continue peace talks into Thursday, conference spokesman John Mills said. Diplomats said the decision to continue the talks beyond their expected conclusion was at least one positive sign for negotiations between Moslem, Serb and Croat leaders. 3827/

2873. BiH officials said that a map outlining their territorial demands had been dismissed by the Bosnian Serbs and that negotiations were proceeding with "great difficulty". But the BiH negotiators also said that there was "room for optimism" on another of their key demands--full access to the Adriatic Sea at the Croat-held port of Neum. 3828/ Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, who returned to Zagreb on Tuesday evening, had rejected such an idea. 3829/

2874. The BiH government for the first time said that it would agree to share Sarajevo with the Serbs if it would save the population. Sources close to peace talks said that the Serbs were insisting on about 40 per cent of the city and would be willing to return other territory to BiH as part of a deal. "Frankly, I find any division of Sarajevo to be repugnant, the recreation of Berlin", said BiH UN ambassador Muhamed Sacirbey. "But on the other hand the people of Sarajevo have to survive the consequences of the world not coming to their aid to lift the siege", he said, "and if the division is what the world deems, somehow by default is necessary, then, we're going to try to save lives". 3830/

2875. The European Community warned that it would carry out its threat to use force against forces in BiH if they ignored guarantees in Geneva and interfered with aid deliveries. Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes said that the EC would allow several days for the Geneva agreement to be communicated to all military commanders in BiH. But after that, "if local chieftains resist the implementation of the agreement we will utilize military means", Claes said. 3831/

2877. General Jean Cot, the UNPROFOR military chief in the former Yugoslavia warned that the United Nations would consider withdrawing from BiH by springtime if combatants continued to tolerate commanders who repeatedly harassed and blocked aid convoys. "We cannot continue to put ourselves at the service of madmen, and I refer here to the leaders", said General Cot. 3832/

2878. At a meeting of the United Nations Security Council committee overseeing trade sanctions imposed on the rump Yugoslav federation of Serbia and Montenegro, the United States said that it was inclined to oppose the Russian request to supply 130 million cubic metres of natural gas a month to Belgrade. The British government expressed a similar intention. As all decisions of the sanctions committee must be unanimous, the immediate effect of this stand was to block the Russian proposal for the time being. Some humanitarian organizations expressed concern that Bosnian Serbs might retaliate against the decision by cutting off the intermittent supplies of natural gas and other forms of energy reaching Sarajevo through Serb-held territory. "There is a real danger that the Serbs will do this now", said Roy Williams, overseas operations director of the International Rescue Committee, which was running a $10 million project to repair the city's damaged gas distribution system. 3833/

2. 2/12/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported the city as calm during the evening and unstable during the day. 3834/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Stup. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2879. UNPROFOR reported the city as calm during the evening and unstable during the day. Some shelling was reported in the city. The main targeted area was Stup. 3835/

(b) Local reported events

2880. The airport reopened after being closed on Wednesday due to shelling. 3836/

2881. Many Sarajevans reportedly scoffed at the idea of carving up the city along Serbian and Muslim lines. "If it is possible we must have a whole city, not to divide it", said Mustafa Kevelj, a 42 year-old technician and soldier. "If that is not possible we must keep on fighting so we can keep a multi-ethnic city". But others (notably Croats and Serbs), did not take such a hard line on dividing the city. "Why not? Let it be divided if it means peace", said Dobrislav Savić, 60, a Serb, "In time people will get back together again". A Croat woman, 19 year-old Suzana Šarec, said she did not want to see Sarajevo split in half. But if opposing the idea meant more carnage, then she was all for partition. It is better to divide this city than to kill all these young people", she said. 3837/

(c) International reported events

2882. BiH President Alija Izetbegović and Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić went into a final meeting at the Geneva peace talks amid conflicting claims. After morning talks, Karadžić said that the BiH government had agreed that Sarajevo should be split into "twin cities". However, BiH ambassador to the United Nations, Mohamed Sacirbey told reporters: "There is no agreement on Sarajevo". Diplomats close to the conference said that the most likely Sarajevo deal would involve the Serbs ceding to BiH two industrial suburbs, Vogošća and Ilijaš. In return, the Serbs were demanding two besieged Muslim enclaves to the east, Srebrenica and Žepa, but would leave Goražde in BiH hands. 3838/

3. 3/12/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR said that 140 mortar shells fell on the city, particularly on civilian areas during the day. 3839/ UNPROFOR also reported that the mortar shelling in the city (especially the eastern part) had increased the tension in Sarajevo. 3840/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: A makeshift emergency clinic next to the city bakery; the Princip Bridge; the Old Town; the Vogošća area. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Loss of civilian lives. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: A sniper critically wounded a French UN peacekeeper in the city. A UN official said that the soldier, a member of the French Legion, was critically wounded by a sniper bullet in the Dobrinja area. The soldier's femoral artery was cut and doctors were guarded about his chances of survival, said spokesmman Colonel Guy de Battista. 3841/ "A probable Bosnian sniper equipped with a heavy calibre rifle hit a (French) soldier in the lower part of the body, wounding him badly", UN military spokesman Major Idesbald van Biesenbroeck said. He added, "the gunner seems to have fired from a high floor of the building next to the location of distribution". 3842/ The soldier had been guarding UN humanitarian workers while they delivered aid to the people in the area. He was reportedly outside his armoured personnel carrier but behind the turret of the vehicle's machine-gun. 3843/ In another incident, a French soldier from the airport protection detachment was lightly wounded in the hand by a bullet from a Serb sniper position, van Biesenbroeck said. 3844/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: The final casualty toll was four dead and 13 injured, according to UNPROFOR information. 3845/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2883. Sporadic mortar and small arms fire hit the city overnight and in the morning. 3846/

2884. Two people were killed and two others were wounded when a shell landed near a makeshift emergency clinic next to the city's main bakery. The area around the bakery was reportedly exposed to Serb positions on hills just one kilometre south of the city. Witnesses said the victims, a 50 year-old man and a 35 year-old woman, were killed when the shell hit as they left the clinic.

Two passers-by were slightly injured. The bodies were reportedly still lying in the street more than two hours after the attack. 3847/

2885. Earlier, at 8:30 a.m., 3848/ a shell hit the Princip bridge 3849/ in the city centre, killing two people and wounding eight, according to staff at the Koševo hospital. Hospital staff also said that six people were wounded when a shell landed in the centre of the city's Old Town early in the morning. 3850/

2886. The Yugoslav Tanjug news agency reported that BiH forces fired small arms and mortars into Serb positions in the Vogošća area. 3851/

(b) Local reported events

2887. BiH President Izetbegović returned to the city after peace talks in Geneva ended without a resolution to territorial disputes. 3852/ "No matter what the final outcome, we will not withdraw from any parts of the town that we are holding. I would like both our citizens and our fighters to hear that", Izetbegović told reporters. 3853/

2888. Prime Minister Silajdžić, said that discussions on territorial concessions involved in a settlement were stuck at their "starting positions". There had been "not an inch of progress", he said. 3854/

2889. The United Nations said that 14 UN relief flights landed at the city's airport. 3855/

2890. UNPROFOR spokesman Ray Wilkerson reported that early in the day, a 10 truck convoy reached the city with 105 tons of wheat and 48 tons of other food. 3856/

2891. Aid distribution was suspended in the suburb of Dobrinja, where a French Foreign Legion soldier had been hit by sniper fire, "probably Bosnian", UNPROFOR spokesman Idesbald van Biesenbroeck said. He added that aid distribution would only resume in the suburbs when UN officials had obtained "better security measures".

(c) International reported events

2892. UN mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg described the Geneva talks as "constructive", but added: "There is no agreement on any issue". He added: "There is a basis for continued talks". 3857/

2893. In Geneva, a UN spokesman said that the peace conference co-chairmen would continue "contacts" with the three sides next week at the Sarajevo airport. 3858/

4. 4/12/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described Sarajevo as tense in the city centre, with heavy shelling in the Tito camp area. 3859/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The city centre; the Tito camp area. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Fog reportedly brought a respite from sniper and shelling attacks in the city during the day. 3860/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Officials at the Koševo hospital said that they operated on a Bosnian woman wounded when a mortar bomb hit the city centre. 3861/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2894. Sarajevo radio said that the city suffered shelling overnight Friday and into the morning. 3862/

2895. Fog reportedly brought a respite from sniper and shelling attacks in the city during the day. 3863/

(b) Local reported events

2896. The situation in the city had reportedly been worsened because its power was diverted to the north-eastern enclave of Tuzla, where a missile knocked out a coal-fired generating plant. There were few details on the missile, but UNPROFOR Commander van Biesenbroeck said that it had severely damaged pumps, cables and water pipes. Lieutenant Colonel Bill Aikman, another UNPROFOR spokesman, said that the city's sharing of electricity with Tuzla meant that power would probably be available only on a rotating basis until repairs were finished. 3864/

2897. A mild earthquake shook central BiH in the evening. Two tremors could be felt in Sarajevo, the first at 9:05 p.m., and the second at 6:23 a.m. Sunday. The BiH Seismological Institute said that the tremors measured between three and four on the Mercalli scale, meaning that it was barely felt. Sarajevo television reported that the quake's epicentre was about 95 miles (150 kilometres) from the city, but did not say in which direction. 3865/

(c) International reported events

2898. Yugoslav Prime Minister Radoje Kontić asked Bulgaria to mediate with international organizations for the lifting of United Nations sanctions against his republic. "We are certain that in the near future, sanctions will be softened or lifted since there is no longer a reason for them", Kontić said after meeting Bulgarian Prime Minister Lyuben Berov in Sofia. 3866/

6. 5/12/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported 70 shells fired by Serb forces and 10 fired by BiH forces. 3867/ UNPROFOR described the city as relatively calm. Infantry street fighting was also reported. 3868/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH officials said that eight people were wounded in the 24 hour period ending at noon. 3869/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

2899. Bosnian Serb force, quoted by the Tanjug news agency, said that BiH forces had stepped up their attacks in the Sarajevo area, shelling 10 areas under Serb control. 3870/

(b) Local reported events

2900. The fog closed the city airport for part of the day. 3871/

6. 6/12/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said that the city was hit with 93 shells (a relatively low number), but that it was noticeable that populated areas rather than front lines were attacked. 3872/ Aikman said that while the number of shells to hit the city on Monday was relatively low, populated areas rather than front lines were attacked. "What is significant is where it hit", Aikman told reporters. "The main targeting was the populated areas of the city, whereas in the past few weeks and months it has been mainly along the confrontation lines". When asked about Serb denials that they had shelled the city, Aikman said: "It boggles the mind". 3873/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Ciglane market; the area near the BiH army headquarters; an unidentified cemetery; the Hrasno neighbourhood. Source(s):United Press International; Reuters; The Press Association.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported in an unidentified cemetery during a funeral for two shelling victims. Source(s): The Press Association; United Press International.

Casualties: Six persons were reported killed and 29 others wounded in the day's shelling. 3874/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2901. One shell reportedly hit a market 3875/ near the Olympic stadium, killing four persons, and another, which Sarajevo radio said was a tank round, hit near the BiH army headquarters. The market was near the Koševo hospital. Kemal Drnda, chief surgeon at the Koševo hospital, said that 19 wounded adult civilians were treated after the shelling, 17 of them severely injured. A Reuter photographer traveling to the scene said that people dived for cover as the shelling started. He said that he saw three or four shells land within a few hundred metres of the hospital. 3876/

2902. A short time after the market was hit, mortar rounds landed in a cemetery during the funerals of a 34 year-old woman and an older man who were killed in shelling last week. There were no reported injuries. There was, however, continuous sniper fire as the mourners gathered, and three shells landed, each closer to the funeral party than the previous ones. 3877/

2903. A shell reportedly landed in the Hrasno neighbourhood, wounding at least two persons, including a child playing in his home. Ten year-old Danijel Dorotić was playing with his friend in his family's sixth floor apartment when a shell landed outside. "I heard the explosion and felt pain in my stomach", he said from his hospital bed, showing a shrapnel wound. Another shell hit a heavily traveled alleyway near Maršal Tito Street. 3878/

2904. The day's shelling reportedly lasted five hours and was the heaviest in more than a week. It also reportedly came the day after the first infantry clashes in weeks between Serb forces and the BiH army. 3879/

2905. Bosnian Serbs denied firing the shells and accused government forces of attacking their own people, Belgrade TV reported. 3880/

(b) International reported events

2906. EC mediator, Lord Owen, said that there could be no peace accord in BiH unless the BiH government got at least a third of the republic's territory. "The [peace] process is on track. But the basic fact is that we look for more territory" for the government, Owen said after briefing the European Community foreign ministers on the peace talks in Geneva. 3881/

2907. BiH Vice President Ejup Ganić called on the international community to put a stop to "the genocide of the Bosnian people". Ganić criticized western countries, notably the United States and Britain, for what he called their "passive and negative" role in the face of the "tragedy" afflicting his country, which had been unjustly deprived by the UN arms embargo "of the right to defend itself against the Serbian and Croatian armies". His comments were made during a press conference in Rabat following talks with King Hassan II of Morocco. 3882/

2908. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić told a Belgrade newspaper that a settlement to the war could be reached by the end of the year, but he said that the BiH government had unrealistic territorial demands. "Expectations are that a peace agreement will be concluded by the end of the year, which implies a fair and frank approach to the resolution of controversial issues", Karadžić was quoted as saying by Večernje Novosti. Karadžić accused the BiH of stalling the negotiating process. "How else can we interpret unrealistic Muslim demands that few are ready to support?" Karadžić said. 3883/

7. 7/12/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that "major activity", including heavy artillery fire, took place all day, overnight and on Wednesday, between the BiH army and Bosnian Serb troops in the suburb of Grbavica. The fighting was reportedly heaviest around the Vrbanja bridge where BiH troops made some advances. The BiH-controlled Stup and Dobrinja neighbourhoods also came under artillery and mortar fire but frontlines did not change. "A lot of shelling" was reported from the northern Koševo neighbourhood and from Busovača on Mount Igman. 3884/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Grbavica; the area around the Vrbanja bridge; Stup; Dobrinja; the Koševo area; Mt. Igman; Vogošća; Gornji Kotorac. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2909. UNPROFOR spokesman, Bill Aikman, said that "major activity", including heavy artillery fire, took place all day, overnight and on Wednesday, between the BiH army and Bosnian Serb troops in the suburb of Grbavica. The fighting was reportedly heaviest around the Vrbanja bridge where BiH troops made some advances, Aikman said. The BiH-controlled Stup and Dobrinja neighbourhoods also came under artillery and mortar fire but frontlines did not change. "A lot of shelling" was reported from the northern Koševo neighbourhood and from Busovača on Mount Igman, according to the spokesman. 3885/

2910. Tanjug reported that BiH forces had launched strong attacks on Serb positipons in the Grbavica, Vogošća and Gornji Kotorac districts. However the agency, quoting Serb military sources, dismissed a UN report that BiH forces appeared to have made military gains along the front line running through central Sarajevo. 3886/

(b) Local reported events

2911. BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić and the speaker of the Bosnian Serb parliament, Momčilo Krajišnik, spoke for several hours at the city's airport. The meeting, under the auspices of the UN, was the first between them since peace talks adjourned last week. 3887/

2912. The Belgrade government told the UN that the sanctions imposed 18 months ago on Yugoslavia had created a devastating effect on its economy, causing losses of more than $20 billion. 3888/

(c) International reported events

2913. In Bonn, the German government approved a 10 million DM special aid package for BiH. 3889/

8. 8/12/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Late into the evening, Bosnian Serb and BiH soldiers engaged in heavy fighting in the Grbavica district. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: According to UN military spokesman Bill Aikman, the day's fighting killed one person in the city centre. 3890/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2914. Late into the evening, Bosnian Serb and BiH soldiers engaged in heavy fighting in the Grbavica district. UN officials, however, said that despite intense fighting over the last several days, the frontline had shifted only a few yards. Observers noted that the increase in fighting appeared to be a move by BiH forces to regain control of Grbavica in advance of a settlement that could include some division of Sarajevo. 3891/ "The fighting was heavy in Grbavica", said UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman. "The fighting went on into the evening, well after darkness, which is not the norm in this part of the country". 3892/

(b) Local reported events

2915. Bosnian Serb leader Momčilo Krajišnik and BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić, held a second day of peace talks at the airport. "They are basically a continuation of the Geneva peace process", UN mediator Viktor Andreev said. Krajišnik was quoted by the Belgrade-based Tanjug news agency as saying that the two sides had discussed territorial questions including the status of Sarajevo and access to the sea. 3893/

9. 9/12/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: "The last 24 hours have been very difficult and very tense", UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said at midday. Bosnian Serb forces hit the city with around 270 shells overnight, with most falling on frontline areas, while the BiH army fired 46 shells, Aikman added. Infantry clashes were also reported, Aikman said. 3894/ The day's shelling came amid increased fighting in the Grbavica area, and after talks between Bosnian Serbs and the BiH government appeared to have broken off. 3895/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Stup; the airport area; Žuč; a market in the Čengić Vila district; an unidentified park in the centre of the Old Town area. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; United Press International; The Press Association.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Three persons were reported wounded by snipers in a residential district. 3896/ UNPROFOR reported a marked increase in sniper fire due to improved visibility after weeks of fog. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Intense shelling and sporadic sniper fire reportedly killed at least eight people and wounded 26 others, hospital and local media reports said. 3897/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

2916. Bosnian Serb press agency SRNA said that Bosnian Serb forces had repulsed overnight, "a violent attack" by BiH government forces on the Serb-held suburb of Ilidža. Citing the Bosnian Serb military press service, the agency said that the BiH troops had "lost men" in the attack, but gave no further details. 3898/ UNPROFOR spokesman Aikman said that the worst of the fighting had centered on Grbavica, adding that improved visibility after weeks of fog had led to a marked increase in sniper fire. The Stup district and the airport zone also came under heavy shelling, as did the northern height of Žuč, he said. 3899/

2917. Four persons were killed and four wounded when three mortar shells hit a busy market at around 2:30 p.m.. The mortar rounds fell on a makeshift market in a parking lot surrounded by high-rise apartment buildings in the Čengić Vila district. "There were about 50 to 100 people outside", said Enesa Halilović, 26, a BiH television employee who lived near the market. "About 10 people fell down. At first I thought all of them were dead". Officials at the French hospital near the site and at the Koševo hospital, said that three men and one woman were killed in the shelling, and four other persons were wounded. The shells shattered glass in the surrounding apartment buildings and scattered shrapnel and garbage from trash bins in the parking lot. 3900/ One of the persons killed was one of the city's leading children's doctors, Dr. Galib Eleho, a pediatrician well known for his work with UNICEF. "One of our trucks was delivering milk to the (adjacent) clinic for a baby food program", said a UNICEF spokesman. "Eleho had just stepped out to arrange for someone to unload it when the mortar landed and killed him". 3901/

2918. Several of the shells reportedly hit at least eight locations in crowded areas within minutes of each other, and were reported to have come from Bosnian Serb positions in the hills surrounding the city. Eyewitnesses said that one shell hit a park in the centre of the Old Town area, missing a crowded market by only several yards. No one was injured. 3902/

(c) International reported events

2919. Peace mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, met Serbian President Slobodan Milošević, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić and Momčilo Krajišnik, speaker of the Bosnian Serb assembly, for several hours in Belgrade in a continuation of the Geneva peace process. Their spokesman, John Mills, said that he had no further details of the Belgrade discussions. "They hope to be in a position to hold a meeting beginning 20 December. No decision has been taken on the venue for that meeting", Mills said. "Meanwhile they will continue their contacts with the parties". 3903/

2920. Peace mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, who had planned a meeting of all of the warring parties in the northern Greek port of Salonika on Sunday, decided instead to arrange another round of talks in the week beginning 20 December. "Their view after [Thursday's] meeting [with Serb leaders in Belgrade] was that the time is not quite ready for a meeting between the parties this weekend as had been envisaged", spokesman John Mills said at UN headquarters in Croatia. 3904/

10. 10/12/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shells reportedly hit residential districts as well as contested front-line areas to the north of the city. 3905/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja; Butmir; the area near the airport; the area near the PTT building. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that at least 21 people were wounded by sniper fire on this day. 3906/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: The city's crisis centre reported 11 persons killed and 38 wounded in artillery and sniper attacks in the 24 hours up to mid-afternoon. 3907/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2921. UNPROFOR reported heavy shelling in Dobrinja, Butmir, and around the airport. In central Sarajevo, the situation was tense too, with shelling reported around the PTT building. 3908/

(b) Local reported events

2922. Two large convoys of flour and other foodstuffs reached Sarajevo, the United Nations reported. 3909/

11. 11/12/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sirens sounded a general alert in the city as Bosnian Serb forces hit the city with tank, artillery and mortar fire. UNPROFOR reported that the city had been hit by 250 shell rounds since Friday in Serb retaliation for an attack on Lukavica where the Bosnian Serb army had its headquarters. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Lukavica barracks; Dobrinja; Stup; the city centre; Grbavica; the airport area. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least two persons were wounded in the day's shelling. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2923. Sirens sounded a general alert in the city as Bosnian Serb forces hit the city with tank, artillery and mortar fire. UNPROFOR reported that the city had been hit by 250 shell rounds since Friday in Serb retaliation for an attack on Lukavica where the Bosnian Serb army had its headquarters. "The Bosnian army assaulted with shelling Lukavica yesterday and I suspect that was part of the reason for the large number coming back", said Bill Aikman, UNPROFOR spokesman. At least one BiH shell hit the Serb barracks in the morning while UN military observers were in the buildings but no casualties were reported. Sarajevo radio said that at least two civilians had been wounded in the city by Serb return fire. 3910/

2924. The shell fire came from the heights to the west of the city, Aikman said. Districts worst affected by the shelling included Dobrinja and Stup, the city centre, and the district of Grbavica. In response, the BiH army fired 27 rounds into Bosnian Serb-held districts, notably the Lukavica barracks to the south, he added. 3911/

2925. Bosnian Serbs reportedly shelled the airport, hitting a terminal building and forcing the suspension of some relief flights. 3912/

(b) Local reported events

2926. United Nations officials were reportedly angered and frustrated at what they portrayed as an effort by Bosnian Serbs to systematically block relief convoys. "We are having blockages, blockages, blockages", said UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman. Today, two convoys had been turned back as they headed for the besieged city of Goražde. 3913/

(c) International reported events

2927. In Belgrade, Aleksa Buha, the foreign minister of the Bosnian Serb republic, was quoted by the Tanjug news agency as saying that a European Community plan for the Serbs to relinquish more territory in exchange for the gradual lifting of sanctions on Serbia had set the peace talks back to square one. Buha said that BiH were avoiding a definitive solution in the hope that they would eventually take over the whole territory. 3914/

12. 12/12/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that shelling activity decreased and that tension in the city dropped to a relatively low level (with the exception of eastern Sarajevo). 3915/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2928. UNPROFOR reported that shelling activity decreased and that tension in the city dropped to a relatively low level (with the exception of eastern Sarajevo). 3916/

(b) Local reported events

2929. Reuters reported that the recent October purge of mafia-style leaders and renegade units from the BiH army had revitalized the forces. "There is a new testiness on the part of the Bosnians", said UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman. "They are not being pansies. Aikman said that the BiH forces had moved forward by "a few houses" in the Grbavica area and been firing an unusually high number of shells and mortar bombs at the Serb forces. BiH army deputy commander Colonel Jovan Divjak stated that ridding the army of criminals and other "uncontrolled elements" had been a major factor in improving discipline and solidarity among the troops. 3917/

13. 13/12/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Not specified

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2930. No reported incidents.

14. 14/12/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that Sarajevo suffered a new period of a high level of shelling, mainly in the downtown area. More than 300 shell rounds were reported by observers. 3918/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The downtown area; the Drvenija bridge; the Egyptian UNPROFOR barracks near the Old Town; the Koševo hospital; Grbavica; the airport area; the road to Pale. Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters; Agence France Presse; New York Times; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: One BiH soldier was killed by a sniper in the Vogošća district. 3919/ UNPROFOR reported that sniper activity was high in the city. 3920/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Casualties: UNPROFOR reported that at least 11 persons were killed and 19 others were wounded. 3921/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Narrative of Events:

2931. The morning was reported as quiet after shelling and sniping continued well into the night. 3922/

2932. Doctors at the Koševo hospital said that five women and three men were killed when two mortar shells landed near the Drvenija bridge at 1:00 p.m., and near the Old Town barracks of the Egyptian UN brigade. 3923/ Relative calm in recent days appeared to have enticed many Sarajevans out of their homes on this sunny afternoon, raising the day's casualty count. A surgeon at the Koševo hospital, Dr. Kemal Drnda, said that many of the wounded civilians suffered abdominal wounds from shrapnel. 3924/

2933. A Reuters photographer said that a 120 millimetre mortar bomb hit a building in the Koševo hospital complex. There were no injuries reported. 3925/

2934. Shells and automatic weapons fire were reported in the Grbavica district. 3926/

2935. Idesbald van Biesenbroeck, a spokesman for UNPROFOR said that Serb forces fired more than 200 artillery shells and mortar bombs on the city. 3927/

2936. The airport was closed at 10:00 a.m., for three hours after two mortar shells, reportedly fired from the Serb-controlled Rajlovac district, fell near some buildings. 3928/

2937. van Biesenbroeck said that the BiH forces fired 32 shells, most of them aimed at the road to Pale. 3929/

2938. As night fell, machine-gun fire could still be heard from the direction of Grbavica. 3930/

(b) Local reported events

2939. A BiH army official told Sarajevo radio in the evening that Serb forces were redeploying troops, tanks and other heavy weaponry to new positions around the city and warned residents to remain under cover. 3931/

2940. The day's shelling, which began in the morning, forced UNPROFOR to close the airport for three hours. 3932/

2941. The United Nations agreed with Bosnian Serb forces to expedite the shipment of aid and military resupply past Serbian checkpoints in BiH by allowing the faction's police to escort convoys. Angus Ramsay, deputy commander of UN forces in BiH reached an unsigned "understanding" with Bosnian Serb General Manojlo Milovanović that the Serbs would not obstruct UN convoys and would halt the practice of inspecting aid convoys at numerous checkpoints in Bosnian-Serb held territory. In exchange, the United Nations agreed that Serbian police using UN supplied fuel would escort the convoys and that the UN would help maintain the roads it used. "This agreement should minimize delays, but it doesn't mean that everything was solved", UN military spokesman Idesbald van Biesenbroeck said. 3933/

(c) International reported events

2942. French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé called on the United Nations to use air strikes against those violating agreements on the safe passage of humanitarian aid in BiH. "I have to ask myself why the United Nations is not using force in Sarajevo", he told the French television channel France 2 after viewing film of the victims of shelling in the city. "It has all the necessary means. Everyone has committed himself to ensuring the delivery of humanitarian aid and the preservation of the security zones. So, why, when someone violates the agreements, when the Serbs violate them, why doesn't it use air force?" he asked. 3934/

15. 15/12/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that 163 shells hit the city. 3935/ UNPROFOR also reported that the high level of shelling in the city had continued. Several areas of the city were reportedly affected, including the downtown. UNPROFOR commented that these events indicated that the Bosnian Serb army intended to carry on pressuring and harassing Sarajevo residents. However, UNPROFOR noted that an offensive on the city was considered unlikely. 3936/ Source(s): The Press Association; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Mojmilo; Stup; Žuč; the downtown area. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Sarajevo radio reported in the morning that 24 persons had been killed and 20 wounded over the past 24 hours. 3937/ One person was killed and 11 others were wounded in separate attacks on the city. 3938/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2943. Fighting continued throughout the night in the city, where Sarajevo radio reported in the morning that 24 persons had been killed and 20 wounded over the past 24 hours. 3939/

2944. One person was killed and 11 others were wounded in separate attacks on the city. A number of mortars hit the Mojmilo district in the south of the city, killing one person and wounding three others, Sarajevo radio said. 3940/

2945. Bosnian Serb and BiH forces reportedly traded artillery and mortar rounds in the suburbs, including Stup and Žuč in the north-west. 3941/

16. 16/12/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: An estimated 580 Bosnian Serb shells fell on the city between 6:00 p.m. Wednesday and 9:30 a.m. Thursday, according to UNPROFOR spokesman Idesbald van Biesenbroeck. He added that "a large number of BiH shells were also fired. van Biesenbroeck said that Serb forces accused BiH forces of making territorial gains in the sectors of Rajlovac and Grbavica but added that UNPROFOR had been unable to confirm any changes. He said that BiH forces had begun the clashes by targeting Serb-held districts, which sparked a massive response. 3942/ By the end of the day, the United Nations said that it had reports from Bosnian Serbs that BiH troops had taken several hundred yards in the Rajlovac district and a few buildings in the Grbavica district. But a UN military spokesman said that the BiH gains were unlikely to weaken the Bosnian Serb forces. "The gains they won were so minimal they would not change anything. But I think the Serbs will of course retaliate", said UNPROFOR spokesman Idesbald van Biesenbroeck. 3943/ UNPROFOR reported that Bosnian Serb forces fired 743 shells on the city. 3944/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The area near the Vrbanja bridge; Stup; Grbavica; a bread line on Maršal Tito Street in the Old Town area. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: BiH army sniper activity was reported. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Shelling killed one person and wounded 35 others, BiH radio said. Sniper fire from the BiH army injured five persons in the Grbavica district, the Bosnian Serb SRNA news agency said. 3945/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2946. Bosnian Serb forces reportedly hit the city with artillery and tank fire during the night and into the morning. Sarajevo radio said that the Serb forces were firing at the Vrbanja bridge, which crosses the Miljacka river in the centre of the city. Shells also landed in the Stup suburb and other parts of the city. 3946/

2947. Infantry attacks backed by heavy automatic weapons fire broke out at dawn in Grbavica, which BiH troops were trying to capture. 3947/

2948. Six persons were wounded when a mortar shell hit a bread line on Maršal Tito Street in the Old Town area. 3948/ The shell reportedly hit at 1:20 p.m., near two trucks loaded with bread awaiting distribution to civilians. 3949/

2949. United Nations officials in Sarajevo speculated that the fighting was an attempt by Bosnian Serb leaders to put pressure on the BiH government to sign a peace plan. The BiH army counter-attacks, they felt, were an attempt to show that the army could still strike back. 3950/

(b) Local reported events

2950. Bosnian Croat and BiH commanders agreed to a Christmas truce to run from 23 December to 3 January, Croatian radio reported. General Ante Roso, commander of the Bosnian Croat Defence Council, and BiH General Rasim Delić approved the agreement at a meeting at the UN headquarters in Kiseljak. 3951/ Bosnian Serb General Ratko Mladić agreed to the truce on Wednesday following talks with the UNPROFOR BiH commander General Francis Briquemont. "Mladić said that he would respect the truce as long as he was not attacked, UNPROFOR spokesman Idesbald Van Biesenbroeck said.

2951. BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić said on Sarajevo radio that talks at the airport with Momčilo Krajišnik, speaker of the Bosnian Serb parliament, had failed to reach agreement on any key issues. "The Serb side is continuing to reject our claims", he said. 3952/

2952. In Belgrade, Serbian opposition leader Vuk Drašković told voters at a rally that the world would lift economic sanctions if his party won Sunday's parliamentary elections. Drašković accused President Slobodan Milošević of selling out the country's interests and mismanaging the economy. Milošević called for early elections on 19 December after dissolving the Serbian parliament. 3953/

17. 17/12/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bosnian Serb forces reportedly fired 138 shells into the city. BiH forces reportedly fired two shells out of the city. 3954/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least three persons were reported killed, according to the city morgue. 3955/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2953. Bosnian Serb and BiH forces traded shell and small arms fire overnight, but the fighting eased after dawn. 3956/ Sporadic shelling and small arms fire were reported in the city during the day. 3957/

2954. The UNPROFOR Sarajevo sector commander General Andre Soubirou denied Serb claims that UN troops had withdrawn from sites on Mount Igman where they were monitoring demilitarized zones. Spokesman van Biesenbroeck also denied reports of BiH army attacks on the western heights of the city. 3958/

(b) International reported events

2955. Geneva mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg held talks in Belgrade on the conflict in BiH with Serb and Croat representatives while BiH officials held talks in Vienna with European Community representatives. The meetings came ahead of a new round of negotiations next week in Geneva and Brussels involving all parties to the conflict. 3959/

18. 18/12/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling and heavy sniper fire were reported in the city. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: An unidentified hospital; Ilidža. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: The city reportedly came under heavy sniper fire. 3960/ Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Two people were reportedly killed and 17 others wounded from shelling and sniper fire. 3961/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2956. Six persons were severely wounded when a shell landed near a city hospital. 3962/

2957. The Tanjug news agency reported that two persons in Ilidža were killed and four others wounded by BiH shelling. 3963/

(b) Local reported events

2958. A Canadian transport aeroplane airlifted six sick and wounded children and six of their relatives out of Sarajevo. The evacuation was part of a larger mission by UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration and the British government to ferry 90 sick and injured to treatment abroad. The children were initially flown to the UNHCR operations base in Ancona, Italy, with some going to Britain and the rest to the United States. 3964/

(c) International reported events

2959. Belgian Foreign Minister Will Claes, whose country held the European Community presidency, commented on Friday's meeting with BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić in Vienna: "It was not a question of putting pressure on the Moslems, but finding out what their position was", he said in a statement released today. "Further concessions are expected from the Serbs as well as greater flexibility from all sides", he added. 3965/

19. 19/12/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported 142 shell impacts on the BiH side with the shelling concentrated on the areas of Stup, Žuč, Kobilja Glava, Grbavica and the city centre. 3966/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Stup; Žuč; Kobilja Glava; Grbavica; the city centre. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2960. UNPROFOR reported 142 shell impacts on the BiH side with the shelling concentrated on the areas of Stup, Žuč, Kobilja Glava, Grbavica and the city centre. 3967/

(b) Local reported events

2961. UNPROFOR reported that two convoys reached the city, one from Metkovic and one from Belgrade, carrying a total of 130 tons of mixed food and wheat flour. The Belgrade convoy included two tankers carrying 36 tons of diesel fuel. 3968/

2962. Local parliament elections were held in Serbia. 3969/

20. 20/12/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Heavy shelling was reported in the city as BiH President Alija Izetbegović and Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić were leaving the Presidency building for the airport and a flight to Geneva for resumed peace talks. 3970/ Observers reported that a total of 213 shell rounds hit the city on this day. 3971/ Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

2963. At dawn, machine-gun fire could be heard from Vrbanja bridge near the Holiday Inn, where Serb and BiH soldiers had clashed in recent days. 3972/

2964. At the airport, an Ilyushin-76 transport was hit by five heavy machine-gun bullets as it prepared to land, damaging one of its fuel tanks. The airlift was thereafter suspended. 3973/

2965. Two children were killed and one other was injured when masonry collapsed on them while playing in a deserted shell-damaged house in the Buča Potok district in the north of the city. 3974/

(b) Local reported events

2966. In Belgrade, the Socialist Party of Serbian President Slobodan Milošević claimed victory in Sunday's parliamentary elections. Spokesman Ivica Dasić said that the ruling Socialists needing 126 seats for an overall majority, had won between 124 and 128 according to unofficial returns. 3975/

21. 21/12/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bosnian Serb forces hit the city with a total of 1,500 artillery shells, in what UN officials described as the heaviest attack in two months. 3976/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Stup; Rajlovac; Žuč. Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: UNPROFOR reported that six civilians were killed and 26 others were wounded in the day's shelling. 3977/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Narrative of Events:

2967. Heavy artillery and mortar shells hit the city in the morning, with 118 shell rounds falling in four hours. 3978/

2968. The UN said that most shells struck Stup and Rajlovac, frontline areas on the edge of the city. However, the confrontation line had not changed there, a UN official said. UN military spokesman Idesbald van Biesenbroeck said that the shelling was probably more harassment than an all-out attack because the Rajlovac area had little strategic value. "I think it's a last-minute push before the Geneva talks, but it's only a show of force", he said. 3979/

2969. Shelling also continued on the Muslim-held Žuč hill to the north of the city. 3980/

(b) Local reported events

2970. UNHCR announced that the city's humanitarian airlift would resume on Wednesday after being suspended on Monday following an attack on an air transport. UNHCR spokesperson Sylvana Foa said that three conditions set by the UN for aid flights to resume had been met. UNHCR had asked for a formal protest to be lodged with the faction responsible for the shooting, an immediate investigation and guarantees for the safety of aid flights from leaders from all sides. Officials were not sure of the origin of the Monday's gunfire, but it appeared to be from Serb-held territory. "The shots signaled that the shooter intended to seriously damage the aircraft", Foa said. "They fired directly below the aircraft as it was making its final approach above Bosnian Serb territory", she added. The incident reportedly resulted in the most severe damage sustained by a UN aircraft operating in the area since a German aeroplane was hit by anti-aircraft fire in February 1993. It was also the sixth reported incident at the airport in six weeks (152 incidents had been recorded since the airlift began in July 1992). 3981/

(c) International reported events

2971. In Geneva, BiH said that they could not accept a new Serb-Croat map for BiH, even though it gave them the one-third of the territory that they were demanding. The proposal was presented to BiH President Izetbegović in late-night talks. A spokesman for the BiH government said that the new map was "totally unacceptable" because it took no notice of specific demands on territory. "I have to say that all the concessions have been made with land that does not belong to the Moslems", said spokesman Mirza Hajrić. "We do not get anything we asked for . . . [we got] a lot of quantity but not quality". 3982/

22. 22/12/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR observers reported that 228 shell rounds hit the city overnight until 9:00 a.m.. 3983/ UNPROFOR observers reported that 1,744 shells landed in the city. 3984/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Žuč. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: UNPROFOR observers reported that shelling killed one person and wounded 12 others. 3985/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2972. The Bosnian Serb shelling of the city continued. Heavy fighting was reported around Žuč and Rajlovac. BiH radio said that several thousand shell rounds hit the city. 3986/

2973. UNPROFOR spokesman Idesbald van Biesenbroeck said that most of the morning shelling centered on Žuč, a desolate hilltop battlefield overlooking key roadways in and around the city. 3987/

(b) Local reported events

2974. Serbian President Slobodan Milošević appeared to have fallen just short of a majority in Sunday's elections for the Serbian Parliament. In what had been billed as the announcement of the final results, the official election supervising commission announced that with 98.65 per cent of the votes counted, Mr. Milošević's Socialists had won 123 seats, leaving them three seats short of control of the 250-seat Parliament. However, the election commission said that some 4 per cent of the vote counted had been declared invalid because of errors and spoiled ballots in 45 polling stations and that another round of voting would have to be held in those stations, probably within the week. Zoran Djumić, the commission spokesman, said that it was unlikely that the new round of voting would substantially change the results. But he added, "anything is possible". 3988/

2975. The biggest defeat in the election appeared to have been suffered by the militia leader, Arkan, who lost not only his seat in Parliament, but the parliamentary immunity that went with it. The candidate, whose real name is Željko Ražnjatović, mounted the most expensive campaign, reportedly costing about $3 million, but he did not keep any of the five seats that he had from the Kosovo region. 3989/

(c) International reported events

2976. In Brussels, the warring factions agreed to a cease-fire in time for Christmas. "The parties accepted the application of a Christmas truce, which means the end of shelling, access for humanitarian convoys, and access for UN peace-keeping troops", Belgian Foreign Minister Will Claes said. Officials of the European Community said that no details had been worked out as to how the cease-fire would be implemented. 3990/

2977. BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić said that his government had asked Serbs and Croats to return areas that had been ethnically cleansed, but instead had been offered inviable bits of "no-man's land". Asked if there had been progress toward peace over the past several days, Silajdžić said, "I must say I don't see any". Serbia and Croatia had reportedly failed to offer the BiH government territory in two key areas--land in the west that would give it territorial access to the Adriatic Sea, and land in the east to tie together isolated Muslim enclaves. 3991/

2978. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić rejected outright an EC proposal that Sarajevo be put under the administration of the United Nations, officials said. 3992/

23. 23/12/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR observers counted 1,309 artillery rounds hitting the city. 3993/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Žuč; Grbavica; the area near the Parliament building; Mojmilo; Dobrinja; Maršal Tito Street. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that snipers were active all day in the city. 3994/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: At least 10 people were killed and 62 wounded in the city, on the first day of a Christmas truce agreed to by the parties in Brussels. 3995/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

2979. Heavy fighting erupted in the city in the morning, as BiH and Bosnian Serb forces fought with artillery and mortars. Shortly after 8:00 a.m., discharges of heavy weapons and light automatic arms could be heard and were gaining intensity 50 minutes later. Within a three-hour period, UNPROFOR observers tallied 142 shells fired by Bosnian Serb forces and 14 by BiH forces. A UN spokesman said that it was impossible to determine who had fired first. Artillery and mortar fire was heard coming from the north of the city, probably from the Žuč hills. 3996/

2980. Intense artillery and mortar fire was reported around Žuč. Scores of shells fell around Žuč and the Serb-held Grbavica district. Government radio warned residents to stay indoors as mortar, machine-gun and small-arms fire occurred along the inner-city confrontation line near the parliament building throughout the morning. 3997/ A large building on the Serb side of the line was reportedly burning through the afternoon and Serb forces were said to be firing anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire into the upper stores of BiH-held buildings. 3998/

2981. Heavy arms fire was also reported in the west in the Mojmilo and Dobrinja districts. 3999/ Mortar shelling reportedly hit on Maršal Tito Street. 4000/

2982. In Belgrade, Tanjug news agency reported that BiH forces had launched "fierce attacks" on Serb positions in several sectors of the city. It added that three persons were injured in BiH shelling of Grbavica. 4001/

2983. Heavy shelling continued late into the evening despite a call by the United Nations to halt the fighting. "We hope that all warring parties in Bosnia will spend their holiday season with their families, rather than engaging in war-like activities", said General Charles Ritchie, UNPROFOR chief of staff. 4002/

(b) Local reported events

2984. A UN spokesman said that pilots would fly food into the city on Christmas Day because besieging Serbs had cut its land links to the outside world. "The situation is that Sarajevo is for all intents and purposes effectively isolated from the outside world by land", said Ray Wilkinson, Sarajevo spokesman for UNHCR. He added that Serb forces were denying UN ground convoys access to the city by the usual route from the south and east, insisting on a more dangerous route near front lines. 4003/

2985. UNPROFOR spokesman Idesbald van Biesenbroeck said that the cease-fire "doesn't work, at least for Sarajevo". He added that he could not say how the truce (which started early Thursday, just after midnight), was being observed in other parts of BiH. 4004/

(c) International reported events

2986. Peace talks in Brussels between the three warring factions ended without a settlement, mediator Lord Owen said. Serb, Croat and Moslem leaders agreed to meet again on 15 January, the last date of an agreed Christmas truce. 4005/

He said that the current fighting in BiH could turn the cease-fire into "just another joke". "Our experience is that cease-fires are not worth the paper they are written on unless there is a political underpinning", he said. Owen added: "If the political will is missing, the parties will go away and fight through January, February, and March, and there is nothing we can do about it". 4006/

24. 24/12/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Fighting reportedly subsided slightly in the city for the first time in a week. 4007/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: A residential area near the French UNPROFOR base. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Three persons were killed and 39 others were wounded in shelling of the city. 4008/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2987. Mortar fire hit a residential area in the city centre, with eight rounds landing near the French UN base. 4009/

2988. Although shelling subsided slightly in the city, UNPROFOR spokesman Idesbald Van Biesebroeck said that Bosnian Serb forces were attacking BiH forces to the north of the city. "There is no cease-fire for the moment, that is very clear"; he said. "It is quite clear the Serb side is using quite a lot of artillery", he said referring to the fighting near the city. 4010/

2989. BiH radio reported that BiH forces had repelled a Bosnian Serb infantry attack in the Žuč and Vogošća areas. 4011/

(b) Local reported events

2990. BiH President Alija Izetbegović lashed out at the European Community, complaining that officials had not put enough pressure on Bosnian Serbs in the recent peace talks in Brussels. Izetbegović, who returned to Sarajevo today, stated in a television and radio broadcast: "Europe has demonstrated its feebleness by failing to persuade the Serbs on the issues of Sarajevo and the Tuzla airport". "It is either a defect of power or a defect of will" he said. 4012/

2991. Speaking to Reuters television, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić threatened to withdraw all Serb offers of territorial concessions to BiH unless they accepted the deal currently on the table. Momčilo Krajišnik, head of the Bosnian Serb assembly, said on Thursday that the BiH delegation was demanding too much territory and was refusing to accept a division of Sarajevo along ethnic lines. "It seems war is inevitable and that we will fight for a long time, because we have Moslem leadership that has no possibility, nor means to end the war", Krajišnik told Belgrade state television. 4013/

2992. French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé arrived in Sarajevo to spend

Christmas with French peacekeepers. He stated that he was indignant that fighting had resumed in BiH despite the parties' pledge to keep a Christmas truce. "I see with indignation that once again a commitment has not been kept", Juppé said in a statement. Juppé singled out the continued shelling of Sarajevo by Bosnian Serbs as criminal and barbaric. But he condemned all three factions for continuing to attack in the field while "pretending to discuss" in Brussels and Geneva. "This obstinacy and this contempt for the life of civilians is more than ever revolting", he added. "Those responsible must be pointed out clearly". 4014/

(c) International reported events

2993. In Istanbul, BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić urged the United Nations to lift the arms embargo against BiH. "They (members of the UN) should allow us to defend ourselves", the Anatolian news agency quoted Silajdžić as saying when he arrived in Istanbul on a four-day visit. 4015/

25. 25/12/93 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN monitors reported 689 shells hitting the city, including several that landed near the Koševo Hospital. 4016/ Source(s): Associated Press.

Targets Hit: The area near the Koševo hospital; Žuč. Source(s): Associated Press; United Press International.

Description of Damage: The electricity installations at Žuč hill were destroyed in the shelling. Source(s): Associated Press; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One person was reportedly killed and 15 others were wounded, bringing the city's casualty toll since Thursday to 11 dead and 99 wounded. 4017/ Source(s): Associated Press.

Narrative of Events:

2994. BiH army officials reported a break in shellfire around midnight Christmas Eve. At dawn, however, more automatic weapons fire and shelling was reported. There was no immediate word on casualties, but a UN forces spokesman confirmed that heavy shelling continued to plague parts of the city for the fifth consecutive day. 4018/

2995. The electricity installations at Žuč hill were destroyed in the shelling of the city. According to reports, this reduced the electricity supplied to the city to an average of only 12 megawatts from a previous average of 35 megawatts of electric power. Oberservers noted that the minimum of electricity was barely enough for the city's water pumps. 4019/

(b) Local reported events

2996. This day marked the second straight Christmas under siege for Sarajevans. Thousands of worshipers packed two Roman Catholic churches in the city. 4020/

2997. A convoy carrying beans, mattresses and 60 tons of diesel fuel arrived in the city. UNHCR spokesman Ray Wilkinson said that the trucks were held up initially by Serb forces who tried to divert the convoy onto an impassable route. 4021/

(c) International reported events

2998. German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel condemned the fighting that broke out in BiH despite a cease-fire brokered for the Christmas holiday season. "Obviously, the warring parties do not want peace. That is bitter", he said in a statement issued by the German Foreign Ministry. 4022/

26. 26/12/93 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The Bosnian Serb-held Grbavica area was targeted in the afternoon hours and Serb troops reportedly responded by shelling BiH-held positions. 4023/ Fierce fighting was reported in the city centre late in the day, as BiH forces battled Serbs near the Parliament building. 4024/ Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Targets Hit: The area near the Holiday Inn; Vrbanja bridge; Grbavica. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sporadic sniping was reported. Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Sporadic shelling and sniping reportedly wounded 18 persons, hospital officials said. 4025/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

2999. Fierce fighting was reported in the city centre late in the day, as BiH forces battled Serbs near the Parliament building. Heavy machine-gun, small arms, mortar and artillery fire were reported near the Holiday Inn. The fighting appeared to be centered on the Vrbanja bridge about 500 metres away. Tracer fire was reported and stray bullets could be heard hitting buildings in the vicinity, a Reuters correspondent reported. According to reports, BiH troops had made some gains against Serb forces near the Parliament building in recent weeks and a BiH offensive to take more land in the area had been rumoured for several days. 4026/

3000. The Bosnian Serb-held Grbavica area was targeted in the afternoon hours and Serb troops reportedly responded by shelling BiH-held positions. 4027/ The targeting of Grbavica increased at about 12:30 p.m.. 4028/

(b) Local reported events

3001. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić, quoted by Tanjug, told a news conference that EC countries had prolonged the war by backing BiH demands at peace negotiations. He again threatened to withdraw Serb peace proposals if BiH rejected the latest peace map. "The offer is still on the table in a way and, unless the Muslim side accepts it in the near future and signs peace, there will have to be talks on a different footing, largely based on the [illegible]

3002. BiH Foreign Minister Irfan Ljubijankić blamed the Serbs and Croats for breaking the Christmas truce and preventing a peace accord. "I don't have the impression there is a real willingness to carry out the cease-fire", he said on Sarajevo radio. 4030/

3003. A team of UNPROFOR electrical engineers were reported in the Žuč hill area, trying to repair the recent damage and restore basic utilities. 4031/

(c) International reported events

3004. The Organization of the Islamic Conference made a fresh appeal to the United Nations Security Council to "authorize the use of force against Serbia to force it to lift its siege on Bosnian towns and villages". 4032/

27. 27/12/93 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Artillery, machine-gun and small-arms fire were reported through the hills surrounding the city. BiH army soldiers accompanying the wounded reported that Serb forces had captured two BiH trenches in the Vogošća battle zone and that BiH troops were counter-attacking. Many of the dead and wounded were soldiers from the fighting in that area. 4033/ Artillery attacks were reported beginning at 5:00 a.m.. Shelling intensified overnight and on Monday morning, with UNPROFOR reporting 321 rounds hitting the city and 70 fired at Serb positions. 4034/ In the 24 hours up to 7:00 a.m., approximately 600 Serb-fired shells hit the city, while BiH forces fired 100 shells, UNPROFOR reported. 4035/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Grbavica; "sniper's alley". Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least seven persons were reported killed and 58 others wounded in the city. 4036/ Source(s): Associated Press.

Narrative of Events:

3005. UNPROFOR reported violent fighting with heavy shelling, particularly in Grbavica. 4037/

3006. Among the civilians wounded were five workers from Sarajevo's television station who were hit by Serb fire while travelling to work in a van in the area known as "sniper's alley". 4038/ It was later reported that one person was killed and three others were wounded in the same incident. 4039/

(b) Local reported events

3007. An UNPROFOR spokesman charged that Serb forces had deliberately cut electricity and were obstructing repairs to the power grid. "The Serbs cut the power to Sarajevo and they are hindering the repairs by refusing clearance for engineering teams to do the necessary work", said Major Idesbald van Biesenbroeck. He also said that the BiH government had retaliated by cutting the power to Serb and Croat-held areas around the city. According to reports, on 20 December the Bosnian Serb forces blew up a pylon carrying electricity from Reljevo into the city. In response, the BiH government cut off the utilities for Reljevo. 4040/

3008. UNPROFOR commander, General Francis Briquemont said that recent bombardments on the city's electrical supply system "had no political or military purpose, but are tragic for human lives". 4041/

28. 28/12/93 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN officials reported a decrease in the level of fighting around the city. 4042/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that snipers were active in the city. 4043/ Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: The city morgue reported that three persons were killed in the city. 4044/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

3009. UN officials reported a decrease in the level of fighting around the city. 4045/

3010. Russian drivers ferrying diesel fuel into the city faced problems when a tanker in their convoy was hit by small arms fire near a front-line area on the approach to the city. The tanker reportedly made it to the city leaking fuel. 4046/

(b) Local reported events

3011. After months of waiting, hundreds of persons began a bus journey out of the city. Several previous departures had been blocked by fighting or bureaucracy. Eight buses accompanied by a UN escort left Tuesday for Lukavica. After Serb checks, they were to go to Split, Croatia. Some people were then to go to third countries. By the evening, about 400 persons had arrived in Lukavica. About 200 were en route, and 200 others were still waiting for a UN escort. Most of the evacuees were Muslims, who were mainly women, children and elderly people. There were also Croatians and Serbs, including a separate group of Serbs who were going to Serb-held territory. 4047/

29. 29/12/93 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR observers reported that 74 artillery rounds hit the city. 4048/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported a high level of sniper activity. 4049/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: City hospitals reported 12 persons wounded by sniper fire. 4050/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

3012. Occasional shelling was reported throughout the day. 4051/

(b) Local reported events

3013. The city spent its fifth day without electricity in freezing temperatures as Bosnian Serb forces refused to allow the UN access to repair downed power lines. Talks between the UN, Bosnian Serbs, and the BiH government on reconnecting the power supply ended in failure during the afternoon. "Talks will continue tomorrow, said UNPROFOR spokesman Major Manuel Cabezas. Earlier in the day, UNPROFOR said that it hoped to get French army engineers to the site of a damaged pylon. 4052/

3014. The Royal Air Force celebrated its 1,000th successful aid flight into the city. 4053/

(c) International reported events

3015. The United Nations commander in BiH said that the UN Security Council and European Community should spend less time passing resolutions on the former Yugoslavia and concentrate instead on sending enough peace-keeping troops. "I don't read the Security Council resolutions any more because they don't help me", Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont of Belgium said in an interview. "There is a fantastic gap between the resolutions of the Security Council, the will to execute those resolutions and the means available to commanders in the field". Briquemont illustrated his complaint by pointing to Security Council resolution 836, passed in April to establish "safe areas" around BiH enclaves threatened by Bosnian Serb forces. 4054/

30. 30/12/93 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Sporadic shelling was reported in the city. 4055/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that snipers were active in the city. Tanjug reported that one person was killed and another wounded by BiH snipers. 4056/ A 31 year-old French unidentified UNPROFOR soldier, was hit by sniper fire on the road from Sarajevo to Pale. He was driving a tanker truck back to Pale after delivering fuel to Sarajevo in a UNHCR convoy. At approximately 4:30 p.m., a bullet fired by a sniper from a zone controlled by the BiH government pierced the truck's windscreen and passed through the soldier's neck, damaging his spine, an UNPROFOR spokesman said. He was rushed to the French medical unit in Sarajevo where he underwent a seven-hour operation. The treating physicians there said that it was virtually certain that he would be a paraplegic for life. 4057/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3016. UNPROFOR spokesman Idesbald van Biesenbroeck reported that "tension decreased dramatically" in the city, but that snipers were still active. He stated: "In Sarajevo, it was relatively quiet in the past 24 hours, but the situation is still unstable". He added that heavy machine-gun and small arms fire was reported in the Serb-held suburbs of Grbavica and Vogošća. 4058/

(b) Local reported events

3017. The last buses evacuating persons from the city were expected to reach their final destinations today. The progress of the convoys, which finally crossed the front lines around the city on Tuesday after months of delay, was beset by engine and fuel problems, but the first 76 evacuees reached Banja Koviljača in Serbia on Wednesday. Other refugees stayed overnight in the Serb-held town of Ljubinje and local officials said that they were due to cross into Croatia in the morning. The UN said that another 13 persons, most of them injured, were airlifted into Finland. More than 1,000 persons had been evacuated from Sarajevo by bus in the last few days. 4059/

3018. Doctors in the city were talking about "Sarajevo Syndrome", a sort of posttraumatic stress syndrome. The term "Sarajevo Syndrome" was first used by Dr. Ismet Cerić, director of the city hospital's neuro-psychiatric clinic. He estimated that 90 per cent of Sarajevans showed physical signs of stress and that some 30 per cent were severely affected. 4060/

(c) International reported events

3019. In Brussels, Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes called on the European Community to look at strengthening economic sanctions against Serbia following the breakdown of the Christmas truce in BiH. 4061/

3020. In New York, UN officials said that the organization was seriously considering appointing an inspector to investigate abuses among UN peacekeepers in the former Yugoslavia and elsewhere. The move followed allegations that soldiers from the Ukraine, France and other nations were involved in drug smuggling, bootlegging, selling UN supplies, and prostitution. 4062/

31. 31/12/93 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: In a brief respite from the worst shelling in two months, people crowded the barren markets for last minute New Year's Eve shopping. Shortly thereafter, shelling of the city began. 4063/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The downtown area (Vase Miškina Street). Source(s): Associated Press; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least five persons were killed and 36 others wounded when shells hit the city centre. 4064/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

3020. Four adults and a 12 year-old child were killed in New Years Eve shelling of the downtown area. The shelling injured another 28 people, Koševo Hospital reported. The shelling took place on Vase Miškina street. "It seems that three shells fell, one after the other", a Koševo Hospital spokeswoman said. The city's French hospital reported another 10 persons wounded by shrapnel in shelling of other parts of the city. 4065/

3021. Gunfire and church bells ushered in the New Year. 4066/

(b) Local reported events

3022. A curfew placed between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., was lifted until 3 January. 4067/

3023. Black market prices in the city were reported as follows: a brand-name bottle of liquor sold for 100 DM, the equivalent of $60; a bottle of wine sold for $24; and a pint of beer for $3; fresh beef, a delicacy, was reported at $18 per pound. The average salary of the few who worked was reported at $1.80 per month. 4068/

V. January 1994

1. 1/1/94 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR observers said that 93 shells hit the city area overnight. 4069/ UNPROFOR observers reported 140 incoming shells in the city throughout the day and a general increase in sniping activity. 4070/ The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said that BiH forces had attacked Serb forces around the city with artillery and small arms fire. 4071/ Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: The parking lot of UNPROFOR's 4th Battalion headquarters; the cafeteria and press briefing room of UNPROFOR headquarters; the area near UNPROFOR commander Cot's residence; the city centre; an unidentified residential area. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported a general increase in sniper activity. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Two people were killed and five others were wounded in the city, an official at the Koševo Hospital said. The dead were a young woman who died after a mortar shell landed on her apartment in the city centre, and a soldier in the BiH army who was fatally wounded while on duty on the city's frontline. 4072/ Ten persons were reported wounded overnight in shelling attacks. 4073/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

3024. Ten persons were injured overnight by intense shelling as Sarajevo ushered in the New Year. The shelling started at around midnight as American soprano Barbara Hendricks began a concert inside the BiH television building where 200 people were invited to attend the performance. Several of the persons attending the concert were escorted afterwards by UN armoured vehicles. 4074/

3025. Three UNPROFOR sites were hit by shelling in the last 24 hours, with one French soldier slightly injured by shrapnel, UNPROFOR spokesman Manuel Cabezas said. He said that the French soldier was injured after a shell fell on the parking lot of the UNPROFOR's 4th Battalion headquarters in the city centre. One shell reportedly damaged the cafeteria and press briefing room of the UNPROFOR headquarters in the city and another two shells fell near the building which housed the commander of the UN forces in BiH, General Francis Briquemont. 4075/

3026. A 70 year-old woman was buried in debris after two shells landed in quick succession in a residential neighbourhood. 4076/

(b) Local reported events

3027. In Pale, the Bosnian Serb parliament postponed debate on the latest peace talks until 10 January a few days before the parties were due to reconvene in Geneva. Parliamentary speaker Momčilo Krajišnik, quoted by the Serbian radio Priština, said that there would be no more concessions to BiH. "I hope that . . . an agreement will be reached, but if the fundamentalist and militant forces in the Moslem camps do not allow this, nothing remains for us than to defend our land". 4077/

3028. In his New Year's message to BiH, President Izetbegović said that the country's hardest year was now behind it. "We are stronger now than we were a year ago, and reason is on our side", he said. 4078/

3029. The head of the Bosnian Serb army, Ratko Mladić, pledged in a speech to defend Serb-held territory. "We must be ready to defend what we have gained, but also to be ready, if we have to, to fight until final victory", said Mladić, quoted by the Tanjug news agency. 4079/

3030. The Tanjug news agency reported that former French President Valery Giscard D'Estaing met with BiH President Alija Izetbegović in Sarajevo. 4080/

2. 2/1/94 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that most of the day's activity concentrated on the front-line areas of Vogošća, Rajlovac and Stup, to the north and west of the city. 4081/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3031. UNPROFOR reported that most of the day's activity concentrated on the front-line areas of Vogošća, Rajlovac and Stup, to the north and west of the city. 4082/

3032. A Norwegian C-130 Hercules military transport was slightly damaged by small arms fire as it prepared to land in the city. 4083/

3. 3/1/94 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported the situation in the city as remaining unstable. UNPROFOR observers estimated that Bosnian Serb forces fired 203 shells into the city while BiH forces fired 37. 4084/ Shells killed at least 15 people, including six members of one family in their flat. Source(s): Reuters; *Chicago Tribune*; The Press Association; *New York Times*.

Targets Hit: The area near UNPROFOR headquarters; No. 2 Omladinska Street (about 500 yards from the BiH Presidency building; an unidentified school in the western area of the city (Otoka). Source(s): Reuters; The Press Association; *New York Times*.

Description of Damage: Significant civilian casualties were reported at No. 2 Omladinska Street. Source(s): Reuters; The Press Association; *New York Times*.

Sniping Activity: Sniping erupted throughout the city in the afternoon. Source(s): The Press Association.

Casualties: The United Nations counted 14 dead on the BiH side (including at least three children), and 22 wounded. One woman was killed in a Serb-held district. 4085/ Another report said that shelling killed at least 15 people in the city, including six members of one family in their flat and a girl as she and other children left school. 4086/ Source(s): *Chicago Tribune*; The Press Association; Reuters; *New York Times*.

Narrative of Events:

3033. UNPROFOR said that the situation in the city remained unstable. 4087/

3034. Shelling killed at least 15 people in the city, including six members of one family in their flat and a girl as she and other children left school. By early afternoon, shelling and sniping erupted throughout the city. Fifteen shells hit near the UN headquarters, said UNPROFOR spokesman Idesbald van Biesenbroeck. According to reports, the Tatarević family was sitting together in one room in their apartment at No. 2 Omladinska Street, about 500 yards from the BiH Presidency building, when a 122 millimetre howitzer shell hit at about 3:00 p.m.. The only family survivor from the blast was 77 year-old Mensur Dragnić, whose wife (Nadja 68), daughter (Dženana 42), son (Veseljko 49), two grandchildren (Nadi 16 and Asija 10) and son-in-law (Adnan Tatarević 41) were killed. "We were living in two rooms on the safe side of the building, but see what happened", said Dragnić. "There is no escape", he added. 4088/

3035. At least one girl was killed when two shells hit a crowd of children leaving a school in the western area of the city. "There were a lot of children playing", said Alma Begović, who sustained light leg wounds and shock in the shelling of Otoka. 4089/

(b) Local reported events

3036. UNPROFOR in Sarajevo said that the situation of fighting in central BiH was abating, except for in Sarajevo. "We have the impression the last two days have been very quiet, except Sarajevo where there is still tension, and Mostar where it is not quiet", UNPROFOR spokesman Major Idesbald van Biesenbroeck said. 4090/

3037. UNPROFOR Commander, General Jean Cot, said from Zagreb that his forces were ready for military intervention if the UN ordered it. "We have prepared for an offensive intervention" in former Yugoslavia as envisaged by UN resolution 836, and "we are ready", he told the French television channel France 2. But he said the plan would not be put into action unless he considered that conditions for such an intervention had been met and that he had the agreement of UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in New York. 4091/

(c) International reported events

3038. Hopes for an easing of tension between BiH and Croatia grew when a spokeswoman for Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granić said that he would meet BiH Prime Minister Silajdžić in Vienna on Tuesday to discuss territorial disputes and humanitarian issues. Sources at the Geneva conference said that European Community and UN mediators Owen and Stoltenberg would also attend the Vienna meeting. They said that talks would focus on how to secure access to the Adriatic Sea for BiH as part of a peace deal. The talks were also expected to cover the cease-fire agreement which was supposed to last throughout the Christmas season but had been violated repeatedly by all sides. 4092/

3039. British Prime Minister John Major told BBC radio that Britain's more than 2,000 troops would not remain indefinitely in BiH and warned that they would be withdrawn if their safety was jeopardized. "They will be there for a while but we cannot guarantee they will stay there indefinitely, any more than can any of the other countries with large troop emplacements there", he said. 4093/

3040. The body of a former BiH general was found in a car park along the main highway between Liege in eastern Belgium and the German border town of Aachen. Sources said that two Romanian hitchhikers found the corpse of Jusuf Prazina at Walhorn overnight Friday. Prazina, 30, who had been fighting in Sarajevo, and later Mostar, settled in Liege last August. He once headed BiH troops on Mount Igman and was praised for his defence of the city in 1992. However, he later fell out with the BiH high command, was termed a traitor and fled in the spring of 1993 when he joined HVO Bosnian Croat forces. He had reportedly been missing since late last month. 4094/

4. 4/1/94 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR observers recorded 868 incoming shells. 4095/ Source(s): New York Times.

Targets Hit: A police station about 22 metres from the Holiday Inn; the city centre; the area near Presidency building; the Old Town area; the area near Skenderija. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: The roof of a police station near the Holiday Inn was destroyed by a shell. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: BiH radio said that eight people had been killed and 39 others wounded in shelling in a 24 hour period in the city and in nearby Visoko. 4096/ Nine people were reportedly killed and at least 48 others were wounded in the city on this day. 4097/ The BiH Republic Institute for Public Health reported that by the end of 1993, a total of 9,662 persons had been killed and some 56,000 persons had been wounded in the city. 4098/ Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

3041. During the day's shelling, an explosion destroyed the roof of a police station in the city centre. "A huge fireball hit the roof of the building . . . It literally blew the roof off and the street was blocked with twisted metal", said Reuter correspondent Kurt Schork who witnessed the explosion from the Holiday Inn Hotel 200 metres away. 4099/ The shelling reportedly took place just hours before Croatian and BiH ministers met in Vienna. 4100/

3042. Six persons were reportedly killed in the city centre and approximately six shells were said to have landed close to the Presidency building. Another two persons were killed later in the downtown area. 4101/

3043. Shelling was reported heavy in the Old Town area. 4102/ At least six shells hit a building located between Maršal Tito Street and the Skenderija neighbourhood. The shells fell a few hundred metres from Skenderija and the the BiH Presidency building. 4103/

3044. The city's electricity went off shortly before noon and local sources said the principal power line into the city had been destroyed by fighting around Žuč. 4104/

(b) Local reported events

3045. The United States was about to double the number of relief flights into the city, UNHCR said. "Within the next few days the number of aircraft will be increased [from eight] to 17. These will be mainly American, although the French and Germans are considering raising their contributions", UNHCR's Ray Wilkinson said. Of the eight aircraft already delivering aid to the city, six were reportedly American C-130s. France and Germany had contributed one aircraft each. 4105/

(c) International reported events

3046. BiH and Croatian leaders held talks in Vienna. 4106/

3047. The Belgian defence ministry said that the commander of UNPROFOR forces in BiH, General Francis Briquemont, might leave his post early and return to Belgium. Briquemont, an outspoken critic of political efforts to end the fighting, 4107/ had been due to leave in July, but a ministry spokesman said that he had asked in December to return early. 4108/

5. 5/1/94 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: According to UNPROFOR, at least 249 shells hit the city overnight. 4109/ UNPROFOR observers counted 1,353 shells on BiH-controlled areas of the city. Observers counted 56 shellings on the Serbian side. 4110/ Heavy fighting was reported near the Jewish cemetery to the south of the city centre. Heavy front-line fighting was reported around Vogošća and Žuč. Intense fighting with both heavy and light weapons broke out in the Grbavica district at approximately 8:40 p.m.. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; *Chicago Tribune*.

Targets Hit: Buča Potok district; Žuč area; airport area; the Holiday Inn Hotel; the Sarajevo television building; the area near the Post and Telecommunications Engineering building. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR; United Press International; The Press Association.

Description of Damage: A large hole was blown in the roof of one of the Holiday Inn's dining rooms. Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR; United Press International; The Press Association.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Hospitals and the city morgue reported late in the afternoon that three people had been killed and 28 others wounded during the day. 4111/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

3048. Five people were wounded in the morning as Bosnian Serb forces shelled the heavily populated district of Buča Potok in the north-west and the Žuč area in the north. The shelling started in the morning and smoke was rising from Buča Potok at noon. 4112/

3049. Heavy fighting was reported near the Jewish cemetery to the south of the city centre. Mortar explosions, heavy artillery shells and tracer fire was reported on the front line. Shelling also closed the airport. 4113/

3050. UNPROFOR spokesman Major Manuel Cabezas said that the airport facility was closed after 3:00 p.m., after it was hit during a period of heavy shelling. 4114/

3051. The Holiday Inn Hotel was hit by what was estimated to be a 144 millimetre shell, but no one was hurt. 4115/ A large hole was blown in the roof of one of the hotel's dining rooms while scorched debris and broken glass were blasted in all directions. 4116/

3052. UNPROFOR also reported that the Sarajevo television station was hit and that shells fell around the Post and Telecommunications Engineering building, where UNPROFOR had one of its main bases. 4117/

3053. BiH radio reported heavy front-line fighting around Vogošća and Žuč. 4118/

3054. Intense fighting with both heavy and light weapons broke out in the Grbavica district at around 8:40 p.m.. 4119/

(b) Local reported events

3055. British Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose was appointed to replace Belgian Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont as the new commander of UNPROFOR forces in BiH. Briquemont cited exhaustion as the reason he asked to be relieved of his post at the end of the month. 4120/

3056. The city was without water. UNPROFOR said that it would take days to repair transmission lines downed in the fighting. 4121/ UNPROFOR also said that the main power supply line (30 megawatts) between Reljevo and Buča Potok, damaged in shelling before Christmas, could not be repaired before mid-January while several days would be needed to obtain authorization to repair the 18 megawatt line between Vogošća and Velesici. The power supply to the city was hit further by a technical halt ordered late on Tuesday at the Kakanj plant 50 kilometres to the north-west. 4122/

(c) International reported events

3057. BiH and Croatian leaders held a second day of talks in Vienna. 4123/ Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granić and BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić announced that a plan to halt hostilities between their two sides would be put to a meeting in Bonn on Saturday between BiH President Izetbegović and Croatian President Tudjman. "Both sides have confirmed that they will, within the framework of the preparations for the summit meeting, make firm efforts to prepare a complete plan of the cease-fire implementation along all the frontlines", a statement said. The joint statement issued by BiH and Croatia in Vienna said that both sides pledged to "cease all military activities and establish conditions for the durable cessation of hostilities" in central BiH. 4124/

3058. Negotiator Lord Owen, stated that cease-fires alone would not solve the problems in the former Yugoslavia. Negotiator Stoltenberg, added that there had already been 69 cease-fires and still no sign of an end to the war. Owen said that the BiH warring generals had not taken "a blind bit of notice" of their Christmas cease-fire. On a positive note, he added: "What is important is that they're starting to grapple with the real issues underlying the problem". 4125/

6. 6/1/94 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR monitors counted 732 shells landing in the city during the morning, most of them in the Jewish cemetery area of the Grbavica district. 4126/ Reporters who witnessed the combat from the Holiday Inn Hotel said that it was the heaviest fighting in weeks so close to the city centre. 4127/ Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The area of the old Jewish cemetery; the Grbavica district; the airport; the Holiday Inn; the Central Bank; the area near the Presidency building. Source(s): Reuters; Associated Press; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Eight persons were killed and 61 others were wounded, including five French UNPROFOR troops. 4128/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

3059. Shelling was reported across Sarajevo at 6:00 a.m., a day after the city experienced one of its worst bombardments in months. Much of the shellfire landed around the old Jewish cemetery, which marked one line of confrontation in the city. (The hillside cemetery was important in that it was located close to a major road leading to the city centre) "Sometimes artillery firing couldn't be counted because of the intensity of the shelling", said Major Idesbald van Biesenbroeck, UNPROFOR spokesman. 4129/

3060. The airport also came under fire, forcing its closure again. 4130/ Before the closure, two relief flights had landed. An UNPROFOR spokesman said that two French soldiers were wounded in separate incidents at the airport. The first was hit in the right forearm by mortar fragments and the second, more seriously, in the right leg. 4131/

3061. Reporters who witnessed the combat from the Holiday Inn Hotel said that it was the heaviest fighting in weeks so close to the city centre. The Hotel was once again hit by shellfire. 4132/

3062. As dusk fell, a series of shells fell into the main street, hitting the Central Bank building and a number of apartment blocks. UNPROFOR soldiers retrieved the body of a man who was killed on the spot when a shell landed in the streets outside the Presidency building. 4133/

(b) Local reported events

3063. BiH President Izetbegović demanded that the UN Security Council stop the shelling of Sarajevo. "We are demanding the Security Council that it take efficient measures and stop the tragedy of Sarajevo and its citizens", BiH radio quoted him as saying in a letter to the Council. "This is the 10th day that Sarajevo is being shelled by the Serb aggressor and its residents are being killed daily by the scores before the world", Izetbegović said. 4134/

3064. A group of about 50 mourners buried the family of six who were killed on Monday. The funeral took place at the Lion cemetery. 4135/

3065. UNHCR Sarajevo spokesman, Ray Wilkinson, said that aid convoys in Serb areas of BiH would be suspended on safety grounds over the next three days, the Serbian Orthodox Christmas period. This decision was based on a concern that a means of celebrating Christmas would include the firing of shells and ammunition into the air. 4136/

3066. BiH soldiers were reportedly wearing red ribbons to distinguish themselves from the Bosnian Serbs in close-quarter combat. 4137/

7. 7/1/94 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR observers counted more than 900 Bosnian Serb-fired shells earlier in the day. The BiH army reportedly fired 6 shells against Serb positions. 4138/ Intense fighting between BiH and Bosnian Serb forces in Grbavica eased during the day, with BiH forces saying that the front line several hundred metres from the city centre, had remained unchanged. 4139/ However, the fighting was reported to be at a lower intensity level than on the previous day. 4140/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The car park of the French UNPROFOR base in Skenderija. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: UN vehicles were damaged in the shelling of the French UNPROFOR base in Skenderija. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported a high level of BiH sniping. 4141/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Seven people were killed and 25 others were wounded, including a French UNPROFOR soldier, according to UN and hospital sources. 4142/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

3067. One French UN soldier was wounded when a mortar shell landed in the car park of the French UNPROFOR base in Skenderija in the city centre, destroying one truck and damaging an armoured personnel carrier. 4143/ The soldier sustained burst eardrums when shells fell near him. 4144/

3068. Intense fighting between BiH and Bosnian Serb forces in Grbavica eased during the day, with BiH forces saying that the front line several hundred metres from the city centre, had remained unchanged. 4145/ However, the fighting was reported to be at a lower intensity level than on the previous day. 4146/

(b) Local reported events

3069. UNPROFOR said that BiH government troops had launched several attacks on Serb positions around the city over the past few days, drawing a heavy Serb artillery response. "There are certainly no major changes in the front lines", UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman added. 4147/

(c) International reported events

3070. In Bonn, Germany, BiH Prime Minister Silajdžić demanded the resignation of Europe's mediator, accusing Lord David Owen of trying to force BiH to accept an unjust peace. 4148/

3071. The bombardment of the city prompted the UN Security Council late in the day to make the following statement: 4149/ "The Security Council condemns any hostilities in the United Nations-designated safe areas, especially in the Sarajevo area". "In particular it strongly condemns the continuing military pressure on and the relentless bombardment by Bosnian Serb forces of the capital city, Sarajevo", it added.

3072. US and British diplomats told Serbian President Slobodan Milošević to stop Bosnian Serbs from their continuous shelling of Sarajevo and concentrate on negotiations. Britain's UN ambassador, Sir David Hannay, said that British and American representatives in Belgrade "went and saw the President of Serbia and underlined the serious view which we took of the shelling of Sarajevo and the urgent need to stop it and to get back to the negotiating table and get a settlement". He said that no threats were made and that air strikes were not mentioned, adding: "It was a question of bringing to him the seriousness of the situation". "The main purpose of the demarche was to bring home to him that this continuing bombardment of Sarajevo was totally counter-productive and that we should get back to the negotiating table and get a settlement", he said. "The positions are now much closer together and it is a tragedy really that while this very slow process of moving the parties along is going on, lives were being lost", he added. Hannay spoke to reporters as the Security Council was meeting in an informal session regarding the shelling of Sarajevo. 4150/

3073. US Secretary of State Warren Christopher said that air strikes in BiH were still a possibility that would be discussed next week at a NATO summit that President Clinton was to attend. But he made it clear that Americans did not want the Brussels' summit to be dominated by a debate over the policy towards the former Yugoslavia. He said it would focus instead on the fate of eastern European countries wishing to join NATO. Addressing the issue of NATO airstrikes, Christopher said that this "remains a valid resolution with respect to air support" and that Sarajevo's status "is under constant review by the United States and NATO". 4151/

3074. Following a meeting between mediators and French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé in Paris, a foreign ministry spokesman said that UN troop deployment in BiH would have to be reviewed if a peaceful solution was not forthcoming. 4152/

3075. Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien, who met in Paris with French President Mitterand said that his government would decide whether to withdraw its 1,500 peacekeepers from BiH in March or April. 4153/

8. 8/1/94 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Observers reported that the city was hit by a total of 170 shells during the day. 4154/ Numerous districts of the city had reportedly been shelled throughout the day. By hitting various city districts, the shelling appeared less intense than in recent days, but observers noted that the death toll was the highest since Monday. 4155/ UNPROFOR reported small arms and heavy machine-gun fire all along the confrontation line. 4156/ Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The airport area; an unidentified water line; the city centre; the area near the UNPROFOR commander's residence. Source(s): New York Times; Chicago Tribune; Reuters; Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that the level of sniping in the city remained high. 4157/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Hospitals and the morgue reported 12 people killed and 42 others wounded. 4158/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

3076. Fighting reportedly died down in the morning. 4159/

3077. Hours after unilaterally declaring a cease-fire, Bosnian Serb forces resumed their shelling of the airport, preventing BiH President Izetbegović from attending peace talks in Germany. In announcing the cease-fire, the Bosnian Serbs did not say when it would take effect or how long it would last. They also called upon BiH government forces to end their attacks on the Grbavica area. 4160/

3078. Just before noon, shrapnel from an exploding shell wounded at least seven persons waiting in an unidentified water line. 4161/

3079. Two people were killed and 10 were injured when two shells hit the city. One of the shells landed close to the city centre residence of UNPROFOR Commander Briquemont. 4162/

3080. Shelling was reported late in the day in the city centre. Numerous districts of the city had reportedly been shelled throughout the day. By hitting various city districts, the shelling appeared less intense than in recent days, but observers noted that the death toll was the highest since Monday. 4163/

3081. UNPROFOR reported small-arms and heavy machine-gun fire all along the confrontation line. 4164/

(b) Local reported events

3082. Defending the recent BiH army tactic of initiating offensives in Sarajevo, an unidentified BiH official told the New York Times: "The world has shown us that only raw force matters here. The world has shown us for two years that arguments mean nothing". The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said that it was absurd to suppose that the BiH government was trying to garner sympathy in world public opinion by provoking the Serbs to shell Sarajevo. "It is not our strategy to sacrifice our own civilians", he said. "We called our people to stay off the streets". "If Mladić only attacked Sarajevo whenever we attacked Grbavica, that would be an argument", the official said. "Mladić attacks this city whenever he's in the mood. The United Nations too rarely criticizes that". "The situation is such that we must take some targets. The war cannot be resolved militarily, but this military activity is necessary to strengthen our negotiating process", he added. 4165/

3083. Local officials reportedly refused to permit reservoirs developed by the New York-based International Rescue Commission (IRC) to flow into the municipal water system, as they were worried about the water's safety. Three of five planned reservoirs had been completed and one of them was full with more than 220,000 gallons of water, enough to supply one quarter of the city's minimum needs. The IRC system was designed to pump water from the Miljacka river into a chemical treatment and purification system and then store the clean water in steel reservoirs for release into the municipal system. 4166/

3084. Several hundred Bosnian Serb residents gathered to celebrate Christmas Mass in the morning at an Orthodox church in the old part of the city. 4167/

(c) International reported events

3085. The latest round of peace talks had to be pushed back a day until Sunday, because BiH President Izetbegović was unable to fly out of the city due to the airport's closure. 4168/

3086. UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali reportedly turned down a request by UNPROFOR commander, General Jean Cot, that he be given the power to order punitive air strikes. 4169/ The commander denied making any such request. 4170/

9. 9/1/94 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: In its daily report, UNPROFOR described shelling at a "relatively low level". Sixty per cent of the rounds were reportedly directed at the confrontation line, the rest impacted in populated areas. The situation in the Mt. Igman area was described as getting tense. The Bosnian Serb army was reportedly moving supplies to support their efforts in the western part of the city. 4171/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Airport runway; the Catholic cemetery; the Holiday Inn. Source(s): Associated Press; United Press International.

Description of Damage: Shelling of the airport runway shut down the airport in the morning. Source(s): Associated Press; United Press International.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Four persons were wounded in the shelling of the Catholic cemetery. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

3087. Shelling of the runway shut down the airport in the morning, but repair work completed at about noon later allowed the first aid flight in five days to land. The runway shelling forced a UN aeroplane carrying Japan's Yasushi Akashi, civilian head of UN peace-keeping in the former Yugoslavia, to turn back to Zagreb. 4172/

3088. UNPROFOR blamed the day's airport shelling on Bosnian Serb forces. According to UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman: "The results of the crater analysis have just been completed. Two mortar rounds were fired from Serb-controlled areas this morning onto the airport runway". 4173/

3089. Four persons were wounded in the morning when a shell hit the city's Catholic cemetery. 4174/

3090. Several shells reportedly hit near the Holiday Inn. 4175/

(b) Local reported events

3091. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that his side was unwilling to concede any more territory and warned that if BiH wanted to carry on fighting they could expect a massive response. "We've fulfilled everything that was expected of us and there can be no question at all of any more territorial concessions by the Serbs", Karadžić was quoted as saying by the Bosnian Serb news agency. If if BiH continued fighting, "we will activate wartime production, mobilize wartime production, mobilize the entire population", he said. 4176/

3092. UN special envoy Yasushi Akashi arrived in the city after a delay of several hours caused by the temporary closure of the airport. He reached the city overland from Kiseljak. After a meeting with members of the BiH presidency, Akashi said that the men "agreed on the utmost urgency of restoring peace and ensuring freedom of movement for humanitarian convoys because people are suffering". 4177/

(c) International reported events

3093. In Bonn, BiH President Izetbegović and Croatian President Tudjman were greeted by German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel and mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg. Izetbegović told reporters that he was pessimistic about the outcome of the Bonn talks. "To be sincere, to be frank, I do not expect any big progress, any big breakthrough. From my experience before, from my experience with Croatians, I am not encouraged". 4178/

3094. A BiH-Croatian agreement was seen as crucial to making progress towards an overall peace settlement of the conflict at Geneva negotiations later in the month, at which Bosnian Serbs would also be present. 4179/

3095. US Vice President Al Gore, Defense Secretary Les Aspin and Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Shalikashvili all amplified warnings during the day, saying that air strikes could be ordered at any time by NATO ministers in Brussels this week. 4180/

10. 10/1/94 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the situation in the city as relatively calm with a noticeable lull as far as shelling was concerned. UNPROFOR observed that this temporary change could be attributed to Mr. Akashi's visit and the presence of television journalists. 4181/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The city centre; an unidentified area near the city centre; the PTT building. Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR described a high level of sniping activity. 4182/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Twelve persons were wounded in shelling of the city centre. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3096. Shells hit the city centre, wounding 12 people. A wire-guided missile reportedly fired from the direction of a Bosnian Serb position hit a residential area near the city centre. 4183/

3097. A stray shell reportedly hit the PTT building. No damage or casualties were reported. 4184/

(b) Local reported events

3098. UN special envoy Akashi said that UNPROFOR in BiH had been refining a system by which it could call in punitive air attacks when its troops were attacked. Akashi said that the so-called "close-air support" system would still depend, for first use, on the go-ahead of UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. He added: "We have had some exercises . . . and we are experimenting as to how to shorten the time required". "We are still refining the concept, but actual use of close air support has never been recommended". 4185/

3099. After meeting with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić in Pale, special envoy Akashi stated: "I have been assured by Dr. Karadžić that so far as his side is concerned there will be full respect for the use for our purposes of Sarajevo airport". 4186/

3100. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić warned that any NATO air strikes against his people would force them to reconsider all concessions to BiH. "If NATO adopts a new resolution aimed against the Serbs it would most certainly not contribute to the peace process, but instead would cause new difficulties in the search for a peace agreement", Karadžić told the Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA. 4187/

(c) International reported events

3101. NATO leaders said that they were ready to order air strikes in BiH under UN authority to prevent the siege of Sarajevo or to protect other areas, according to a draft of an alliance summit statement. A copy of the statement, which NATO sources said had been agreed to by all 16 leaders and was to be issued Tuesday stated: "We affirm our readiness, under the authority of the United Nations Security Council ... to carry out air strikes in order to prevent the strangulation of Sarajevo, the safe areas and other threatened areas in BiH". 4188/

3102. In Bonn, BiH President Izetbegović and Croatian President Tudjman met face-to-face in the morning for nearly three hours before being joined by mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg. After a break for lunch and consultations, the four resumed talks. "The talks will go on through the afternoon and probably into the evening", a UN source said. 4189/

3103. After two days of talks, the Bonn meetings ended. Croatian diplomats said that a cease-fire agreement had been reached, but BiH officials denied it. President Izetbegović told German television that the talks had yielded "no great results" but had improved the atmosphere between the two sides. 4190/

11. 11/1/94 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman, said that BiH forces fired 200 shells, an unusually high number, at the Serbs. Bosnian Serbs were observed to have fired 600 shells in return. "Inevitably gun positions are near civilian locations", he said. 4191/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The television centre; the area near the ICRC headquarters; an airport runway; the PTT building. Source(s): New York Times; United Press International; TASS; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: A young girl was killed by sniper fire in Dobrinja, a spokesman for the Koševo hospital said. 4192/ UNPROFOR reported that the level of sniper activity was still high. 4193/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Nine people were killed and at least 50 others were wounded. 4194/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3104. The UN commander in BiH, General Francis Briquemont, issued a statement saying that BiH forces opened fire on Serb forces with mortars from the city centre early in the morning. 4195/ Reporters in the city said that while both sides traded fire, much of the day's shelling appeared to be coming from BiH-held positions. 4196/

3105. A woman was reportedly killed and two others wounded near the television centre where an estimated six shells hit. 4197/ A single mortar shell landed near the entrance of the International Committee of the Red Cross headquarters at 9:15 a.m., killing a woman who had gone there to drop off a letter and wounding two local Red Cross employees. 4198/ The woman was identified as 66 year-old Ljeposava Pajić, a Bosnian Serb retired cafeteria worker. Ironically, the letter, which was found in her pocket, contained the following message to her granddaughter on the Serbian side of the siege line: "Thank God that you are all alive and well, and that we're all alive and well", she wrote, asking her granddaughter to send boxes of powdered milk and a picture of her grandson's wedding in a package through the Serbian Orthodox Church's aid organization. "It would make grandma happier than anything else to see you at least in a picture". 4199/

3106. The humanitarian airlift was halted only hours after being resumed, according to UNHCR spokesman Ron Redmond. Redmond said that a shell exploded on a runway at 1:00 p.m., prompting the airport's closure. A dozen relief flights managed to deliver an estimated 120 tons of food in the morning during a lull in the fighting. 4200/ "We are very concerned. Planting a shell in the middle of the runway looks very deliberate", Redmond said. 4201/ UN officials said that a 128 millimetre rocket hit the tarmac. They said that only the Serbs, who received most of their arms from the Yugoslav Army, had 128 millimetre rockets. UNPROFOR monitors, however, said that the rocket appeared to come from a BiH army position. "The French at the airport cleaned up the debris, so a proper crater analysis couldn't be made", an unidentified UN official said in the evening. United Nations crater analyses had established that Serb forces had shelled the airport five days in a row last week, keeping it closed. 4202/

3107. UNPROFOR reported that the PTT building was hit by a number of small arms rounds. Observers believed that these projectiles originated from BiH weapons. 4203/

(b) Local reported events

3108. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić blamed BiH forces for the day's airport shelling and said that this was done to pin the blame on the Serbs. "All this is pressure directed on us. All that we can do is live and act like there was no pressure", he said.

3109. Bosnian Serbs dismissed the NATO warning to break the siege of Sarajevo and other threatened areas, saying that this was "unworkable" and describing the issue as a "storm in a tea cup". "We have been threatened for two years and these threats are unworkable" mainly because of the close proximity of Muslim and Serb front lines around the besieged cities, General Manojlo Milovanović, chief of staff of the Bosnian Serb forces said. 4204/

(c) International reported events

3110. NATO leaders wound up their summit meeting in Brussels. Addressing the

BiH issue, NATO warned Serb forces that it was ready to launch air strikes if shelling did not stop. The leaders reaffirmed an August decision to "prevent the strangulation of Sarajevo" by using air strikes, denounced cease-fire violations and said that the present "situation cannot be tolerated". They also extended the air-strike threat beyond the one contained in the August communique, vowing to deliver humanitarian relief by opening the air strip at Tuzla and to break a siege at Srebrenica so that UN soldiers from Canada, who were trapped there, could be replaced by Dutch troops. There were no signs, however, that air strikes were imminent, but British Prime Minister John Major was reportedly meeting with NATO military commanders to work out the rules of engagement. NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner said that he saw "stronger determination", but was not sure if all members of the alliance were resolved to act. He said: "My interpretation is there is a clear determination not to continue the situation as it stands. (But) more I cannot say at this time". 4205/

12. 12/1/94 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Shelling and sniper fire continued in the city killing at least six people and wounding 36 others. Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire reportedly continued in the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: The UN reported that six people were killed and 36 others wounded in the city. 4206/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Narrative of Events:

3111. At least five people were killed and 16 others wounded as shelling sniper fire continued in the city. 4207/ This number included two BiH soldiers. Fourteen of the wounded were taken to the Koševo hospital and two others to the BiH state hospital. 4208/

(b) Local reported events

3112. The humanitarian airlift into the city resumed. 4209/

3113. UNHCR reported that fierce fighting between BiH and Croat troops in central BiH had blocked humanitarian aid routes from the Adriatic coast to Sarajevo and Tuzla. 4210/

3114. The International Committee of the Red Cross condemned random firing on the civilian population in the city after a woman was killed outside its headquarters on Tuesday. "We request all parties to put an end to all actions which are contrary to international humanitarian law, notably the indiscriminate shelling and sniper shootings against civilians", it said. 4211/

(c) International reported events

3115. In Geneva, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali ordered a feasibility study of the more immediate NATO threat to launch air strikes. UN officials said that the Secretary-General had asked Yasushi Akashi to assess the risks of Western military action for review at a high-level meeting of UN officials in Geneva on Monday. 4212/

13. 13/1/94 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN observers reported 350 shell impacts on BiH areas of the city and 10 impacts on Serb positions over the past 24 hours. 4213/ UNPROFOR described the situation in the city as tense. UNPROFOR also noted that it had been reported that BiH artillery positions were located next to the UN compounds in order to prevent Bosnian Serb battery fire. 4214/ Source(s): Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Vogošća; Dobrinja; the State Hospital. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported that sniper activity was high between the PTT building and the airport. 4215/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Four people were killed and 13 others were wounded in the city. 4216/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3116. Sarajevo radio reported that the northern suburb of Vogošća and the Dobrinja district were shelled during the morning. 4217/

3117. A unidentified factory complex on the confrontation line burned fiercely, sending a large cloud of smoke over the city. 4218/

3118. The State Hospital was hit by at least two shells. One shell hit the hospital's roof, next to its generator. One person was killed and another was wounded in the shelling. 4219/

(b) Local reported events

3119. The UN accused Bosnian Serbs of preventing repairs to a key electricity pylon, contributing to a power shortage in the city. "It's straight out-and-out bureaucratic harrassment by the Serbs", said UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman. 4220/

14. 14/1/94 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bosnian Serb forces reportedly launched a bombardment on the Orthodox New Year, firing about 150 shells at about midnight. 4221/ UNPROFOR reported that Bosnian Serb forces fired about 300 artillery and mortar rounds while BiH forces fired 11 rounds. 4222/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The Holiday Inn. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Four people were killed early in the day in shelling. Hospital officials said that two more persons were killed and 23 others were wounded during the rest of the day. 4223/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3120. Four people were killed in the city early in the day as Bosnian Serbs launched a bombardment on the Orthodox New Year. The United Nations said that Serbs fired about 150 artillery and mortar rounds on the city at about midnight. Hospital officials said that two more persons were killed and 23 others were wounded during the rest of day. 4224/

3121. One shell struck the Holiday Inn Hotel just after midnight, but there were no casualties reported. 4225/

3122. The bombardment, which subsided in the early morning hours, picked up again at 9:00 a.m., BiH radio said. 4226/

(b) Local reported events

3123. BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić threatened to boycott peace talks in Geneva next week unless the shelling of the city stopped. Sarajevo radio said: "Speaking about the future of the Geneva talks, Silajdžić stressed that if the aggressor continues to destroy Sarajevo and other towns and to kill civilians during the Geneva talks, the talks will not be held". 4227/

15. 15/1/94 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as quiet in the morning, enshrouded in a heavy fog. Isolated artillery rounds were reported thereafter. Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The confrontation line. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported sniping activity at a high level. 4228/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Sarajevo radio said that four people were injured by the isolated artillery rounds which fell on the city. 4229/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3124. The city was reported as quiet in the morning, enshrouded in a heavy fog. 4230/

3125. UNPROFOR reported that most of the shell impacts were on the confrontation line. 4231/

(b) Local reported events

3126. After a day of negotiations with Bosnian Serb leaders, BiH Prime Minister Haris Siladjdžić held out little hope for next week's round of peace talks in Geneva. "I can't say that things are going to be better in Geneva", he said after meeting Momčilo Krajišnik, president of the Bosnian Serb parliament. "We have been offered an unequal peace", he said. 4232/

16. 16/1/94 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the city as relatively quiet. However, monitors counted 200 shells fired into the city by Serb forces and 38 shells fired by BiH forces. 4233/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: UNPROFOR reported that two persons were killed and 30 others were wounded by artillery and sniper fire. 4234/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3127. UNPROFOR described the city as relatively quiet. However, monitors counted 200 shells fired into the city by Serb forces and 38 shells fired by BiH forces. 4235/

(b) Local reported events

3128. The leaders of the warring factions cast doubt over the prospects of a settlement at Tuesday's peace talks in Geneva. BiH Vice President Ejup Ganić stated: "There is new pressure on our government not to give away what is ours". He added, "[I]f the international community tries to divide according to power and force, it will not stand. Even if we sign an agreement, the dispossessed will not obey it". 4236/

3129. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić stated: "Sarajevo used to be completely a Serb city. We will never leave and it will be the capital of our new state". He added, "They (Serb military) are advocating us to prepare for a long war and I think they are right". 4237/

3130. BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić dropped his threatened boycott of the negotiations. Silajdžić left Sarajevo for the talks with President Izetbegović, Foreign Minister Irfan Ljubijankić and army chief Rasim Delić. When asked about what he would demand at the peace talks, he replied: "Return of the refugees, stopping the aggression". 4238/

17. 17/1/94 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UN observers reported that the BiH army may have made a small advance in the city. 4239/ UN observers said that at least 380 shells hit the city before 6:00 p.m. local time. 4240/ Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Five people were killed, including one child, and at least 20 others were wounded in the city. 4241/ According to the daily Oslobodjenje, seven people were killed and another 20 persons were wounded in the city. 4242/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

3131. UN observers reported that the BiH army may have made a small advance in the city. Canadian Major Ray Thomas, chief of the 60 UN military observers (UNMOS) in the Sarajevo area said that the BiH infantry may have gained turf up a slope above the central Parliament building and the Miljacka river. The residential area, including the Jewish cemetery and abutting the Serb-held Grbavica district on the west, was too embattled for UNMOS to approach, rendering precise reconnaissance impossible. "We think there have been some adjustments to the confrontation line [in favour of the BiH army]", Thomas said at a news briefing. "The Bosnians have warned us that we should be careful travelling the Pale road. This would indicate that they feel they can bring fire to bear on the Pale road. They didn't give us this warning [before]", he said. 4243/

(b) Local reported events

3132. The Bosnian Serb SRNA news agency, citing an official communique issued by Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić, said that he issued a "severe warning" forbidding any attacks by Serb troops on the Sarajevo airport, on UNPROFOR troops, on the International Committee of the Red Cross and on any other humanitarian organizations. 4244/

3133. British squadron leader John McEvoy, deputy in charge of the 60 UNMOS in the Sarajevo area, observed that the BiH army forces in the city had become more efficient in recent days. He said that the BiH army was originally a disorganized unit which included hired guns and a criminal element. However, "[E]ver since the reorganization and moving of certain commanders last summer, you can definitely say the Bosnian army comes across as more professional", he said. "They have introduced a rank system. They have appointed officers with JNA training in command positions, and the criminal element that was in charge during the summer has been put firmly to the rear". 4245/

3134. McEvoy stated that the UN had no proof that sides in the conflict were bombarding their own areas as a way to gain international sympathy but could not rule out such a possibility. The British officer complained about the state of UN staffing in BiH, saying that he needed 15 times as many observers in Sarajevo and that the monitors were not equipped to count precisely the number of outgoing shells. The mobility of BiH government artillery pieces, mostly small mortars, also made monitoring more difficult. Observing Serb positions was easier because the UN had checkpoints closer to their batteries, McEvoy said. 4246/

3135. Outgoing UN commander Briquemont was critical of the prospect of air strikes in BiH. "People who don't know the situation in Bosnia should be more circumspect . . . .", Briquemont said in an interview to be published in the German weekly news magazine Der Spiegel. 4247/

(c) International reported events

3136. Eight Islamic states, meeting in Geneva, renewed calls for a UN arms embargo to be lifted and for air strikes against Bosnian Serbs. After meeting the BiH government delegation they issued a vague threat of economic action against Western states deemed to be blocking the peace process. 4248/

18. 18/1/94 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the level of shelling as one of the lowest for a long time. The most affected areas were the residential part of the city and the confrontation line. 4249/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Unidentified residential parts of the city; the confrontation line. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Reduced sniper fire was reported. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Sarajevo had its first death-free day since the beginning of the year, hospitals reported at 7:00 p.m.. However, five people were wounded by shell fire. Observers noted that earlier peace talks had generally been accompanied by an upsurge in fighting. 4250/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

3137. The city reportedly enjoyed a quiet day as snowy weather reduced sniper fire and shelling. 4251/

3138. A German aid aeroplane turned back from the city after it was struck by two bullets while approaching the city. The German aeroplane, a C-160 transport, was hit approximately two miles from the airport. Upon returning to its base in Italy, the crew found bullet holes in the right wing and the radar dome under the cockpit. No one was injured. The airlift continued despite the shooting, according to an UNPROFOR spokesman. 4252/

(b) Local reported events

3139. According to UN officials, since June 1992, 7,272 flights had brought in 81,948 tons of aid into Sarajevo via the humanitarian airlift. 4253/

(c) International reported events

3140. In Geneva, international mediators held out little hope for agreement at the latest round of peace talks between the warring factions. Lord Owen said that military offensives made the prospects for agreement "not very high". Thorvald Stoltenberg said that the atmosphere "has never been less conducive" to ending the war. Owen said that he did not know if renewed Western threats of airstrikes against the Serbs had much effect on the three sides. "I think that there is a fairly hardened cynical bunch of politicians out there who make their own assessment about the likelihood of this". "I don't think this is the fundamental thing. I think the fundamental thing is that there is a lot of fighting to be done, on the face of it", Owen said. 4254/

3141. Mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg held separate talks with leaders of the Serb, BiH and Croatian sides. 4255/

3142. In Geneva, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali ordered his special envoy in the former Yugoslavia to draw up plans for possible military action, including air strikes against Serb forces, UN sources said. 4256/

19. 19/1/94 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that Bosnian Serb forces fired 230 artillery rounds, killing three persons and wounding six. BiH forces reportedly fired four rounds, wounding six persons. 4257/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Sarajevo radio reported three people killed and 20 others wounded in the city. 4258/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3143. The humanitarian airlift was suspended after another attack on a relief aeroplane. A US C-130 transport aeroplane was hit by two bullets in the left wing and one in the right wing, a UN spokesman said. "The airlift will not be flying tomorrow", said Ron Redmond, spokesman for the UNHCR. "It is not just because of one incident but because of the cumulative effect of attacks two days in a row". 4259/ UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said that three small-arms rounds fired almost vertically from Serb-held territory near the airport struck the aeroplane moments after it took off after an aid delivery. 4260/

(b) International reported events

3144. A second day of talks began in Geneva between the mediators and Presidents Milošević of Serbia and Tudjman of Croatia. The Presidents and later BiH's warring Serb, Bosnian and Croat leaders joined a plenary session with the mediators. Arriving at the meetings, Lord Owen predicted that Milošević and Tudjman would go home later in the day unless there was "a very dramatic change in the tone and tenor of negotiations". 4261/

3145. Croatia and Yugoslavia agreed to start normalizing relations as the latest round of BiH peace talks faltered. The accord did not amount to a full mutual recognition but "representative offices" would be opened in Zagreb and Belgrade by 15 February, diplomats said. 4262/

3146. The UN Secretary-General won support from France to remove the UNPROFOR commander in the former Yugoslavia, General Jean Cot, who publicly criticized Boutros-Ghali's refusal to empower him to order air strikes. The French defence ministry announced that Cot would return home in March, four months before his one year term as commander expired. 4263/

20. 20/1/94 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that the level of shelling in the city remained rather low. An increase of small arms and sniper activity was reported. 4264/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported an increase in sniper activity. 4265/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3147. UNPROFOR reported that the level of shelling in the city remained rather low. An increase of small arms and sniper activity was reported. 4266/

(b) Local reported events

3148. UNPROFOR commander, General Francis Briquemont said that commitments by military commanders of the warring factions were not being honoured by their troops on the ground. Briquemont called a meeting of the commanders of the Bosnian Croat and BiH armies, Ante Roso and Rasim Delić, at Sarajevo airport Wednesday to protest their forces' obstructionism. Today he said in a statement: "More than ever, it must be very clearly stated that it becomes impossible for us to deliver humanitarian aid to the population of BiH while the warring parties continue to fight". The statement listed instances where commitments by Bosnian Croat and BiH army commanders on access for humanitarian operations were not honoured by local troops. 4267/

(c) International reported events

3149. BiH President Alija Izetbegović vowed that he would not accept peace at any price despite increased pressure from agreements on closer links between Serbs and Croats. "We said we do not want any kind of peace. We want a fair peace", he said after the latest round of Geneva peace talks ended on Wednesday no nearer to a deal to halt the hostilities. The Geneva talks were scheduled to resume on 10 February. President Izetbegović said: "In our opinion the peace process should not be stopped. It won't be in the interest of BiH". 4268/

3150. The French government proposed that the United States, Russia and the 12 European Union countries hold urgent talks to work out a new approach to trying to stop the BiH conflict. 4269/

21. 21/1/94 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR said that fighting quieted down as heavy snow swept across the city. 4270/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3151. UNPROFOR said that fighting quieted down as heavy snow swept across the city. 4271/

22. 22/1/94 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that during the day, 40 shells were fired by Bosnian Serb forces while three were fired by BiH forces. 4272/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Alipašino Polje. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Significant casualties to children sledding. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: At least six children were killed and nine others were wounded when they were hit by shell fire while sledding in the Alipašino Polje area. Source(s): United Press International; Reuters; The Press Association; Washington Post.

Narrative of Events:

3152. An artillery barrage broke a period of relative quiet in the city, killing six children and critically injuring at least three others as they played together in the snow. According to reports, at least one of the children had been decapitated by the shelling (Jasmina Brković). The children were sledding on a newly fallen snow when a shell landed at about 1:30 p.m. in the Alipašino Polje 4273/ neighbourhood at the eastern end of the city (According to reports at least four 82 millimetre shells hit the area with one direct hit). Three girls and two boys, ranging in age from six to 12, were immediately killed. Four other children were rushed to the hospital where one died. The Koševo hospital received at least seven other children, three of whom were described as being in critical condition. UN officials initially reported that it was too early to tell who fired the shell. However they said that UN observers would analyse the mortar craters as soon as possible to determine the shelling origin. 4274/ Sarajevo radio said that the shell was fired from the nearby Serb-held district of Nedžarići. 4275/

(b) Local reported events

3153. In a protest letter to UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali after the killing of the six children today, the BiH government again called for air strikes to knock out the Serb artillery surrounding the city. Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić stated: "We ask you to request the bombardment of Serb positions around Sarajevo according to UN and NATO resolutions. What more must happen before UN resolutions to protect six Serb-besieged enclaves in BiH be implemented?" 4276/

3154. UNHCR spokesman Kris anowski said that aid convoys were flowing relatively freely again in BiH but he called the situation precarious because it was feared that heavy fighting would resume following the collapse of the Geneva talks. 4277/

3155. UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman admitted anxiety about the resumption of fighting--"everyone knows the current calm cannot last"--but said that reports of imminent violent combat were "somewhat exaggerated". 4278/

23. 23/1/94 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as quiet. 4279/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: A total of seven persons were confirmed killed and seven others wounded in BiH-controlled areas of the city in the past 24 hours. One person was killed in Serb-controlled areas. 4280/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3156. The city was reported as quiet. 4281/

(b) Local reported events

3157. The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA quoted the command of the Sarajevo Mount Romanija Corps as saying that the mortars which killed a group of children on Saturday were not fired from Serb positions. "Bosnian Serb army units in the Sarajevo zone did not fire a single shell at the time the massacre took place", SRNA said. 4282/

3158. UNPROFOR reported that it was unable to determine who fired Saturday's shell which killed six children. According to reports, the shell's angle of trajectory could not be calculated from the shallow crater made on impact. 4283/ However, UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman made the following statement regarding the shelling: "We can give you the direction, but we can't confirm the distance it was fired from". But he said that the shell had come from due west of the Alipašino Polje neighbourhood where it landed. "It was a 120 millimetre mortar shell", he added. Both the Bosnian Serb and the BiH army had such weapons. 4284/

3159. Bosnian Serbs threatened to bar medical evacuations from the city after BiH authorities arrested seven Bosnian Serbs for trying to flee the city. Sarajevo police sources said that five doctors were arrested on 3 and 4 January as they tried to slip over the BiH army front lines into the Serb-held inner city district of Grbavica. Two Serb employees of the state oil company were also arrested in a Sarajevo apartment at the same time. All were jailed on charges of "avoiding military duty" (the BiH government banned citizens of draft age or holding essential jobs from leaving territory it controlled without exit permits). 4285/

3160. Between 300 and 400 people gathered at a Sarajevo cathedral for a mass attended by the papal nuncio in BiH, Francesco Monterisi, to celebrate a "prayer for peace in the Balkans" day. "We have come to show our solidarity with your suffering", Monterisi said, adding that the Catholic Church would "ask for an end to shelling, killing and destruction". 4286/

(c) International reported events

3161. In the Vatican, Pope John Paul II, in a speech on the Roman Catholic Church's international day of prayer for BiH, edged towards support of military intervention in the region. "Appropriate authorities have the responsibility to try everything humanly possible to disarm the aggressor and create conditions for a just and lasting peace", he said. 4287/

24. 24/1/94 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that Bosnia Serb forces fired 116 shells into the city while 30 were fired out by BiH forces. 4288/ In Belgrade, Bosnian Serb forces, quoted by the local SRNA news agency, said that they had captured "strategic positions" above Sarajevo to secure the route from Lukavica to Pale. 4289/ Source(s): United Press International; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The front-line near the Old Town and city centre. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3162. At noon, artillery, anti-aircraft and small-arms fire was reported on the front line near the Old Town and city centre. Bosnian Serb forces accused BiH forces of provoking them into shooting back with a view towards blaming them for the attack. 4290/

3163. UNPROFOR spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Bill Aikman said that after several "eerily quiet" days, artillery exchanges in Sarajevo had "increased dramatically" beginning in the early hours. "Surprisingly, a lot of the shells are outgoing--from the Bosnian [government] side to the [Bosnian] Serb side", he said. 4291/

(b) Local reported events

3164. British General Michael Rose arrived in the city to take over the command of the UNPROFOR troops in BiH. Rose, 54 was named to the post on 5 January by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to replace Belgian General Francis Briquemont. He formerly headed the elite Special Air Service commandos and led SAS regiments during the American Embassy siege crisis in Iran and in the Falklands war. 4292/

3165. UNHCR successfully evacuated sox injured persons from the city. Two of the evacuees were brothers, injured in Saturday's shelling. The other evacuees included another boy with a several-week-old eye injury, two Bosnian Serb men with war injuries and a woman with a brain tumor. 4293/

(c) International reported events

3166. French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, in talks in Paris with US Secretary of State Warren Christopher, raised the possibility of imposing a peace settlement in BiH but Washington rejected the idea, a senior US official said. "We made clear that we would not support the idea of imposing a settlement on the aggrieved party, putting pressure on the Moslems", the official said. "And we discussed the fact that imposing a settlement logically could lead to the suggestion of using troops to do so, and he understood we are not prepared to do that", he said. 4294/

3167. In Washington, US President Clinton said that he had no information to suggest that either UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali or the NATO heads of state were prepared to go forward with air strikes. "I don't think that the international community has the capacity to stop people within the nation from their civil war until they decide to do it", he said. He predicted there would be no settlement in BiH "until the sides decide that they have more to gain from signing a peace agreement than by continuing the fighting". Clinton said that the BiH officials "appear to be the most reluctant to sign a peace agreement at this time" because they have been able to obtain some weapons and have made some battlefield gains in recent weeks. 4295/

25. 25/1/94 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported small arms and heavy machine-gun fire on the southern confrontation line in the Lukavica area. 4296/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Fog reduced sniper fire in the city. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3168. Only sporadic tank and machine-gun fire was reported in the city. Fog reduced sniper activity and closed the airport to humanitarian aid flights in the morning. 4297/

3169. UNPROFOR reported small arms and heavy machine-gun fire on the southern confrontation line in the Lukavica area. 4298/

(b) Local reported events

3170. Political and military representatives of the three warring factions met for talks at the airport, but were unable to reach an agreement, BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić told Sarajevo television. The meeting, originally scheduled to take place in Split, lasted six hours and was to resume on Wednesday. Issues raised included resuming power, water and gas supplies to Sarajevo, the establishment of "hot lines" between the warring groups and the setting up of joint commissions to negotiate the status of specific disputed areas, Silajdžić said. Bosnian Croat military leader General Milivoj Petkovic, the head of the Bosnian Serb parliament Momčilo Krajišnik and the Bosnian Serb military leader General Ratko Mladić also attended the meeting. 4299/

3171. A UN spokesman said that police in the Serb-held Ilidža suburb, the origin of small-arms fire that hit overflying US and German aeroplanes last week, had arrested three persons for shooting at aircraft. Arrest warrants had been issued for five others, said Colonel Bill Aikman. "One of the individuals arrested has admitted to shooting at aircraft in the last couple of weeks", he told a news briefing. Aikman did not know if the suspects were soldiers in the Bosnian Serb army, irregulars, or civilians. The arrests reportedly came after Serb supreme commander General Ratko Mladić allowed UN observers to keep watch along the airport perimeter abutting Ilidža following the shooting incidents. "The UNMOS went out last week, were active in patrolling the area down from the airport, and worked together with Serb authorities who said they did not approve of [shooting at aeroplanes]", Aikman said. 4300/

(c) International reported events

3172. UNPROFOR commander General Jean Cot said that he wanted the decision making process for NATO air strikes to be no more than 30 minutes. He said: "In the case of a massive attack against a safe area or anywhere else, the only means we have of reacting against this, of reacting immediately, is close air support--on condition, though, that we are able to react immediately". "Immediately means three minutes. That would be perfect. Half an hour would be nice. But it's certainly not more than that". 4301/

26. 26/1/94 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that 350 shells hit the city. Of these, 60 per cent were reportedly aimed at BiH positions on Mount Žuč, 30 per cent at the south-western districts of Dobrinja and Mojmilo and 10 per cent at the city
centre. 4302/ UNPROFOR also reported that the Grbavica area was shelled. 4303/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Vogošća; Žuč; Dobrinja; Mojmilo; the city centre; the Grbavica area. Source(s): Reuters; Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Hospital officials said that 10 persons were injured after Bosnian Serb forces shelled the western suburbs. Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3173. Hospital officials said that 10 persons were injured after Bosnian Serb forces shelled the western suburbs. Bosnian Serb forces accused BiH forces of shelling the Vogošća area, the Tanjug news agency said. 4304/

(b) Local reported events

3174. The three warring factions reached an agreement to restore part of the electrical power grid serving the city. The accord was worked out after two days of talks at the airport among representatives from the Bosnian Serb, Croat and BiH sides. The parties pledged not to destroy pylons, to refrain from hindering the distribution of electricity and to repair six power lines in southern, central, northern, eastern and north-eastern sectors of the city. However, BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić acknowledged that talks on political and military issues made no headway. "We're just going in circles", he said, adding that a new round of tripartite contacts would take place on 5 February at a level of representation still to be determined. 4305/

3175. UN brass usually traveled in armoured cars in Sarajevo. However, on his second day of command, UNPROFOR commander Lieutenant General Michael Rose walked the 550 yards from his residence to the BiH Presidency building. 4306/

(c) International reported events

3176. In Geneva, the United States initially agreed to consider Russia's call for another meeting of foreign ministers from members of the UN Security Council, to try to bring an end to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. Russia's special envoy, Deputy Foreign Minister Vitaly Churkin, called for Council foreign ministers to meet urgently in Geneva to persuade the warring sides to agree on a political settlement. 4307/ The US reportedly rejected the Russian proposal. State Department spokesman Mike McCurry said: "It seems to us at this point very doubtful that a meeting called by the Security Council foreign ministers would have any greater success than the efforts that the European Union has attempted". 4308/

3177. Foreign ministers of the five Nordic countries said that they remained committed to keeping their 1,300 troops in BiH. "They must stay, the humanitarian reasons are so overpowering", Sweden's Margaretha af Ugglas said. 4309/

27. 27/1/94 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR military observers reported 214 shells hitting the city, while four were fired by BiH forces. 4310/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Thirteen persons were wounded by sniper fire. Source(s):

United Press International.

Casualties: Local hospitals reported late in the afternoon that they had treated 13 civilian sniper victims and two other individuals with shrapnel wounds. 4311/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

3178. The city was reported as mostly quiet early in the day, with occasional exchanges heard between BiH and Bosnian Serb forces. 4312/

(b) Local reported events

3179. Oslobodjenje reported that 61 soldiers from the BiH army, including a former commander, Ramiz Delalić, had been charged with mutiny. The paper said that the troops involved in uprisings in July and October 1993 would be tried by a military tribunal in Sarajevo within a month. Most of the soldiers, who belonged to the army's 9th and 10th Brigades, had been arrested and warrants had been issued for 16 who were still at large. Ismet Mehić, the Sarajevo prosecutor, said that 36 others had been acquitted. According to the charges filed, the soldiers staged the mutinies after the dismissal of several army commanders including Musan Topalović (a.k.a. Ćačo) and Delalić (a.k.a. Ćelo). The charges against the soldiers said that the commanders planned to launch an attack on the headquarters of the BiH Presidency on 2 July and again three months later. 4313/

(c) International reported events

3180. In Paris French Foreign Ministry spokesman Richard Duque accused the US of playing bystander to BiH bloodshed. "If we are talking on a moral level, the choice today is between only watching the fighting or doing all possible to stop it". 4314/

3181. US Secretary of State Warren Christopher said that the United States remained "quite prepared" to participate in NATO-coordinated airstrikes for limited objectives, as was agreed at the NATO summit. But airstrikes were not imminent, US officials said, because UN commanders had not yet submittted aeroplanes for the airstrikes that NATO would be called on to implement. 4315/

28. 28/1/94 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported artillery and mortar shelling along the confrontation line. 4316/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The confrontation line. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: A French soldier serving with UNPROFOR suffered a gunshot wound to the leg near the airport. The soldier was injured when a lone sniper opened fire on a convoy of vehicles. 4317/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Thirteen BiH citizens and one Bosnian Serb citizen were wounded, UNPROFOR reported. 4318/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

3182. UNPROFOR reported artillery and mortar shelling along the confrontation line. 4319/

(b) International reported events

3183. In Brussels the outgoing commander of UN forces in BiH, Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont, called for the replacement of international mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg. "I said I was tired. Perhaps they are tired too. They always talk with the same people. They have a plan, it's difficult to change one's plan with the same people. Perhaps it would be better with new negotiators", he told Belgian radio. 4320/

3184. Cities across Europe held a cultural day to help keep the arts alive in Sarajevo. 4321/

29. 29/1/94 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that 66 shells fired from Serb-held positions hit the city and that none were fired in return. 4322/ This shelling was mainly concentrated on Grbavica and Žuč. 4323/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Grbavica; Žuč. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3185. UNPROFOR reported that 66 shells fired from Serb-held positions hit the city and that none were fired in return. 4324/ This shelling was mainly concentrated on Grbavica and Žuč. 4325/

30. 30/1/94 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the situation in the city as tense. Bosnian Serb artillery concentrated their fire on the confrontation lines at Rajlovac and Žuč/Hum where BiH forces were observed by UN monitors reinforcing their positions. 4326/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: The confrontation lines at Rajlovac and Žuč/Hum. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3186. UNPROFOR described the situation in the city as tense. Bosnian Serb artillery concentrated their fire on the confrontation lines at Rajlovac and Žuč/Hum where BiH forces were observed by UN monitors reinforcing their positions. 4327/

(b) Local reported events

3187. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić pledged that his forces would halt "all military activity in Sarajevo" for the duration of the winter Olympic Games from 12 to 27 February. Karadžić proposed the cease-fire in a meeting in Pale with the new UNPROFOR commander in BiH, General Michael Rose, the Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said. 4328/

3188. BiH General Jovan Divjak warned that any withdrawal of UN peacekeepers from the former Yugoslavia would spark increased fighting in the region. In an interview with Agence France Presse, Divjak (a former officer of the Yugoslav army, of Serb origin), one of the two deputy chiefs-of-staff in the BiH army, criticized the "lack of determination" shown by the United States and the "irresponsibility" of the European Community. With the present balance of forces in BiH, any UN withdrawal would "only put a match to the powderkeg the Balkans have become", he said. "Despite protestations of peace, the three parties continue to clash on the ground, because the Serbs and Croats have not yet completed the boundaries of their quasi-states, while the BiH government is seeking to recapture the territory taken from it by force", he added. 4329/

31. 31/1/94 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported an increase of intense shelling in the Stup and Rajlovac areas. 4330/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Stup; Rajlovac. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported a continuation of sniper activity, mostly in Grbavica and Lukavica. 4331/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Two persons were reported killed and 19 others were wounded. Four of the wounded were children. 4332/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3189. UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said that Bosnian Serb forces bombarded Sarajevo, although the number of shells fired was somewhat lower than usual. He gave the casualty toll as two dead and 19 wounded. Four of the wounded were children. 4333/

3190. UNPROFOR reported an increase of intense shelling in the Stup and Rajlovac areas. 4334/

3191. Three men suspected of involvement in the killing of a British UN aid driver were killed after being stopped by BiH forces while trying to flee, police said. A police statement said that the trio, thought to be involved in the killing last Thursday of a British driver at Zenica, took two hostages while trying to flee via Sarajevo airport. They were reportedly ambushed by BiH army forces on Mount Igman. When they opened fire, BiH forces reportedly responded, killing the three men and one hostage. Police said that the three men had identity documents that were probably false including British and Pakistani passports stamped with transit visas for Croatia. 4335/

(b) Local reported events

3192. The Bosnian Serb army high command announced that it had taken a series of decisions "aimed at mobilization of the republic's available resources that would lead to a successful end to the war". A statement said that the steps had been taken because "the international community has decided to support the Moslems in the war option and to recognize the results of their struggle". The Serb army command said the economy of the republic would be put on a war footing. All able-bodied citizens would be mobilized into the army or put to civilian work, with special units formed for women. Disciplinary measures were being introduced to combat "all forms of illegal trade". 4336/

3193. Russian hardliner Vladimir Zhirinovsky held talks with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić in Bijeljina in north-eastern BiH. Commenting on the recent NATO airstrike threats he said: "I would like to reassure the governments of some Western countries that using force will not help them. If a single bomb falls on the towns of Bosnia . . . I warn them that this means declaring war on Russia and we will punish them for that". 4337/

(c) International reported events

3194. In Paris, French Defence Minister François Leotard said that he was concerned about the announced Bosnian Serb mobilization order. 4338/

W. February 1994

1. 1/2/94 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that Bosnian Serb forces fired 170 artillery shells into BiH-held parts of the city, with BiH troops returning 10 rounds. 4339/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Journalists staying at the Holiday Inn said that sniper fire around the hotel was at its worst in weeks and that vehicles were forced to zigzag in order to avoid bullets. 4340/ In the morning, French UNPROFOR troops working outside the city's telephone building, were fired upon by an unknown sniper. French jeeps were also shot at in a suburban section of the city. An Egyptian armoured personnel carrier was struck by a large calibre bullet outside the Holiday Inn. 4341/ Source(s): Reuters; United Press International.

Casualties: An UNPROFOR spokesman said that one person was killed and eight others were wounded in BiH-held areas of the city, including a child hit by a sniper. Two persons were wounded in Serb-held areas. 4342/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3195. UNPROFOR reported that Bosnian Serb forces fired 170 artillery shells into BiH-held parts of the city, with BiH troops returning 10 rounds. 4343/

(b) Local reported events

3196. Following talks in the morning with UN envoy Yasushi Akashi, BiH President Alija Izetbegović said: "I told him we are not in favour of peace at any price, but in favour of a just peace". He added, "no such peace has been offered". 4344/

3197. In a statement in Belgrade, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that he expected the BiH conflict to be settled by war. He told the Bosnian Serb SRNA news agency: "The international community is going to allow the conflict to be settled by war which means that the world will give Moslems credit for land acquired through fighting. This same principle should be adopted for the Serbs". 4345/

3198. Speaking in Sarajevo, BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić said: We cannot go to Geneva month after month, year after year, without a result". He added: "If this conference continues to block UN decisions by way of fruitless discussions, we shall decide to call for the matter to be returned to the Security Council and ask the UN body to consider only the positions of the legally-formed Bosnian government". 4346/

3199. A UNICEF survey released on this day indicated the following information on children in Sarajevo: 97.3 per cent of the children interviewed had experienced shelling nearby; 79.3 per cent had seen someone injured in the war; 46.3 per cent had seen someone killed in the war; 65.5 per cent had been in a situation where they thought they would be killed; 58.8 per cent were from homes that had been attacked or shelled. The UNICEF survey, conducted by Rune Stuveland of Norway, asked 1,505 children in the city to complete a questionnaire in June and July of last year to measure war related trauma. Stuveland said that many children were losing touch with reality as a result of the war. "We see children walking through dangerous areas instead of running", he said. "They just don't care anymore". Of the 749 boys and 756 girls, 22.5 per cent said that they didn't think that life was worth living. "Children should grow up making plans . . . but this may disappear", Stuveland said. "These children don't make plans because for them there is no tomorrow". he said. 4347/

3200. The gunmen who killed a British air worker in Zenica last week, were foreign Mujahideen fighters, the BiH government said. 4348/

(c) International reported events

3201. In New York, UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali signaled his preparedness to use air power in BiH. 4349/

2. 2/2/94 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported a high level of activity along the confrontation line. In the morning, the BiH army attempted to launch a ground attack which was stopped by the Bosnian Serb army from the start. In the city the situation was described as stable. UNPROFOR stated that it was obvious that the Bosnian Serb army did not "fall into the trap laid by the BiH army which was likely to expect a massive response during the visit of the Pakistani and Turkish Prime Ministers". 4350/ Bosnian Serb forces fired an estimated 400 shells into BiH-held parts of the city after the departure of the Pakistani and Turkish Prime Ministers. 4351/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; UNHCR; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Alipašino Polje area; the area near the Holiday Inn. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: A child was killed by a sniper in the Srebrenik area, Sarajevo radio said. 4352/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Sarajevo hospitals reported six persons injured by sniper fire, and two others by shell fragments. 4353/ The city morgue reported three deaths, and hospitals said that they treated at least 22 others for injuries. 4354/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

3202. Just after 4:00 p.m., a shell hit the Alipašino Polje area, killing two persons and injuring four others, Sarajevo radio said. Hospitals received nine other wounded during an otherwise quiet day, among them a single civilian hit by sniper fire in the morning. 4355/

3203. At least 10 persons were wounded in an evening battle. "There was a terrific gun battle", a local reporter said. The battle, which began with an exchange of small arms fire and developed into an artillery duel, lasted two hours. The fighting concentrated mostly around the Grbavica district. "It is the worst evening battle in weeks", an unidentified reporter said as shells hit close to the Holiday Inn. 4356/

(b) Local reported events

3204. Pakistani and Turkish Prime Ministers Benazir Bhutto and Tansu Ciller called for a lifting of the arms embargo on BiH and urged the government to reject any "unjust" negotiated settlement to the war. In a joint declaration issued during their brief visit to the city, the two Islamic heads of government said that "rarely has a nation been subjected to such merciless savagery in the full view of the world" as had BiH. 4357/

3. 3/2/94 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported a high level of tension during the day. Two hundred incoming and three outgoing artillery shells were reported. 4358/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: UNPROFOR reported that six civilians were killed, and that 15 others were wounded. 4359/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Narrative of Events:

3205. UNPROFOR reported a high level of tension during the day. Two hundred incoming and three outgoing artillery shells were reported. 4360/

(b) Local reported events

3206. BiH President Izetbegović said that he did not expect to attend the next round of peace talks on 10 Febraury in Geneva unless some "progress" was made between now and then. In an interview with Sarajevo radio, Izetbegović said that he was still "undecided" but that he had already told Lord Owen that he would "probably not" attend because it "would be a waste of time". He said that he told Owen that Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić would probably lead the BiH government delegation. 4361/

4. 4/2/94 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR described the situation in the city as tense with heavy shelling (200 incoming rounds registered). 4362/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: A food line in Dobrinja. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Description of Damage: Significant loss of civilian lives. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR reported a high level of sniper activity. 4363/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Casualties: Nine people, including two children, were killed and 18 others were wounded when shells hit a line of people waiting for flour to be distributed in Dobrinja at 11:00 a.m.. 4364/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3207. Nine people, including two children, were killed and 18 others were wounded when shells hit a line of people waiting for flour to be distributed in Dobrinja at 11:00 a.m.. The people were lined outside a local government building, waiting for food to be distributed (Friday was "flour day"). Two of the dead were girls aged eight and nine, and most of the wounded were women, according to officials at the Dobrinja Hospital. Hospital officials said that 26 persons were brought in after the attack, six of whom were dead on arrival. The six most seriously wounded were sent to the Koševo hospital, and three died later. 4365/

3208. According to UNPROFOR, the "flour line" shell was fired from a Serb-held area. "A crater analysis by UN military monitors has shown that the mortars came from the Serb side, about 2.5 miles to the south-east in the Lukavica area", UN military spokesman Major Jose Labandeira said. He also said that the line was hit by three 120 millimetre mortar shells. Labandiera added that UNPROFOR BiH commander Sir Michael Rose had inspected the blood-spattered site right after the early afternoon attack and a crater analysis quickly followed. 4366/

3209. Bosnian Serbs denied responsibility for the shelling. In a statement carried by the Tanjug news agency, the Bosnian Serb army command stated that "no mortars were fired from Serb army positions in this sector around 11:00 a.m.", the time of the attack. Nikola Koljević, vice president of the republic, "vigorously protested" at what he called a "set-up job" that had cost civilian lives. He said that UNPROFOR "can check for themselves that Serb forces don't have artillery pieces at Vranješ", from where the BiH army alleged the mortars were fired. 4367/

(b) Local reported events

3210. BiH government leaders wrote protest leaders to NATO and the UN Security Council, saying that were tired of Western governments denouncing repeated bloodbaths in Serb-besieged towns but never intervening to protect civilians and restore peace. 4368/ BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić wrote to the Security Council: "The international community's indecisiveness found fertile ground again today, inspiring the aggressor to new crimes". 4369/

5. 5/2/94 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Despite a low level of shelling, this was the most deadly day in Sarajevo after a single 120 millimetre shell round exploded in a market place in the old city. 4370/ UNPROFOR reported that 46 mortar shells hit the city. 4371/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Markale market, close to the Sarajevo cathedral. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: This was the single most deadly attack of the siege, killing at least 66 persons and wounding at least 197 others. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters; UNPROFOR.

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Sixty-six persons were killed and at least 197 others were wounded when a shell fell on the Markale market at 12:20 p.m.. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3211. A mortar shell fired on the city's main market killed at least 66 persons and wounded at least 197 others in the worst attack on civilians during the siege. The shell fell on the Markale market, close to the Sarajevo cathedral at 12:20 p.m.. Witnesses described a scene with severed limbs and blood everywhere. 4372/

3212. BiH President Alija Izetbegović said that his own investigators found that the shell was fired from Bosnian Serb positions at Mrkovići, north-east of the city. But Bosnian Serb military chief Manojlo Milovanović blamed BiH forces and said that "Serb positions are not that close, and we do not possess arms capable of causing such a massacre". 4373/

3213. After a first investigation, UNPROFOR military experts said in a statement that "UNPROFOR has confirmed that the explosion was caused by a single, 120mm mortar bomb fired from the north-east of the market". But they added that it had not been possible to determine "the exact origin" of the launch and noted that Bosnian Serb and BiH forces had positions close to each other north-east of the city. 4374/

(b) Local reported events

3214. BiH President Alija Izetbegović said that today's market massacre would not stop peace talks in Geneva, due to resume 10 February. "An initial emotional reaction would be to refuse to take part in the negotiations", he said. 4375/

3215. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić denied responsibility for the market attack. He told a news conference: "This massacre is cold-blooded murder by the Muslim leadership". 4376/

3216. The Bosnian Serb army threatened to halt humanitarian aid deliveries in BiH unless the UN exonerated it of responsibility for the market shelling. An ultimatum by Serb chief of staff General Manojlo Milovanović demanded an immediate response from UNPROFOR commander Sir Michael Rose. Milovanović told the Tanjug news agency: "I categorically claim there was no opening of fire from Bosnian Serb army positions in that area and at that time". 4377/ Milovanović also called for a joint investigation to determine responsibility for the shelling. In the text of a letter carried by the Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA, he said that he expected the joint committee to be formed by 8:00 a.m. Sunday by representatives of the BiH government, Bosnian Serbs and UN military forces. 4378/

(c) International reported events

3217. In New York, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali issued a statement condemning "in the strongest possible terms this heinous act of violence", and ordered an investigation to establish the facts surrounding the incident. 4379/

3218. UN special envoy Yasushi Akashi commented on the market shelling: "I express my outrage, and that of the whole international community, at this unspeakable act of barbarity". In a statement from Zagreb, Akashi said that he and UNPROFOR commander Cot would go to Sarajevo on Sunday, "carrying some specific proposals to the parties for concrete action to reduce the tension". 4380/

3219. US President Bill Clinton called for an urgent UN investigation of the attack. "I have directed that Secretary Christopher engage our allies in Europe and the United Nations on the situation and on the appropriate next steps", the President said. "We do not rule out the use of NATO airstrikes once responsibility had been fixed", Christopher said. 4381/

3220. Earlier, a senior US administration official said that Washington had "very little doubt" that Serb forces fired the mortar shell. He said the attack "makes it more likely that the United States will consider pressing for action" against Serbs but no decisions had been taken. 4382/

3221. President Clinton also ordered the Pentagon to offer assistance in "evacuating, hospitalizing and treating those injured in this savage attack". American C-130 transport aeroplanes were scheduled to evacuate the wounded to a mobile army surgical hospital near Frankfurt, Germany. 4383/

3222. British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said in a statement: "The shelling is the latest and worst example of the miseries of this war. The only lasting answer is a negotiated peace". 4384/

3223. France said in a French Foreign Ministry statement: "Faced with the dramatic deterioration of the situation the latest bombardments of Sarajevo, France has consulted its partners in the European Union and the United States". The statement continued: "France demands action to permit the immediate lifting of the siege of Sarajevo, the gathering together of heavy arms held by all sides and their control by the United Nations". The statement added: "It hopes that modalities for implementing this action, including the use of air power, should be set out as soon as possible by the United Nations in collaboration with the Atlantic alliance. 4385/

3224. Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes called for NATO air strikes against Serb positions around the city. "After a [NATO] bombardment, the Serbs can naturally try to take their revenge against the [UN] blue helmets on the ground, but once again I don't see any other way out", he said in a television interview. 4386/

3225. In Rome, Pope John Paul II characterized the shelling as: "a massacre . . . by criminal hands [which] continue systematically to slaughter and destroy" and said they would answer before God. 4387/

6. 6/2/94 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported a low level of shelling. The most affected areas were Dobrinja and Butmir. UNPROFOR's main activity was the evacuation of market casualties. 4388/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Dobrinja; Butmir. Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: According to BiH Health Minister Mustafa Beganović, the death toll in Saturday's shelling attack rose to 68. 4389/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

3226. Sarajevo had a quiet night after Saturday's attack. The city was also reported calm in the morning. 4390/

3227. UNPROFOR reported a low level of shelling. The most affected areas were Dobrinja and Butmir. UNPROFOR's main activity was the evacuation of market casualties. 4391/

3228. Three US aeroplanes evacuated about 60 of the wounded victims of Saturday's shelling. One hundred twenty of their relatives were also airlifted to Ramstein, Germany. An International Red Cross aircraft was due to fly out more of the nearly 200 casualties to Frankfurt. 4392/

3229. UNHCR delivered two truckloads of medicine to Koševo hospital to help treat the wounded and a Norwegian surgical team was on its way from Tuzla, in north-eastern BiH, to assist doctors in Sarajevo. 4393/

(b) Local reported events

3230. UNPROFOR BiH commander Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose reported the general results of the crater analysis of Saturday's shelling. He stated that the "crater analysis has been completed. It was impossible to tell who fired the shell". 4394/ But the general said that the mortar was of the same type that had been determined to have been fired on the Dobrinja neighbourhood on Friday, killing 10 people. "The world will certainly draw its own conclusions", he said. 4395/

3231. UNPROFOR spokesman Colonel Bill Aikman said that investigations into the shelling were inconclusive at this stage. "There was only one shell, and it hit the roof of a stall and blew up first before it hit the ground", he said. "So we can't even use the depth of the hole as an indicator". 4396/

3232. British Brigadier General Chris Ritchie said that it might not ever be known who actually fired the deadly shell on Saturday. Ritchie said that a trajectory line had been ascertained, placing the firing point somewhere between 2,000 and 3,000 yards away. "I'm afraid that spans both sides of the confrontation line", he said. Ritchie said that mortars are not precision weapons and he suspected the shell's accuracy was "luck" for whoever fired it. "The reason there were so many casualties is because when the mortar landed, it landed on a table and exploded three feet off the ground", he said. "If it had impacted on the ground, the casualties would have been lessened". 4397/

3233. UN special envoy Yasushi Akashi and UNPROFOR commanders General Jean Cot and Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, visited the Sarajevo market. They were escorted to the site by Sarajevo Mayor Muhamed Kreševljaković and BiH Interior Minister Bakir Alispahić. They were later to meet with BiH leaders before heading back to Zagreb. 4398/

3234. Sarajevo Mayor Muhamed Kreševljaković, commented: "This was the worst day of death in this city for 500 years". 4399/

3235. Special envoy Akashi later said that he had failed in a mediation bid between the warring factions. He stated after a meeting with both BiH and Serb officials: "I regret to tell you that these discussions have not reached an agreement yet". He added: "The major difference is that the Bosnian side wants to have the withdrawal of artillery, mortars and other heavy weapons out of range of the city of Sarajevo and be placed under UNPROFOR control. This is not acceptable for the Serb side". 4400/

3236. BiH President Izetbegović said that his government was willing to agree to a cease-fire covering Sarajevo, but not until Serb forces withdrew their heavy artillery from around the city. "The basic situation is that we will accept a cease-fire on the express condition that the Serb side withdraws its heavy artillery from around Sarajevo, with which it has been killing the civilian population", he said. He said that the Serb artillery on the hills around the city had "no strategic military significance". It was "only there to intimidate the city and to kill its inhabitants". 4401/

3237. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that a draft agreement on a cease-fire between the sides in Sarajevo had been drawn up, the Tanjug news agency reported. He was speaking after talks with the UN special envoy Akashi. Tanjug said that if BiH accepted the cease-fire it would come into effect at 10:00 a.m. Monday. Akashi was quoted as saying after the meeting: "We hope for a cease-fire and now everything depends on the Bosnian government in Sarajevo". 4402/

3238. Serbian President Slobodan Milošević condemned the market shelling, Tanjug news agency reported. "The dead and wounded in Sarajevo are not victims of war but victims of war criminals", Milošević said. 4403/

3239. Nearly 300 people, including more than 100 Jews, reached the Croatian coast after being evacuated from the city on Saturday. Sarajevo's 400 year-old Jewish community numbered 14,000 before World War II and 1,400 before the current conflict. It was estimated that only a few hundred Jews remained in the city. 4404/

(c) International reported events

3240. UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali asked NATO to authorize air strikes against Bosnian Serb artillery positions in response to attacks against civilians, a senior UN official said. According to the report, Boutros-Ghali had written to Manfred Woerner, the Secretary-General of NATO, asking that he get authorization from the NATO council for strikes. 4405/

3241. European mediator Lord Owen said that he had a "glint" of optimism that Sarajevo could be put under UN control as a result of Saturday's shelling. "What has happened has demonstrated once again that you cannot go on with the situation in Sarajevo. It's an absolutely desperate situation", Owen said. Owen reported that he was flying to Belgrade today for talks with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić that he hoped would show the Bosnian Serbs ready to agree to a deal for Sarajevo under which the city would be put under UN administration. 4406/

3242. BiH's embassy in Vienna charged that the UN Security Council was responsible "de facto" for the latest shelling attack in Sarajevo. "The Security Council is empowered to prevent attacks on safe havens [in BiH], which can be done by taking any action necessary, including air strikes . . . "The international community has also pledged to prevent any further strangulation of the city of Sarajevo . . . It stands to reason that by not using its full powers and commitments, the Security Council in fact supports the aggressor and encourages his crimes", the embassy said in a statement. 4407/

3243. Lord Owen commented on the prospect of airstrikes around the city. "Punitive air strikes against Sarajevo have been thought to be the way through it. I've never made any secret I don't believe that will succeed", he told Sky news. 4408/

3244. France called early Sunday for a plan of action from the United Nations and NATO, including the possible use of air power to end the siege of Sarajevo. A statement released by the foreign ministry said that France had consulted its EC partners and the United States following the market place shelling. "France wants action to be taken to enable the siege of Sarajevo to be lifted immediately as well as the collection of all heavy weapons held by all parties and their control by the United Nations", the statement said. The statement added: "It hopes that the United Nations in conjunction with [NATO] will determine ways as soon as possible to implement such measures, including recourse to air power". 4409/

3245. British Defence Secretary Malcolm Rifkind said that western military retaliation for Saturday's mortar attack could endanger the whole UN relief effort. "We are all giving very, very careful thought as to whether there's anything we can do that can actually help resolve this terrible problem", he told Sky news. "We want to get food and aid through to the people of Sarajevo--that's been a very great success story for the United Nations--if at all possible we want that to continue", he added. Rifkind, who was in Sarajevo to discuss with allies the use of military power in the wake of Saturday's shelling, later agreed that NATO should convene an emergency meeting to consider further action, including the use of air strikes against Serbian positions. "Of course it's right that NATO should consider it and the United Nations is obviously looking at it very, very carefully", he said. 4410/

3246. US President Clinton called on the UN to confirm who was behind Saturday's shelling attack before the US took any action. Speaking after a meeting with Secretary of State Christopher and other top advisers he said he hoped the "horrible incident can be the spur for peace". But he appeared to rule out any immediate American military response because of allies' concerns for their peace-keeping troops on the ground. "I want to give the United Nations a chance to confirm responsibility for it", Clinton said. 4411/

3247. Addressing Saturday's shelling, Russia's foreign ministry stated: "We demand that the international community be informed immediately about the results of this inquiry", the ministry said in a statement. It added: "We are indignant about the terrorist act against Sarajevo . . . Whoever the authors are, they must be punished severely". 4412/

3248. Canada expressed outrage over Saturday's shelling. Foreign minister Andre Ouellet described the attack as the "deliberate killing and wounding of hundreds of innocent civilians". He added, "This latest atrocity underscores the urgent need for concerted international action to prevent further violence against the innocent civilian population of Sarajevo". 4413/

3249. Greece's Secretary of State for Defence, Nicholaos Kouris, said on Sky radio, that Saturday's shelling could have been a provocation by BiH and repeated Greek opposition to any military opposition. "At first sight, the Serbs don't have any reason to provoke the massacre", Kouris said. He stated further that the shelling seemed to "serve the plans of those who want to see a military intervention in favour of the Moslems". He added: "We cannot exclude a provocation". Greece, which held the rotating presidency of the European Community, had not yet given an official reaction to the attack. 4414/

3250. Turkish President Suleyman Demirel supported calls for air strikes in a statement while Prime Minister Tansu Ciller, just back from a visit from Sarajevo, repeated calls for the lifting of the arms embargo against BiH forces. 4415/

3251. Italy said that it was willing to support any NATO decision to launch air strikes. "Taking into consideration the latest tragedies . . . air raids against the main sources of fire could be launched", Defence Minister Fabio Fabbri said. 4416/

3252. Iran condemned Saturday's mortar attack. Iran Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati said that Iran was ready for "any kind of cooperation" with the world community to "restore the rights" of the Moslems in BiH. "We strongly condemn this crime and urge the international community to seriously confront Serbian aggression", he said on the radio. 4417/

3253. Romanian President Iliescu condemned the market shelling. He stated: "We condemn this brutal terrorist action", and believed that those who caused the incident would receive a deserved punishment. 4418/

3254. Pakistan condemned the shelling attack: "Pakistan vigorously condemns the heavy shelling of innocent people in Sarajevo by the Serbian forces. We reiterate our call on the international community to take effective steps to respond to the latest act of aggression", a government spokesman said. "We are continuing our efforts within the United Nations to secure the lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia", he added. 4419/

7. 7/2/94 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: According to UNPROFOR, 34 artillery rounds hit BiH-controlled parts of the city. 4420/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; United Press International.

Targets Hit: Žuč; Dobrinja. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: UNPROFOR said that French peacekeepers at the airport were targeted by snipers, but that no one was injured. Several shots also hit an Egyptian armoured personnel carrier but caused no injuries. 4421/ Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: One person was reported killed and seven others were wounded (five of whom were sniper victims). 4422/ Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

3255. Heavy sniper fire and artillery explosions just before dawn shattered the overnight calm in the city. Sarajevo radio said that Bosnian Serb forces shelled the suburbs of Žuč and Dobrinja. 4423/

3256. More victims from Saturday's shelling were expected to arrive in Germany for hospital treatment in the evening, a spokeswoman at the Ramstein US airbase near Kaiserslautern said. She said that an unknown number of persons were expected to arrive at about 6:00 a.m.. 4424/

3257. Ten wounded and ill patients were flown to Ancona, Italy, a UNHCR spokesman said. 4425/

3258. According to morgue officials, there were 59 funerals in the city today. A few of those buried died from snipers' bullets or earlier wounds. Muslims reportedly buried their dead after the sun went down, a change in their usual religious practice adopted to prevent attacks on mourners. The Serbian Orthodox, Croatian Roman Catholics and others, were buried mostly by day. The funerals were reportedly brief due to the fact that the main graveyards were exposed to the Bosnian Serb installations in the surrounding mountains. 4426/

(b) Local reported events

3259. UNPROFOR spokesman Colonel Bill Aikman when asked about BiH President Alija Izetbegović's charge that the UN was shrinking from blaming the Bosnian Serbs to blunt pressure for foreign military intervention, said that decisive evidence was lacking. "I don't see anything to substantially change the conclusion that we have now", he said. He reiterated that Saturday's shell struck a market stall roof and then a table where it exploded before hitting the ground. "The thing had already hit two solid objects and you can't guarantee you still have the (original) angle when it hits the ground. You don't have a deep enough hole to get an angle", he said. Another problem was that evidence such as shell fragments were lost in the efforts to save the wounded. "It (should be) like a crime scene. The police normally seal it off and nobody touches it until all the measurements and calculations are made", he said. "But on Saturday people were roaring around helping where they could to save lives. There was not enough left to give anything other than a direction from which the mortar came". 4427/

3260. BiH President Izetbegović said that he believed Bosnian Serbs would try to exploit the indecision on how to respond to Saturday's shelling. "I don't think the Serbs will withdraw their artillery", he said after the first meeting of the BiH parliament since the shelling. "I think they will take a risk, and they will try to test Europe, playing their indecision", he said. 4428/

3261. Late in the day, BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić said that the threat of western air strikes could bring peace to BiH. While stressing that western air strikes were not "an objective in themselves", he said that they could restore the balance of power in the BiH conflict and thereby "bring about the return of peace". He warned in a statement that, "if the international community and in particular NATO only reacts with empty threats, it will lose all credibility". 4429/

3262. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that foreigners in BiH would not be safe if the West went ahead with threatened air strikes. "We would defend ourselves with all means. I do not think that if there would be any air strikes we would partially lose control and there would be chaos and any outcome is possible", he said from Pale. "That means foreigners would not be safe and secure in Bosnia", he warned. 4430/

3263. The Ukraine stated that it decided to go ahead with the planned replacement of its peace-keeping troops in BiH, the Press Service of the Ukrainian Defence Ministry said. The Ukraine dispatched a second aeroplaneload of peacekeepers to the Sarajevo sector, the Press Service said. 4431/

(c) International reported events

3264. European Community foreign ministers called for the lifting of the siege of Sarajevo by "all means necessary, including the use of airpower". 4432/ The foreign ministers of the 12 European Community countries moderated the terms of a draft ultimatum that Bosnian Serbs stop shelling Sarajevo, or come under air attack by NATO warplanes. The ministers stepped back from giving the Serb forces a three week deadline to withdraw, as advocated by France. According to Irish Foreign Minister Dick Spring, at least seven of the 12 foreign ministers were against the air strikes, including himself. Britain, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Denmark, Luxembourg and Portugal backed a negotiated settlement. France, Italy, Netherlands and Belgium backed air strikes. Germany, banned by its constitution from sending forces, did not take part in the vote. 4433/

3265. NATO ambassadors informally discussed a request by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali that the 16 member alliance confirm the use of its warplanes to bomb artillery emplacements around Sarajevo. They were expected to meet formally either Tuesday or Wednesday and could formally approve attack plans for some of the 160 NATO warplanes already patrolling the BiH skies, diplomats said. 4434/

3266. Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev warned against NATO airstrikes. "Urgent measures are necessary, but we should not get into a trap", he said in remarks reported by the ITAR-TASS news agency. "This is a well-placed trap, and, maybe, a provocation from any side". "Already once, in 1914, a provocation was staged in Sarajevo when a similar horrible act of terror became the reason of a global tragedy", Kozyrev said. An escalation stemming from Saturday's violence could result in "a repetition of the tragic scenario", Kozyrev added. He warned world leaders to be guided by a "cold political mind and not by emotions". 4435/

3267. Special envoy Yasushi Akashi said that he had obtained assurances from Serbian President Slobodan Milošević that negotiations scheduled in Geneva this week would take place. Speaking at the end of a one hour meeting with Milošević in Belgrade, Akashi said that the Serbian president was "very eager to make progress on the UN administration of Sarajevo as well as on its demilitarization even before a peace agreement is reached". The two international mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, had met Milošević in the morning. In response to questions from reporters at the end of their meeting, Lord Owen stated: "Nobody but a fool wants air strikes, but on the other hand, nobody but a fool can go on tolerating the situation in which as many people can lose their lives as happened Saturday in Sarajevo". 4436/

3268. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić accepted to negotiate a demilitarization of Sarajevo that would place the city under UN control, international mediators said in a communique released in Geneva. According to the communique: "In order to bring peace to Sarajevo now, the Bosnian Serbs are ready, in the circumstances where it is not yet possible to reach an overall peace settlement, to negotiate for United Nations administration and the demilitarization of Sarajevo district prior to a final settlement for Bosnia-Hercegovina". 4437/

3269. US President Bill Clinton expressed support for UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's call for NATO authorized airstrikes in BiH. Clinton said that the UN mission in BiH must determine who was responsible for the attacks and "the Secretary-General has now asked that authority be given to our commanders there on the ground to take appropriate action". He added, "I have directed our representatives in NATO to support the Secretary-General's request". 4438/

3270. US Secretary of State Warren Christopher accused Bosnian Serbs of a pattern of shelling against civilians that went beyond last Saturday's attack. Acknowledging that there had been no precise finding that Bosnian Serbs fired the mortar into the marketplace, he said that Serbs were determined to be responsible for the recent shelling of a food line and other attacks. "The death toll from that (marketplace) shelling was not only the worst since this tragic conflict began, it is also part of a pattern of shelling of civilian areas by Serb artillery that has continued despite NATO's repeated warnings", Christopher said. "We expect that the North Atlantic Council will decide on a course of action on an overall strategy within the next few days", he added. 4439/

3271. US national security advisers met at the White House to consider what action to take in response to Saturday's shelling in Sarajevo. The meeting was attended by Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Defense Secretary William Perry, National Security Adviser Anthony Lake, UN Ambassador Madeleine Albright, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff John Shalikashvili. 4440/

3272. British Prime Minister John Major said that he wanted immediate, effective and "more muscular" action to halt the bombardment of civilians in the city. Downing Street said that Britain would call for political backing for a new approach at the European Union's Foreign Affairs Council in Brussels during the afternoon. 4441/

3273. The Organization of the Islamic Conference called on the United Nations to back military and other action against Serbs after Saturday's shelling attack. The statement from the 44-member OIC called for an urgent Security

Council meeting to examine "the continuing Serb attacks on civilians". 4442/

8. 8/2/94 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that 160 artillery shells were fired into the city by Bosnian Serb forces, while BiH troops fired 19 shells. 4443/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3274. According to an UNPROFOR spokesman, shelling of the city abated dramatically after the European Community approved air strikes. 4444/

3275. Much of the eastern, old part of the city, was without electricity. UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said that a deliberate short-circuit had been detected in a feeder line in Croat-held Kiseljak, 25 miles to the north-west. 4445/

3276. UNHCR reported that 28 relief flights landed at Sarajevo airport. 4446/

(b) Local reported events

3277. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić claimed that the Sarajevo market attack was a "stage-managed fraud", alleging corpses of persons who had died earlier and plastic body parts were used to boost casualty figures. According to the Tanjug news agency, Karadžić, in a letter to the US and Russian presidents, said that the incident was a fraud and that only a few people were killed or injured. Karadžić was quoted as saying: "An explosion took place in the market, killing and injuring a few people. Everything else around this incident has been stage-managed". He added that according to eyewitnesses, there were only a few people at the market just before the explosion, not 300. "All the witnesses, even the Muslims in the Muslim-controlled media, have asserted that this was an unusual bomb because the characteristic whistling noise was not heard prior to the explosion", Belgrade television quoted him as saying in the letter. "Television footage clearly shows that manipulation of bodies has taken place in this tragedy. In the footage, one can see the bodies of casualties who had died hours earlier, as well as plastic body parts", Karadžić said. 4447/

3278. Serb ballistics experts said that a single shell could not possibly have caused Saturday's massacre, blaming instead explosives laid in the market by BiH forces themselves, Serbian news reports said. In making this claim, the experts said that a 120 millimetre shell containing three kilograms of explosives could not have produced the results of Saturday's blast. Instead they said that they concluded that a number of home-made devices, carrying 30 kilograms of plastic explosives stuffed with shrapnel, had been placed among the market stalls, and were detonated by the single falling shell. 4448/

3279. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić threatened to shoot down any aeroplanes attacking Serb positions around Sarajevo. But Karadžić said that the Serb forces could agree to reduce or move their artillery from Sarajevo within a peace plan and possible UN administration of the city. 4449/

3280. BiH Vice President Ejup Ganić appealed to the United States to launch airstrikes against Bosnian Serb gun positions in the hills surrounding the city. "Militarily you can do a lot. You can lift the siege of Sarajevo in a few hours", Ganić said on US television. Speaking from Sarajevo, Ganić said that unless the US launched air raids the siege would not be lifted. "Your pilots know the hills like their backyards", he said. "The Serbs are convinced that you will not make a new move", he added. 4450/

(c) International reported events

3281. NATO held "intense" consultations on the possibility of airstrikes against Bosnian Serb forces surrounding the city. "As you know intense consultations are taking place now and have been taking place during the last hours within NATO and among [our] membership", said NATO Deputy Secretary General Sergio Silvio Balanzino. He added: "As to air strikes I will have a very definite and clear answer tomorrow. Stay tuned as they say on TV . . . At this stage, I can't say anything more". 4451/

3282. The UN Human Rights Commission called for "firm and resolute action" to halt violations in BiH. "This deliberate and indiscriminate shelling of the civilian population of Sarajevo is part of a pattern of despicable and outrageous violations of international humanitarian law and of human rights", said the consensus statement read out by the Commission's chairman, Peter van Wulfften Palthe. "The Commission . . . calls in the strongest possible terms for firm and resolute action to be taken immediately by the international community in order to stop these human rights violations, ethnic cleansing and other genocidal acts, rape and abuse of women, strangulation of Bosnian cities, shelling and killing of civilians; to secure a just and lasting peace in the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina and to bring the war criminals to trial", it concluded. 4452/

3283. Japan condemned last Saturday's marketplace shelling, but remained non-committal on support for possible air strikes. "We strongly condemn such a barbarous and atrocious act against innocent civilians", Foreign Ministry deputy spokesman Kishichiro Amae said. 4453/

9. 9/2/94 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that 53 artillery shells hit the city. 4454/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Some sniper activity was reported. Source(s): United Press International.

Casualties: According to report, no fatalities were reported by 8:00 p.m., and only one sniper victim was treated for injuries. Source(s): United Press International.

Narrative of Events:

3284. Fighting was reported as light in the city. According to reports, the city was calm, with no fatalities reported by 8:00 p.m. and just one sniper victim being treated at the state hospital. 4455/

(b) Local reported events

3285. Bosnian Serb and BiH forces agreed to an immediate cease-fire on the Sarajevo front and the withdrawal of their heavy weapons, UNPROFOR commander General Michael Rose said. The announcement came as members of NATO were reported to be near agreement on sending the Serb forces an ultimatum. Rose said after chairing talks between the two sides that the weapons would be placed under UNPROFOR control and that UN forces would be posted to key positions on the front. "With full consent of their political and military authorities I have today concluded an agreement between the representatives of the Bosnia-Hercegovina army and the Bosnian Serb army that there should be an immediate cease-fire in and around the city, i.e. that no further attacks or shooting should take place from either out or within the city, that there should be a positioning of UNPROFOR troops in key locations and sensitive places, that there should be monitoring and placing of all heavy weapons under UNPROFOR control", he announced. 4456/

3286. General Jovan Divjak, the deputy commander of the BiH army, 4457/ said that he doubted that the latest cease-fire would hold. "I don't believe in it. I think this is yet another game which the Serbs will get away with", he said. "We accepted the agreement only so that we would not be told we do not want talks on peace", Divjak added. 4458/

(c) International reported events

3287. NATO agreed to give Bosnian Serb forces 10 days, starting at 1:00 a.m. Friday, to withdraw their heavy weapons from Sarajevo or face airstrikes, a statement said. The statement also said that NATO would launch strikes at the Serbs' big guns found within 20 kilometres (13 miles) from Sarajevo which were not under UN control after 1:00 a.m. 21 February. The BiH government would also have to put its heavy weapons in the "exclusion zone" under control of UNPROFOR. "Heavy weapons of any of the parties found within the Sarajevo exclusion zone, unless controlled by UNPROFOR, will, along with their direct and essential military support facilities, be subject to NATO airstrikes", the statement said. 4459/

3288. At the United Nations in New York, an official said that the latest Sarajevo cease-fire could obviate the need for western military action. "If the cease-fire agreement and the details are accepted by all the parties, then it is obvious that there may be no need to launch airstrikes", said UN spokesman Ahmad Fawzi. "We hope it is a real cease-fire, we hope the parties realize that it is time to take a serious stand and end the bloodshed". 4460/

3289. US President Clinton stated that he was encouraged by the Bosnian Serb agreement to a cease-fire. "It's a good beginning but it shows, again, every time NATO shows a little resolve there we get some results", Clinton said. "Anyone, anyone shelling Sarajevo must recognize this fact and be prepared to deal with the consequences", Clinton said shortly after NATO approved its ultimatum demanding that Bosnian Serbs move their artillery within 10 days or face air strikes. 4461/

3290. Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev said that Moscow was opposed to threatened NATO air strikes against Bosnian Serbs. He tried to rally support for a Russian proposal to make the city a UN protectorate and said that Moscow might send its own troops to implement the plan. "We say yes to a security zone, yes to withdrawal of artillery and heavy weapons from this security zone--to exclude the possibility of bombardments and tragedies like the one which happened--but no to escalation of the conflict by resorting to air strikes", he said. Speaking during a visit to Kazakhstan, Kozyrev stated: "What we really need is to reduce and exclude hostilities and create a security zone around Sarajevo. This could be done by filling the zone with UN peacekeepers". He added, "I would not exclude Russia considering direct participation in UN peace-keeping efforts".

3291. Canada reversed its opposition and agreed to NATO air strikes in BiH, saying that it was encouraged by US President Clinton's efforts to reach a broader peace. Canada had opposed air strikes out of concern for its 800 peacekeepers on the ground in BiH, but agreed that NATO could no longer stand idle. "We have accepted [air strikes] in order to protect the civilian population and not see the repetition of the massacre of the last weekend", Prime Minister Jean Chretien told Parliament. "President Clinton's involvement and his determination to impress on the parties a peaceful solution is a factor that has influenced Canada's decision", Foreign Minister Andre Ouellet said. "We have the assurance that the Americans will be very much involved in this process of bringing the parties to a peace solution", he said. 4462/

3292. NATO commanders briefed Italian Defence Minister Fabio Fabbri in preparation for possible air strikes against Bosnian Serb forces. During a visit to the 5th Tactical Air force Command (ATAF) in northern Vicenza, Fabbri reaffirmed that Italy would allow its air bases to be used for the strikes. 4463/

3293. Foreign ministers from Austria, Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Italy and Romania met international mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg in Geneva to discuss the effect on the region of economic sanctions imposed on Yugoslavia. Albanian President Sali Berisha, on the eve of the meeting, encouraged the conference participants to support NATO actions against Bosnian Serb forces. "I would wish that it [the conference] supports and encourages NATO to take punitive action against the perpetrators of the massacre", he told reporters on Tuesday. 4464/

10. 10/2/94 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was hit by a brief round of artillery and machine-gun fire just before midnight, shattering the UN cease-fire. 4465/ Source(s): Reuters.

Targets Hit: The downtown area; the area behind the Parliament building; the area near the Jewish cemetery. Source(s): Reuters.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: One BiH soldier was reported wounded by an anti-aircraft round fired from Hrasno Brdo. 4466/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3294. The city was hit by a brief round of artillery and machine-gun fire just before midnight, shattering the UN cease-fire. Three shells hit the downtown area at 11:00 p.m. and were followed by a heavy burst of machine-gun fire that lasted about 10 minutes. The fighting took place around the contested front-line positions at Vrbanja bridge. Explosions were reported behind the parliament building on the BiH side and near the Jewish cemetery. 4467/ At 11:30 p.m., UNPROFOR reported three outgoing mortar rounds. At 11:40, Sector Sarajevo reported five mortar rounds from Skenderija and heavy fire exchanges for 10 minutes. 4468/

(b) Local reported events

3295. Bosnian Serbs rejected NATO's ultimatum to end their siege of Sarajevo or face air attacks and said that their heavy weapons would not be removed from around the city. "Despite this ultimatum, the Serb artillery will not move an inch", said their main spokesman Miroslav Toholj. "We are ready to retaliate". 4469/ The Chief of Staff of the Bosnian Serb army, General Manojlo Milovanović, said: "The withdrawal of the artillery is out of the question. The Serbs have never accepted ultimatums and will not accept this one". At Pale, Radovan Karadžić's spokesman, Jovan Zametica, said: "We are not going to cave in. If NATO aircraft attack our positions, we are going to take them out". 4470/

3296. Russian Foreign Minister Vitaly Churkin said later in the day, after a meeting with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić, that the Bosnian Serbs were "committed to the arrangement" reached Wednesday with the BiH government and UN forces. 4471/

3297. French UN peacekeepers in armoured personnel carriers took to the streets in the city, ushering in the latest cease-fire agreement. Six French army platoons, numbering 40 men each and armed with 90 millimetre cannon mounted on armoured cars, were deployed. French Lieutenant Colonel Richard Pernod said that the "no man's land" strips taken over included Žuč Mountain, Mojmilo Hill, Dobrinja, the inner-city "Bridge of Friendship and Unity" and Vidikovac and Mount Trebević overlooking the Old Town. Pernod said that a joint commission of Serb and BiH government military officers coordinating the disengagement would meet on Friday to set in motion the first withdrawal of Serb artillery ringing the city. "We hope that tomorrow we will start to have a certain number of these heavy weapons withdrawn", he said. 4472/

3298. Closed negotiations on the cease-fire agreement's details were held at the airport among unidentified military officials from both sides under UN supervision. The talks were expected to continue on Friday morning. UNPROFOR BiH commander Lieutenant General Michael Rose said that the goal was to remove all Bosnian Serb artillery larger than 12.5 millimetres from positions in the mountains surrounding the city. 4473/

3299. The United States reportedly identified 200 to 300 possible targets around Sarajevo if and when airstrikes were ordered, a senior Pentagon official said. US surveillance overflights had reportedly given US officials a good idea of where possible targets were located but indicated that there still could be difficulty in hitting the targets, the officials said. "They are easy to hide. They dig them in, they camouflage them, they put them near schools", said General James Hill of the Defense Department's strategic planning office. 4474/

(c) International reported events

3300. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said in Geneva that he would not take part in peace talks until last Saturday's shelling was properly investigated to determine who was responsible. He spoke as he was entering the talks, and said that he would tell the BiH and Croatian delegations his conditions for proceeding. "I just want to say that we are not going on with the conference until we get an international investigatory body to investigate and resolve the Sarajevo massacre", Karadžić told reporters. 4475/

3301. In Geneva for the opening of the BiH peace conference, BiH Prime Minister Haris Silajdžić said that peace might be at hand in BiH. "There is a line that has been crossed", he said. It "might be the first step towards disengagement", he said. 4476/

3302. Russia called for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss ways to demilitarize the city, in what some analysts deemed an effort to sidestep UN airstrikes. 4477/

3303. Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said that the NATO threat issued on Wednesday was "very regrettable, completely wrong and unpardonable". Speaking after a closed cabinet meeting Papandreou said that, in the event of a military intervention against Bosnian Serb forces, he would withdraw Greek crews serving with NATO early warning radar aeroplanes and refuse to allow allied forces to use the NATO airbase near Preveza, western Greece, for attacks. 4478/

11. 11/2/94 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that the cease-fire in the city held in spite of minor violations. The withdrawal of heavy weapons to UN controlled areas began with a total of 13 artillery/mortars moved to the Bosnian Serb Lukavica barracks. 4479/ Another five were moved to the BiH army Tito barracks. 4480/ UNPROFOR report only three mortar shells fired by each side in the city. 4481/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3304. International efforts to lift the siege of Sarajevo moved forward as BiH and Bosnian Serb forces began handing their big guns over to UN control. By late afternoon, five mortars of the BiH army had been moved to an asphalt parade ground in the city's Tito barracks, guarded by Ukrainian UNPROFOR soldiers. Elsewhere, Serb troops began handing over heavy weapons to UN control at a former Yugoslav barracks in Lukavica. Seven Serb guns, including a multiple-barrelled rocket launcher and mortars, were delivered and peacekeepers expected another seven heavy weapons before the end of the day. 4482/ Well armed Serb troops were still stationed there, prompting concerns that they could easily regain their weapons if the truce and disarmament process broke down. 4483/

(b) Local reported events

3305. UNPROFOR BiH commander, General Sir Michael Rose, said that he was "reasonably satisfied" with the cease-fire that began on Thursday despite a burst of shelling and machine-gun fire late in the day. Bosnian Serb and BiH forces blamed each other for the violations but the UN said that both sides were guilty. "A comparatively small number of rounds have been fired since the start of the cease-fire--as far as I can judge, as many out of the city as into the city", Rose said in a statement through his spokesman. "It seems quite extraordinary that renegade military units are attempting to sabotage the cease-fire and thus prolong the suffering of their own people in Sarajevo". 4484/

3306. As peacekeepers negotiated with the warring factions for the surrender of their weapons, UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said: "So far, so good. For the first time in many, many months the people have been able to walk the streets without too much fear". UNPROFOR commander General Sir Michael Rose, toured the city on foot assuring people the world was serious about imposing peace. 4485/

3307. Yasushi Akashi, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, ordered a follow-up investigation of the 5 February market shelling. The investigation was mandated to complement earlier investigations conducted by the UN, and was confined to the crater analysis and technical aspects of the explosions. The report was to include all relevant physical information, and any relevant findings with respect to culpability. The investigation team was composed of the following individuals: Colonel M. Gauthier, team leader; Major S. Khan; Captain Y. Lavarde; Lietenant Colonel N. Rumyanstev; and Captain J. Grande. 4486/

(c) International reported events

3308. In Washington, US Defence Secretary William Perry ordered 12 additional warplanes sent to Italy to join 65 American jets already there as part of an allied force keeping watch over BiH, the Pentagon said. 4487/

12. 12/2/94 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that the cease-fire was respected on the whole, but that no weapons were put under UNPROFOR control. Four cease-fire violations were reported. 4488/ Source(s): UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Sarajevo radio said that the past 24 hour period was the first day since April 1992 where there were no dead or wounded reported by local hospitals. 4489/ Source(s): Reuters.

Narrative of Events:

3309. Sarajevo remained generally quiet, although there were reports of scattered mortar, machine-gun, grenade and small-arms fire. 4490/

3310. Moves to demilitarize Sarajevo suffered a setback when Bosnian Serbs demanded BiH troops to withdraw from their positions defending the city. UN officials said that the Serbs refused to turn over more of their big guns to UNPROFOR unless BiH troops defending the city pulled back from their positions. 4491/

(b) Local reported events

3311. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić confirmed in Geneva that his forces would withdraw their heavy artillery from Sarajevo, but he also said that BiH infantry must be controlled. "On 5th of February I agreed with Mr. Akashi a settlement for long-lasting cease-fire in Sarajevo and this agreement envisaged on-site control of heavy weaponry of both sides of Serbian and Moslem", Karadžić said. "We are not members of NATO. We do not live with NATO. We have agreed this cease-fire with Moslems brokered by Mr. Akashi and this agreement envisaged control of Moslem infantry", Karadžić said. 4492/

3312. Karadžić expressed concern about the advantage that BiH infantry would soon have. "Moslems have three times more numerous infantry than the Serbs. Serbian weaponry was the element of strategic balance. If we put our heavy weaponry under [UN] control, then the Moslem infantry should be under control too", he said. 4493/

(c) International reported events

3313. BiH peace talks were suspended today to allow time for a new diplomatic initiative by the US and Russia. As two days of negotiations on the shape of a new union of three ethnic states broke up, international mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg said that they would not resume until "late February or early March". "The reason is that in the days to come both the United States and Russia will have high activity with the parties to see if they can influence the negotiating process", he said. 4494/

3314. European mediator, Lord Owen, said that the talks had made some progress, but he said that the talks had gone slowly "because the sides are all waiting, and in particular the Bosnian government [is waiting] for the American position to be clearer . . . Certainly, the Bosnian government is not going to shift its position until they get that, and also probably until they see what is happening in Sarajevo, and whether there are air strikes". 4495/

13. 13/2/94 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that during the last 24 hours, seven shells were fired into the city and eight were fired back. 4496/ UNPROFOR reported that the withdrawal of heavy weapons continued with 18 from the Bosnian Serb side and five from the BiH forces. 4497/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; UNPROFOR.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3315. The cease-fire was reportedly being respected, although a "small number of violations" were observed, said Bill Aikman, spokesman for UNPROFOR. 4498/

(b) Local reported events

3316. Talks on the surrender of Bosnian Serb and BiH heavy weaponry to UNPROFOR were again blocked by new Serb demands, one week before the end of the NATO ultimatum. Serb representatives failed to turn up in the morning for talks at the airport called by UNPROFOR, after the planned arms handover first failed to go ahead. UNPROFOR General Andre Soubirou, commander of the Sarajevo sector, immediately went to Pale to meet senior Serb military officials who demanded that BiH forces be confined to barracks. 4499/ (The Bosnian Serbs had demanded that the BiH army be put under UN control in exchange for handing over their heavy artillery) 4500/

(c) International reported events

3317. NATO aeroplanes could stage airstrikes on Bosnian Serb forces within minutes of an attack, US Defense Secretary William Perry said. "From the time of the impact it's a matter of seconds to get the information coordinates to an airplane", Perry said in a television interview. 4501/

14. 14/2/94 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Bill Aikman, spokesman for UNPROFOR said that the BiH army was taking advantage of the cease-fire to bolster its positions along several fronts around the city. 4502/ Source(s): UNPROFOR; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3318. Bill Aikman, spokesman for UNPROFOR said that the BiH army was taking advantage of the cease-fire to bolster its positions along several fronts around the city. "Bosnian infantry units are expanding and advancing their trench system in Žuč and Mojmilo", Aikman said. "They are improving their defence positions. It's a violation of the cease-fire". 4503/

(b) Local reported events

3319. BiH and Bosnian Serb officials discussed the weapons handover at Sarajevo airport, but the key meeting was scheduled for Tuesday morning between Ratko Mladić, commander of the Bosnian Serb forces and Rasim Delić, the BiH army commander. If that meeting failed to produce a "concrete plan for the withdrawal of Serb artillery" from around Sarajevo, then NATO strikes against any heavy guns would be "one step closer", a high-ranking UN officer said. 4504/

3320. US envoy Charles Reman arrived in Sarajevo for a two-day visit, and went straight into talks with BiH President Izetbegović. The talks were aimed at trying to bring the warring factions closer together on a plan for the partition of BiH. 4505/

3321. According to UNHCR, Bosnian Serbs did not allow a three-truck UNHCR convoy to cross the Unity and Fraternity bridge, newly under UN control, saying that it did not have the "necessary authorization". 4506/

(c) International reported events

3322. In Brussels, a NATO spokesman disputed remarks by the British deputy UNPROFOR commander in BiH, Lieutenant Colonel Simon Shadbolt, that the Serbs did not have to move their weapons as long as they were placed under UN control. Simple monitoring of the weapons was not good enough "because this has never stopped the weapons from being used", the spokesman said. 4507/

15. 15/2/94 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: According to reports, Bosnian Serb forces had to date placed 33 to 36 artillery pieces under UNPROFOR monitoring. BiH forces had reportedly handed over 10 mortars. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3323. According to one report, Bosnian Serbs had to date placed 33 artillery pieces under UNPROFOR monitoring. (However, these pieces remained within Serb barracks at Lukavica and Mokro) BiH forces reportedly handed over 10 mortars to Ukrainian UNPROFOR forces in Sarajevo. 4508/ Another report said that Bosnian Serbs had turned in 36 artillery pieces. 4509/

(b) Local reported events

3324. A key meeting between top commanders of the BiH and Bosnian Serb forces at Sarajevo airport was canceled after BiH commander General Rasim Delić failed to show up. According to BiH Vice President Ejup Ganić, General Delić had left for central BiH and could not attend the meeting. "We shall not be sending representatives to this meeting, Ganić added. BiH Prime Minister Silajdžić said: "We have not been informed of the meeting". 4510/ On Wednesday, Vice President Ganić said that there was no question of their doing so "because the NATO resolution is not negotiable and imposes a deadline". 4511/

3325. Bosnian Serb leaders rejected demands to withdraw all of their heavy arms from around the city. General Ratko Mladić told the Tanjug news agency that his weapons would stay put to protect Serbs against "fanatical Moslem units". 4512/

3326. Croatian President Franjo Tudjman warned Bosnian Serbs to accept the NATO ultimatum to withdraw its guns around Sarajevo by 21 February. "A new world war can break out in Sarajevo between civilizations unless we stop it", Tudjman said at an official dinner in Bucharest. 4513/

3327. Malaysia's 1,500 strong contingent serving with UNPROFOR was scheduled to become fully operational in BiH next month. According to Malaysian armed forces chief General Borhan Ahmad, some of the forces had taken up positions in the city, some were outside the city and others were on their way. These soldiers were armed only with light weapons such as assault rifles and mortars. 4514/

3328. According to UNPROFOR BiH commander Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, Sarajevo's cease-fire was a model for peace that could be exported throughout BiH. "If we can persuade people to accept this sort of exercise in Sarajevo, of course there is a chance we can persuade them to accept it elsewhere", he said. "Certainly we've already started talking about that right now. I can promise you the plan is already in hand for establishing the same program elsewhere in Bosnia Hercegovina", Rose added. According to reports, the cease-fire had thus far brought down the number of war dead in the city from 98 in the first week of February to just one last week. 4515/

(c) International reported events

3329. NATO was reportedly increasingly critical of what it deemed as inadequate UN plans to monitor Bosnian Serb artillery, according to a source at NATO headquarters in Brussels. The source who declined to be identified said that plans by UNPROFOR to have monitors check on Serb artillery stored in Serb barracks did not amount to proper control. "We need to be serious about this. The control has to be strong enough to stop the weapons being used", the source said. 4516/

3330. NATO and United Nations agreed on how to control heavy weapons of Bosnian Serbs in the Sarajevo area, a UN spokesman said. "Coordination meetings between NATO and the UN have sorted out all points", UNPROFOR spokesman Peter MacFarlane said. His comments contrasted with reports from Brussels that NATO was becoming increasingly critical of apparently inadequate UN plans to monitor the Serb artillery around the city.

3331. Yugoslavia warned against NATO air strikes around Sarajevo. "Once you pull a trigger, it is difficult to stop. The recent decision by NATO is politically and militarily unwise and one that could have serious consequences on the ground", Yugoslav envoy Dragomir Djokić told the UN Security Council. Djokić joined more than 55 speakers addressing the 15-member council during the second day of a two-day debate on the BiH crisis to air views but not to take any decisions. This was the first discussion since NATO agreed last week to a request by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to use air power against shelling of civilians in Sarajevo. 4517/

3332. The US government made several strong statements regarding the consequences if Bosnian Serb artillery was not handed over to UNPROFOR after the NATO deadline goes into effect on Monday. White House spokesperson Dee Dee Myers said: Our bottom line has not changed. Weapons have to either be removed from the exclusion zone or put under UNPROFOR control". She added, "Any weapon that is either not under UN control or not removed from the exclusion zone will be subject to air strikes after the deadline". 4518/

16. 16/2/94 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: BiH forces turned over an additional five artillery weapons to UNPROFOR. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: A sniper killed a 56 year-old man in Sarajevo, the first person to die since the current cease-fire went into effect last Thursday, UNPROFOR said. Ibrahim Osmić was shot near the Vrbanja bridge, which separated the city centre from the Grbavica district. 4519/ "He was hit in the nose and the bullet went out the back of his head", said Alija Hodžić, the city morgue director. 4520/ Source(s): The Press Association.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3333. The BiH army put five more artillery weapons under UN control, BiH Vice-President Ejup Ganić said. He did not specify the type of weapons given up. Ganić said that the BiH had drawn up a list of its weapons and was prepared to fulfil its obligations. "As far as we are concerned it can all be wrapped up in a few hours". He said that the BiH forces had 100 heavy weapons compared with more than 600 for the Bosnian Serbs. 4521/

(b) Local reported events

3334. Canadian Colonel Michel Gauthier, who headed the UN's five-member commission of inquiry on the market shelling, reported that the mortar bomb which hit the Sarajevo market on 5 February could have been fired by either besieging Bosnian Serbs or defending BiH forces. The five-member investigative team, backed by two technical experts, found that the market blast was caused by a single high-explosive bomb from a conventional, factory made 120 millimetre mortar. The precise location of the weapon that fired the round could not be established. Gauthier said that the mortar round detonated on contact with a thin layer of asphalt laid over soft ground in the market, and not on the market table as initially thought. The tail fin of the mortar bomb had been retrieved from the crater, indicating that it was 120 millimetre in calibre but provided no precise details of manufacturer or origin. 4522/ "The distance of origin of fire overlapped each side of the confrontation line by 2,000 metres", Gauthier said. "Both parties are known to have 120mm mortars, and the bombs go along with them. The team has no reason to believe that either party does not have access to this type of ammunition". 4523/

3335. Momčilo Krajišnik, speaker of the Bosnian Serb parliament expressed displeasure with the UN investigative commission's conclusions on the market shelling: "We are very unhappy with the results because the UN commission of experts has not carried out a detailed or in-depth investigation", Momčilo Krajišnik, speaker of the Bosnian Serb Parliament was quoted as saying by the Tanjug news agency. Krajišnik said that an autopsy of the victims could have determined whether a mortar bomb was responsible or not for the market shelling. 4524/

3336. After division over the meaning of the word "control" and several options for handling Bosnian Serb arms, UNPROFOR commander General Michael Rose said that heavy arms would be placed under the physical control of UNPROFOR and that if the warring factions attempted to take them back, air strikes would be launched against them. 4525/

3337. UNPROFOR Sarajevo sector commander, General Andre Soubirou briefed Bosnian Serb commanders in detail at a meeting on how guns were to be turned in. A similar message was given to BiH government commanders. The plan called for collected weapons to be placed in five depots or compounds, each less than a half square mile and surrounded by barbed wire. The compounds were to be under the control of unarmed UNPROFOR military observers and guarded by a platoon of at least 40 to 50 armed UNPROFOR soldiers. Bosnian Serbs would be permitted to send some maintenance personnel to take care of the weapons and a small number of infantry soldiers to guard them, but no gun or tank crews were to be allowed. The guns were to be unloaded and the ammunition kept in a separate place. The compounds were to be located away from firing positions. 4526/

3338. UNPROFOR commander Rose reported that he had ordered surveillance aircraft and ground radar units to pinpoint the position of any big gun firing after the NATO deadline expired. 4527/ UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman stated that 170 troops with 20 armoured personnel carriers were about 25 miles north-west of the city en route to help monitor the cease-fire. Aikman said that a British battalion near Vitez was also on standby for mobilization to patrol Sarajevo streets. France and Britain had also committed to sending two artillery-locating radar units each, Aikman said. 4528/

3339. UNPROFOR commander Rose requested up to 3,000 backup troops, a UNPROFOR spokesman said. UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said the reinforcements, which would double the number of UN troops deployed in the city, would oversee the cease-fire agreement reached last week between Bosnian Serb and BiH leaders. 4529/ The new request for soldiers was in addition to reinforcements which began arriving in Sarajevo on Tuesday to consolidate the cease-fire. About 135 UN military observers were deployed in Sarajevo, up from 60 at the time of the mortar attack 10 days ago. 4530/

3340. Charles Redman, the US envoy to the former Yugoslavia urged the warring factions to seek a political settlement rather than provoke NATO air strikes around Sarajevo. "NATO is prepared to act", said Redman, after meeting with Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granić in Zagreb. "But our hope is that it won't be necessary to act, that people will comply with what's been asked and that shelling of Sarajevo will stop", he said. 4531/

(c) International reported events

3341. NATO said that it would not extend its 21 February deadline for Bosnian Serbs to withdraw their artillery from around Sarajevo. 4532/ "Our deadline is firm and will not be extended beyond the deadline set on 9 February", a spokesman said after a weekly meeting of ambassadors from the 16 nation alliance in Brussels. 4533/ If air strikes go ahead, it would be NATO's first combat action since it was founded in 1949. 4534/

3342. The United States said that it was asked by the United Nations to contribute peacekeepers to demilitarize Sarajevo. There was, however, no sign that Washington was willing to do so. State Department spokeswoman Christine Shelly said that she was unable to say if the US had formally turned down the request. But she told reporters: "I think the US position on (committing ground) troops (to BiH) remains unchanged". 4535/

3343. Russia blasted as "illegitimate" NATO's threat to bomb Bosnian Serb military positions around Sarajevo. "We are doing everything to prevent air strikes", Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov announced in his Parliament, "and we consider the NATO ultimatum illegitimate". 4536/

3344. In Naples, NATO reportedly assembled the largest collection of allied airpower since the 1991 Gulf War, with more than 170 combat aeroplanes deployed. 4537/

17. 17/2/94 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Russia announced that it was sending a contingent of 400 troops to Sarajevo and had persuaded Bosnian Serbs to comply with the NATO ultimatum. UNPROFOR said that Bosnian Serb forces had begun a major withdrawal of their weapons. Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3345. Russia announced that it was sending about 400 troops to join UNPROFOR at Sarajevo and had persuaded the Bosnian Serbs to comply with the NATO ultimatum. 4538/

3346. UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said that Bosnian Serb forces had begun a major withdrawal of their weapons in compliance with the NATO ultimatum. 4539/

(b) Local reported events

3347. In Pale, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić flanked by Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Vitaly Churkin, announced in the evening that Bosnian Serbs had accepted the Russian withdrawal plan. 4540/

3348. UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said that Bosnian Serb forces had begun a major withdrawal of their weapons in compliance with the NATO ultimatum. 4541/

3349. Bosnian Serb commander Manojlo Milovanović said that in the event of NATO air strikes, all foreigners in Serb-held territory would be at risk. "In case of air strikes, all foreigners in the Serb Republic in Bosnia, including UN employees, Red Cross representatives and journalists, will become hostages", he told the bi-monthly Serb magazine Interviu in an article published today. The chief of the Bosnian Serb army's general staff said that his troops would retaliate against air strikes and that one way of doing so could be "a massacre of international representatives". Milovanović made the threat in an interview on 10 February, a day after NATO issued its ultimatum. 4542/

(c) International reported events

3350. Russia offered to send 400 of its troops to help UNPROFOR with the demilitarization of Sarajevo. Moscow reportedly tendered its offer to the UN Secretary-General in a letter from Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev delivered on Wednesday night, just days after it rejected the UN's request for forces to help demobilize the Sarajevo combatants. 4543/

3351. BiH Ambassador Muhamed Sacirbey said that the BiH government "cannot accept the Russian initiative", and he accused Moscow of being biased in favour of Bosnian Serb forces. British Ambassador David Hannay disagreed, saying, "the Russians strongly want to see Sarajevo become a genuinely safe area. They are wholeheartedly in favour of the efforts to get the heavy weapons away from Sarajevo. 4544/

3352. British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said in the evening that the prospect of air strikes on Serb positions around Sarajevo seemed more remote due to the Russian offer of troops in the area. 4545/

3353. US President Bill Clinton expressed hope that NATO air strikes against Bosnian Serbs would not be necessary, but insisted that NATO was serious about its threat. "I think the Serbs and others in Bosnia understand that the NATO allies are dead serious about carrying this out", Clinton said at the White House. 4546/

18. 18/2/94 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Two days before the NATO ultimatum, UNPROFOR commanders and diplomats met in Croatia with a top NATO official to discuss final plans for possible air strikes. 4547/ However, the NATO Southern European commander noted that UNPROFOR was making real progress and that sights were being vacated around Sarajevo. 4548/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3354. Defence experts said that Bosnian Serb forces were withdrawing rather than surrendering most of their big guns around the city in order to use them in possible battles elsewhere in BiH. "They want to hold onto them just as you or I would", said Paul Beaver, publisher of Jane's Defense Weekly. "There could be an offensive shaping up in the north". Charles Dick of the Centre for Conflict Studies, a British think-tank, said: "I have never thought Sarajevo was a main objective of the Bosnian Serb army". He added: "Eastern Bosnia, with the Muslim pockets at Srebrenica, Goražde and Žepa, are far more important to them, and these weapons could be used there in the spring once the international furor over Sarajevo dies down". Unclassified information about the numbers of Bosnian Serb guns and large-calibre mortars around the city was hard to come by, but Beaver said they included several dozen 76 millimetre mountain guns, 122 millimetre D-30 and 152 millimetre D-20 howitzers. A D-20 has a maximum range of about 15 miles, using rocket assisted ammunition. At this range, the gun barrel would wear out in sustained firing. The optimum range was about nine miles, Dick said. He also had no figures on the number of big guns and 120 millimetre mortars in the area. An M-43 has a maximum range of 5,700 yards. According to Defence studies professor Fran Visnar of Zagreb University, the Bosnian Serb army had a total of about 300 guns within the range of Sarajevo. Some 220 had a calibre larger than 100 millimetre. "What they are likely to hand over are obsolescent weapons, mortars and recoilless anti-tank rifles", he said. Visnar said that the weapons around the city during the siege were deployed in two main rings, the first a few hundred yards up to two miles from the city, the second (with about 100 guns) three miles away. He estimated that the Serbs would have withdrawn about a third of their weapons by now and would complete the withdrawal in good time. 4549/

(b) Local reported events

3355. Two days before the NATO ultimatum, UNPROFOR commanders and diplomats met in Croatia with a top NATO official to discuss final plans for possible air strikes. "All we had to say to both sides, both on military and political levels has been said correctly", said French General Jean Cot, commander of UNPROFOR troops in the former Yugoslavia. "I believe that over the next two days, we must endeavor to fulfill what is our task", he said. 4550/

3356. "The UN Protection Force is making real progress, and we are seeing sights being vacated [around Sarajevo]", said US Navy Admiral Jeremy Boorda, the NATO Southern European Commander. "But our deadline is Sunday night and we all hope it will be met", he told reporters after meeting Cot and UN special envoy Yasushi Akashi at the UN base at Croatia's Zagreb airport. 4551/

3357. UN special envoy Akashi, who had the authority to request NATO to carry out initial air strikes, 4552/ said he had reached an agreement with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić on the effective control of Serb weapons which had not yet been withdrawn. "Tomorrow [Saturday] I will go back to Sarajevo, for another meeting with Karadžić, and technical details of this agreement will be elaborated upon by the mixed commission, chaired by the UN commander in Sarajevo, General Andre Soubirou", Akashi said. Akashi told a press conference that, to date, 50 Bosnian Serb guns had been placed under UN control. "We do not have the account of weapons withdrawn from the 13-mile Sarajevo exclusion zone, but a significant number of artillery and mortars have been withdrawn from the zone", he said. Akashi, who met separately with Karadžić and BiH President Alija Izetbegović, said that the talks gave him hope that progress toward a durable cease-fire would be achieved, as well as disarmament and disengagement. "President Izetbegović expressed satisfaction with the talks with the Serb side", he said. "He hoped the progress will make it possible for us not to call for air strikes". 4553/

3358. Akashi, Cot and Boorda refused to comment on any specifics they had discussed over the past few days. "We wanted to make sure we're on the same level as to the ways and means of coping with the situation in and around Sarajevo", Akashi said. He said that his agreement with Karadžić included regrouping and the placing of those heavy weapons, artillery and mortars which had not yet been withdrawn. "These were significant elements in the agreement", Akashi said. 4554/

3359. UNPROFOR denied a news report that said it had blamed BiH forces in an official report for the 5 February market shelling in Sarajevo. UNPROFOR spokesman Peter MacFarlane said in Sarajevo that the report by French television channel TF1 was false. "This is totally fallacious and we deny it", he said. 4555/

19. 19/2/94 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Four hundred Russian UNPROFOR troops left Croatia, setting off by road for Sarajevo (Pale) where they were expected to arrive on Sunday afternoon, just hours before the NATO deadline was due to expire. 4556/ Late in the day, NATO officials would give no indication about whether Bosnian Serb forces were close to meeting their declared aim of beating the NATO deadline by 24 hours. But UN officials said that UNPROFOR troops were fanning out around the exclusion zone looking for weapon sites and manning eight collection points. 4557/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3360. Four hundred Russian UNPROFOR troops left Croatia, setting off by road for Sarajevo (Pale) where they were expected to arrive on Sunday afternoon, just hours before the NATO deadline was due to expire. 4558/

3361. French UN troops arrived in three armoured vehicles in the main Serb position at Lukavica. They were equipped with 12.7 millimetre machine-guns and 20 millimetre cannons. Sergeant Major Robert Monnert said: "Our role is to control the arsenal that will be assembled here. I am going to post guards next to the arms and ensure that nobody comes to touch them. And if the order is given to defend the position where the weapons are collected, I will do it". UNPROFOR, charged with overseeing the withdrawal of all heavy artillery from within the exclusion zone, had recently been joined by reinforcement contingents from Malaysia and Jordan. 4559/

3362. Late in the day, NATO officials would give no indication about whether Bosnian Serb forces were close to meeting their declared aim of beating the NATO deadline by 24 hours. But UN officials said that UNPROFOR troops were fanning out around the exclusion zone looking for weapon sites and manning eight collection points. 4560/

(b) Local reported events

3363. According to reports, the anticipated arrival of Russian UNPROFOR troops in Pale had given Bosnian Serb forces new confidence. "By Sunday there will be 400 Russians around Sarajevo. How do you think the Americans are going to be able to bomb us after that? It would lead to world war, the crisis is over", an unidentified officer said. 4561/

3364. The deployment of Russian UNPROFOR forces had sparked a controversy over whether the Russian troops would remain neutral in light of Russia's special relations with the Serbs, with whom they shared common religious and ethnic ties. But in return Bosnian Serb forces had charged that the Jordanian and Malaysian troops would favour the BiH army. 4562/

(c) International reported events

3365. Commenting on the NATO ultimatum US President Bill Clinton said: "We are determined to make good on NATO's word". He added: "Our military goal will be straightforward--to exact a heavy price on those who refuse to comply with the ultimatum". 4563/

3366. French Defence Minister François Leotard backed the US insistence that the NATO ultimatum be respected, but he said that it would be re-examined at the last minute on Sunday night according to developments on the ground. US, French, British, Dutch and Italian defence ministers were due to meet at the Italian Air Force base at Aviano less than 12 hours before the deadline for what officials called a final session of preparation and evaluation. But NATO officials, who spoke on conditions of anonymity, said that there was no question that the Aviano or any other meeting would dilute the ultimatum issued last week by NATO. 4564/

3367. Russian special envoy Vitaly Churkin warned in Moscow that "rash" air strikes by NATO in Sarajevo could spark a crisis between Russia and the West. 4565/

20. 20/2/94 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Throughout the day, Bosnian Serb forces, bogged down by snow and mechanical difficulties, were aided by UN forces with fuel and towing equipment in efforts to move heavy artillery. 4566/ NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner said at a news conference that there had been virtual compliance with NATO's ultimatum to remove heavy weapons around Sarajevo and that there was no need for air strikes "at this stage". However, he said that the threat of NATO action remained in force. 4567/ Source(s): United Press International; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3368. Throughout the day, Bosnian Serb forces, bogged down by snow and mechanical difficulties, were aided by UN forces with fuel and towing equipment in efforts to move heavy artillery. 4568/

3369. NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner said at a news conference that there had been virtual compliance with NATO's ultimatum to remove heavy weapons around Sarajevo and that there was no need for air strikes "at this stage". But he said that the threat of NATO action remained in force. "NATO's resolve to end the shelling of Sarajevo does not end today. We shall continue to verify compliance and will want to make a rapid assessment of this in the coming hours. We will remain vigilant", he said. He added that if weapons returned to the 20 kilometre zone to threaten Sarajevo or fired on the city from outside that zone, they would be subject to air strikes. Woerner also thanked Russia for its role in BiH in the last few days. "The just and lasting peace that we must now try to achieve in Bosnia involves close Russian involvement", he said. 4569/

3370. Bosnian Serbs had strewn heavy weapons over 90 sites around Sarajevo and had cleared half of the locations by early in the day, UN officials reported. But Kofi Annan, the Under-Secretary-General in charge of peace-keeping, was unable to estimate how many weapons remained at the end of the day or were now in UN control. But he said that "the objective was largely reached", envoys attending a briefing for troop contributors reported. "It is our understanding that the guns are under control of the UNPROFOR and we are going to be waiting for verification", US Ambassador Madeleine Albright told reporters afterwards. Annan was briefing envoys shortly before NATO lifted its threat of immediate air strikes on Bosnian Serb positions around Sarajevo. Annan, in public comments to reporters, again appealed for 2,500 additional troops in Sarajevo to carry out the monitoring, which was apparently more complex than foreseen. He said that 400 Russians from Croatia, as well as troops redeployed from other regions in BiH would be expected to return to their station. "We have asked for 2,500 troops and some indirect locating equipment for us to pinpoint where artillery and mortar shells are coming from", he said. 4570/

3371. Earlier, BiH President Izetbegović formerly requested that NATO launch air strikes against Bosnian Serb forces in the hills around Sarajevo. In a letter to NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner, Izetbegović requested, in part: "I have to tell you NATO's decision has not been respected by the Serb side. I think that heavy weaponry that remains tonight after midnight should be a target for NATO air strikes". The request was reported on BiH radio. 4571/

3372. Earlier in the day, newly arrived Russian UN troops were greeted by an estimated 3,000 Bosnian Serbs with homemade plum brandy, bread and salt, a traditional Slavic custom. 4572/ UNPROFOR information officer, Captain Guy Viney, said that the Russian troops would probably be deployed into Serb territory to the south-east of the city. This would include Vraca, and Mount Trebević. Viney said that the Russians would have their own zone of responsibility and would not be mixed with other troops. 4573/

3373. Outside Pale, Serb forces held a party for over 250 journalists, opening up the slopes for downhill skiing under spotlights and serving warm beverages from 9:00 to 10:00 p.m.. At Vidikovac, one of the Bosnian Serb positions, soldiers roasted a bull on a spit and reportedly celebrated with UNPROFOR soldiers. Bosnian Serb officials said that the site would be lit up as well "so that it would be visible for airstrikes". 4574/

3374. Three mortar locating radars and a 60 member contingent of the British Royal Artillery Force were dispatched from Zagreb to Sarajevo. A UN spokesman said they would set up on Sarajevo hillsides to locate the firing point of any shell. 4575/

(b) Local reported events

3375. Earlier, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić said that although snow was hampering the withdrawal of weapons, it should be completed ahead of the midnight deadline imposed by NATO. "I think we will make it", he said in an interview with ABC television. "NATO will not have any simple reason to act", he said. "We Serbs do not cause any trouble with NATO". He repeated a warning made earlier in the day that his troops would fire back if attacked by warplanes. "Certainly we will have to defend ourselves", he said. 4576/ Two hours before the deadline, Karadžić told CNN that the heavy weapons would be withdrawn or turned over to UN personnel. He told an interviewer that Serbs would meet the deadline imposed by NATO. "I'm positive about that", Karadžić said when asked specifically if the weapons would be pulled back to protect Sarajevo. He said that his forces planned to meet the deadline or transfer the weapons, adding one qualifier: "only if (the) United Nations don't have enough personnel". 4577/

3376. Five hours before the NATO ultimatum was to go into effect, UNPROFOR BiH commander, General Sir Michael Rose said: "I have soldiers working out there tonight ensuring that by tomorrow morning we will have got as clear a picture . . . as we possibly can". He added, "I remain reasonably optimistic that we will come to a peaceful end to this terrible war". Rose stated further that he expected to be at home "in bed" when the deadline fell, but that if there were any breaches of the ultimatum, "those who perpetrated those breaches will suffer the consequences accordingly". 4578/

3377. UN special envoy Yasushi Akashi said that snow would prevent the Bosnian Serb forces from meeting NATO's deadline for removal of all of their heavy guns, but he urged against immediate NATO air attacks. He told reporters: "This failure is not necessarily sufficient reason to call in air strikes". Speaking from the Bosnian Serb Army's Lukavica barracks, he said: "Because of the weather, snow and road conditions, not all the weapons which have not been withdrawn outside the exclusion zone may be in actual control of the United Nations Protection Force by the end of the day". 4579/

3378. Earlier, BiH UN ambassador Mohammad Sacirbey said on ABC television that his forces were complying with the NATO deadline. "Our information is of course that our heavy weapons, and we only have about 50 of them, are being withdrawn", he said. 4580/

3379. It was reported that BiH President Alija Izetbegović met with Russian special envoy, Vitaly Churkin, who assured the president that the 400 Russian peacekeepers sent to Sarajevo would be professional and objective. 4581/

(c) International reported events

3380. As the NATO deadline for possible airstrikes neared, Russia called for an emergency session of the Security Council. But the closed-door informal session resulted in an exchange of views rather than any action. Russian Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov told reporters that Moscow had been alarmed about possible air strikes and was worried that "snow was hampering everything and obstructing everyone". He said that the Serbs had left guns for UNPROFOR, which it could not find in the snow, but that the UN statement on holding off air strikes was welcome news. Vorontsov also promoted his plan to put Sarajevo under UN administration immediately. 4582/

3381. US President Bill Clinton said early in the day that he was encouraged by reports on compliance with the UN-NATO deadline in Sarajevo, but that some weapons remained in position. "What happens after 7:00 p.m. [Washington time of the deadline] will be determined by facts on the ground", Clinton said. "The deadline will stand". 4583/

3382. US Secretary of State Christopher, interviewed early in the day by ABC television, warned that despite the complications caused by snowfall, "a deadline is a deadline". Every weapon that has not been moved or put under control of the UN is subject to attack, starting after midnight", Christopher said. However, he also said that it could take hours for UN observers to assess whether or not the weapons withdrawal had been complied with, meaning that air strikes were unlikely to be carried out immediately after midnight. 4584/

3383. In London, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said that he was confident that NATO's credibility would remain intact after the expiration of NATO's deadline even if air strikes were not launched. Hurd said that the combined approach of NATO, UN military leaders and Russia had "come together" in a manner he hoped would be effective. 4585/

21. 21/2/94 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: The city was reported as calm, despite the by now routine roar overhead of NATO warplanes carrying out aerial reconnaissance of the heavy artillery withdrawal. 4586/ UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said that Bosnian Serb forces had turned in more than 260 weapons by the early morning NATO deadline, with BiH forces handing over more than 45. 4587/ A senior UNPROFOR officer said that several dozen Bosnian Serb weapons still remained outside UN control, but that they would all be accounted for by midday Tuesday. 4588/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; United Presse International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3384. The Russian UNPROFOR forces in Sarajevo assumed their peace-keeping role in Bosnian Serb-held Grbavica. The Russians moved into a badly damaged former civilian police academy building 300 yards from the front line, well known as the site of violent clashes in the early days of the conflict. BiH government officials said that the Russian presence there would bolster the Serb cause and described it as a provocation. The Russian troops maintained that they were in Sarajevo only to patrol the confrontation line and to help maintain the current cease-fire. 4589/

(b) Local reported events

3385. Bosnian Serb Vice President Nikola Koljević said that the thought of the danger of NATO air strikes against Serb positions around Sarajevo was over. "We believe that there is absolutely no danger any longer of air strikes", Koljević said to a local Serbian radio station. "The worst crisis is now over and the Bosnian war is nearly at an end", he said, adding that Bosnian Serbs celebrated the NATO ultimatum "like it was New Year's Eve". 4590/

3386. BiH President Izetbegović hailed the withdrawal of Bosnian Serb heavy guns as a "victory" on Sarajevo television. "It is not without deficiencies but it is a victory because they are not killing us anymore", he said. 4591/

(c) International reported events

3387. UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali declared the UN operation to silence guns around Sarajevo a "great success" and said that the threat of air strikes needed to be kept in reserve. "What happened was a great success for the United Nations", he said. "And we have been able to obtain this without using the air strikes". He cautioned, however, that the world must prepare itself, "for very long and difficult negotiations". 4592/

3388. The Kremlin declared its mediation in BiH a diplomatic triumph. Boris Yeltsin's press spokesman, quoted by Interfax news agency stated: "It is not just that Russia has returned to the roots of its historical . . . role in the Balkans and defended the Serbs, whose faith, culture and national spirit is close to us", spokesman Vyacheslav Kostikov told the agency. "It has firmly established the parameters of its influence in Europe and the world". Special envoy Vitaly Churkin told Russian television: "The West should learn a lesson from the current Bosnian crisis when it is over . . . And the lesson is that Russia should be treated as an equal partner, not the way some of them did it this time". 4593/

3389. Russian Defence Minister Pavel Grachev proposed deploying western troops as buffers in positions around Sarajevo controlled by the BiH army. According to reports, this proposal received a cool response from the United States. 4594/

3390. United States Defense Secretary William Perry warned that NATO warplanes would enforce continued compliance with the exclusion of heavy weapons from around the city and would retaliate against any resumed shelling of Sarajevo. Perry said that he was "cautiously optimistic" about compliance by both the Bosnian Serbs and the BiH government but added that "compliance is a continuous act". The defense secretary said that NATO aircraft would monitor compliance and would remain ready to strike to enforce it. Perry, who had talked regularly by telephone with Russian Defence Minister Pavel Grachev in the day's before Sunday's deadline, praised the "constructive role" played by Moscow in winning compliance with the arms rollback. He said that he had asked Grachev to encourage the Bosnian Serbs not to transfer their heavy weapons from Sarajevo to other war fronts elsewhere in BiH. Perry and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Shalikashvili, appeared together at a Pentagon news conference. 4595/

3391. French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé said that Sarajevo should be put under UN control. He also called for action in other UN-declared security zones. Speaking on Europe 1 radio, Juppé said: "The objective of the next few days is that greater Sarajevo be placed under UN administration and that the UN acquires the means to do it". He added that the main aim was still to achieve a negotiated settlement. He also warned that the NATO air strike threat remained in place. "The threat of air strikes in the event of the (Sarajevo) cease-fire being violated is as great as before", he said. 4596/

22. 22/2/94 (Tuesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Almost two days after the NATO ultimatum, heavy weapons were still reported around the city. But UNPROFOR officials stressed that there had been "effective compliance" with the terms of the ultimatum and said that they hoped to gather the remaining weapons in a few days. 4597/ Sarajevo itself was reported quiet. 4598/ However, Sarajevo radio reported that an 82 millimetre mortar shell hit the Brekin Potok neighbourhood at about 9:00 p.m.. UN officials could not confirm the report. 4599/ Source(s): The Press Association; Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: The Brekin Potok neighbourhood. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3392. Almost two days after the NATO ultimatum, heavy weapons were still reported around the city. But UNPROFOR officials stressed that there had been "effective compliance" with the terms of the ultimatum and said that they hoped to gather the remaining weapons in a few days. "We are searching out isolated weapons that have been left behind and are bringing them under control, UNPROFOR spokesman, Bill Aikman said. "(Removing weapons) is not as easy as snapping your fingers", he said. "I got the feeling that as the deadline neared the Serbs couldn't move some of the guns so they just walked away from them". UN solders returning from some of the eight weapons collection sites said that the hills around the city looked like the route of a retreating army. They described tanks abandoned for lack of fuel, howitzers that had slid off roads and unattended artillery still in firing positions. Armed UN patrols and military observers were trying to verify whether weapons not yet brought to UN sites were able to be fired. Others towed away some of the artillery left behind. Aikman said that four French UNPROFOR helicopters were being used to reach remote gun positions and pin-point undeclared weapons sites. Video shot from one of the helicopters reportedly showed a number of Serb tanks and artillery pieces still dug into position on the hills to the east of the city. 4600/

3393. Sarajevo itself was reported quiet. 4601/ However, Sarajevo radio reported that an 82 millimetre mortar shell hit the Brekin Potok neighbourhood at about 9:00 p.m.. UN officials could not confirm the report. 4602/

(b) International reported events

3394. France offered a two-year plan for putting Sarajevo under UN control including appointing a civilian administrator and extending safety zones to three more cities. French diplomats presented the three-part proposal to the UN missions from Russia, Britain, Spain and the United States for discussion during Wednesday's Security Council meeting. Russia had also voiced support for putting Sarajevo under UN control, but the US has said that should be carried out in the context of an overall peace plan. 4603/

3395. In Bonn, Russian and Western European officials met and agreed the next step would be to extend the peace effort across BiH. But even as they spoke, war reports were coming in from across the Republic. German foreign ministry political director Juergen Chrobog, who chaired the meeting of high-level representatives told reporters afterwards that it was necessary to ensure that the weapons that were withdrawn from Sarajevo following the NATO ultimatum "do not show up in other battlefields. We must prevent at any price any spillover". 4604/

3396. US Defense Secretary William Perry said that he was relieved that NATO air strikes had not been needed in BiH, but stressed that the mission was not yet completed. "I can't tell you how relieved I am that we did not need to call on those young men to go on those air strikes", Perry told the House Armed Services Committee. Earlier in the day, Washington said that it would not immediately send peacekeepers to BiH, as the Russians had asked, even if NATO extended the ban on heavy artillery. "It's not something that we plan to do. Our position has not changed", said White House spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers.

"There has been no change in our position", Myers said. "The only circumstances under which we would send ground troops in Bosnia would be to implement a workable diplomatic solution, a negotiated settlement among all the parties". 4605/

23. 23/2/94 (Wednesday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Gunfire was reported early on the front line in the city but the isolated incidents failed to disturb the cease-fire that had held for two weeks. 4606/ Sniper fire was also reported. Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: In a rash of incidents, French soldiers were fired upon at the Sarajevo airport. Two soldiers of the BiH army were killed by snipers and one was wounded in the city. 4607/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Two BiH army soldiers were killed by snipers and one was wounded in the city. 4608/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

3397. Gunfire was reported early on the front line in the city but the isolated incidents failed to disturb the cease-fire that had held for two weeks. The small-arms fire was reported shortly after midnight and at about 5:00 a.m. and came from the direction of the Grbavica district. UNPROFOR Sarajevo commander, General Andre Soubirou, commented: "Now we are counting automatic arms fire while 12 days ago thousands of shells were falling on the town". 4609/

3398. "The cease-fire is still in effect although there has been small-arms fire", UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said. Officials at the Koševo hospital said that they received two dead BiH solders killed by sniper fire on the eastern fronts of Špicaste-Stijene and Kozja Ćuprija. 4610/

3399. UNPROFOR spokesman Aikman said that a BiH soldier was wounded in fighting at the Jewish cemetery in southern Sarajevo, despite the presence of Russian UNPROFOR troops on the Serb side and French UNPROFOR troops with the BiH forces. 4611/

3400. French soldiers were shot at near the Cymbeline radar installation at the Sarajevo airport, French information officer Colonel Richard Pernod said. He said that there were two or three shots and that the French returned fire. The shooting then stopped. One report said that the fire had apparently come from Serb positions, but this was not confirmed. 4612/

24. 24/2/94 (Thursday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Machine-gun and rifle fire was reported overnight and into the day. 4613/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3401. Machine-gun and rifle fire was reported overnight and into the day. 4614/

3402. Sarajevo radio reported heavy shelling of the Maglaj-Tešanj region where Serb forces were reportedly trying to link the town of Pale to Serb-held areas west of the city. 4615/

(b) Local reported events

3403. BiH President Alija Izetbegović charged that Bosnian Serb forces had failed to honour the NATO ultimatum to withdraw all artillery from Sarajevo. In a statement read to reporters by BiH Vice President Ejup Ganić, Izetbegović gave a list of weapons not pulled out since the NATO ultimatum. "According to reliable data, the realization of the ultimatum is not accomplished", the statement said. The statement listed sightings by BiH sources (from Monday to Wednesday) of eight tanks, three armoured personnel carriers and at least 16 artillery pieces in the exclusion zone around the city. Whether these weapons remained Thursday could not be immediately confirmed. UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said that there were still at least eight weapons sites to be checked and that there were additional sites where Bosnian Serbs were refusing to hand over arms to UNPROFOR. Ganić charged that the 260 artillery pieces collected thus far from the Serbs included many obsolete arms and many below the high calibre weapons the Serbs possessed. 4616/

3404. BiH and Bosnian Serb officials agreed at a meeting at the Sarajevo airport to ease some of the restrictions that had isolated the city. Sarajevo radio reported that roads and power lines into the city and a city-centre bridge linking Serb and government-held neighbourhoods would reopen under the agreement, and that some civilians would be allowed to move between areas held by the BiH government. At the airport meeting, Bosnian Serbs reportedly agreed to open routes from Sarajevo to Visoko and Zenica west of the city through the Serb-held town of Ilijaš. Foreign aid convoys and civilians with special permission would be allowed to move along this and perhaps other "blue routes" patrolled by UNPROFOR. Teams of Bosnians and Bosnian Serbs were to discuss repairing power and gas lines to the city and opening the Bridge of Brotherhood and Unity connecting the Grbavica district with the BiH-held Marijin Dvor area. 4617/

25. 25/2/94 (Friday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: Three detonations were reported in the morning. However, the UN said that there was "nothing to report" about any cease-fire violations. 4618/ Source(s): United Press International.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3405. The UN said that the cease-fire held throughout the day. UNPROFOR military spokesman Major Rob Annick said that there was "nothing to report" about any cease-fire violations in Sarajevo. He said that the UN could not confirm that three detonations heard in the morning had come from artillery shells, in violation of the cease-fire. 4619/

26. 26/2/94 (Saturday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: UNPROFOR reported that there were three mortar firings (one from the BiH side and one from the Bosnian Serb side). These were considered isolated incidents and not a "break" of the NATO ban on heavy weapon fire. 4620/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Not specified

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3406. UNPROFOR said that there were three mortar firings, the first coming in the early morning from the BiH army. But French Lieutenant Colonel Richard Pernod played down their significance, saying that they were isolated incidents and not a "break" of the NATO ban on the firing of heavy weapons. Pernod, press officer for the UN Sarajevo command, provided a statement from "Sector Sarajevo" that said there had been "at least one mortar cease-fire violation" from the BiH side and "two mortar cease-fire violations" from the Serbs. "The Bosnians started first", Pernod said of the shootings, which were not, however, apparently linked as they were hours apart and in different sectors. Pernod said that UNPROFOR in Sarajevo was not asking for NATO aeroplanes to react, although the statement issued a warning that "everyone has to be aware that a cease-fire break will lead to an air riposte asked by UNPROFOR". 4621/

3407. UNPROFOR press officer Dutch Major Rob Annink said that radar installed around the city had detected three mortar shootings during the day. The first at 3:30 a.m., came from BiH positions in Žuč, some three kilometres to the north. The second at 9:45 a.m. came from Serb positions west of Vogošća, which is two miles further to the north. The third at 11:15 a.m. came from west of Jablanica, a village 10 kilometres south of the city. However, Annink said that UN observers dispatched to these sites had "found no guns or reports of detonations". He also said that there had been "no reports or complaints" about mortar fire from either the Bosnian Serbs or BiH forces, and said that this explained why the mortar fire could not be officially confirmed. For his part, Pernod insisted the shooting had been confirmed since they had appeared clearly on radar. 4622/

(c) International reported events

3408. The UN Security Council reportedly neared an agreement late in the day, on a resolution ordering a lifting of the siege of Sarajevo. "The French draft is close to an agreement. We will be bringing that on Monday morning", said Roble Olhaye of Djebouti. Under the most recent version of the proposal, the United Nations would name a senior civilian official to work with the BiH government to re-establish electricity and water service in the city, except for Serb-run Pale. The Council was considering demanding that all sides in the conflict allow civilians and aid to travel in and out of the city without going through checkpoints. The draft also requested that the UN Secretary-General extend the same UN protection to Maglaj, Brčko, Mostar and Vitez that Sarajevo and five other BiH cities had over the past year. 4623/

3409. Russia's military chief of staff, General Mikhail Kolesnikov, speaking at a news conference, said that the "trust factor" between Serbs and Russians played a key role in reaching the agreement on the demilitarization of Sarajevo and stated that the West should show a better understanding of those special ties. "Our partners in the West should consider, in an objective manner, the trust factor between Serbs and Russians and the fact that Moscow is deploying its troops in Bosnia while the threat of airstrikes is always present", he added. Kolesnikov reiterated that Russia opposed the NATO threat of airstrikes and stated that Moscow would have considered the military action, had it been carried out, as a "violation of its rights and interests". 4624/

27. 27/2/94 (Sunday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A French UNPROFOR officer reported that a mortar shell hit 500 metres north of the airport at about 10:00 p.m.. The officer also said that BiH forces opened up heavy machine-gun fire at 9:30 p.m.. 4625/ UNPROFOR said that it saw Bosnian Serb forces driving at least six tanks out of the weapons-free zone around Sarajevo, in violation of agreements with the UN and the NATO ultimatum. 4626/ Source(s): Agence France Presse; Reuters.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: Sniper fire was reported in the eastern and western parts of the city. 4627/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Casualties: Sarajevo radio reported that three persons had been wounded in the city over the past 24 hours. 4628/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Narrative of Events:

3410. The city was reported as calm, with springlike weather and people taking to the streets after two weeks of relative calm. 4629/

3411. Sarajevo radio, however, reported machine-gun and sniper fire in the eastern and western parts of the city. 4630/

3412. A French UNPROFOR officer reported that a mortar shell hit 500 metres north of the airport at about 10:00 p.m.. The officer also said that BiH forces opened up heavy machine-gun fire at 9:30 p.m.. 4631/ The officer, who asked not to be named, said he could not identify where the mortar shell came from. He also said that three Bosnian Serb tanks were seen from the airport moving north-west at about midnight. 4632/

(b) Local reported events

3413. UNPROFOR said that it saw Bosnian Serb forces driving at least six tanks out of the weapons-free zone around Sarajevo, in violation of agreements with the UN and the NATO ultimatum. "We were not aware of the tanks until we saw them leaving", said UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman. "It is of concern to us. We are increasing our ground patrols in the area to clarify if any more (heavy weapons) are hiding". Aikman said that UN military observers saw "six or seven" tanks speeding out of the exclusion zone under cover of darkness in the early hours of the morning. Asked if there had been any thought given to calling in NATO airstrikes against the tanks rather than letting them escape the zone, Aikman said: "The event was over before a decision like that could have been made". He added that the tanks had less than 10 kilometres to go to leave the zone when they were observed. He said that they were in the clear before UNPROFOR commander Sir Michael Rose could be informed. 4633/

3414. A UN Sector Sarajevo statement complained that the 1st Bosnian Corps had refused to allow journalists to visit the positions on Žuč under UNPROFOR control. The BiH army had explained the ban as a need to protect military secrets, but the UN noted that Bosnian Serbs were ready to allow the visit. "It's necessary to note that at least one mortar cease-fire violation came from the Bosnian side proving that some weapons have escaped control", the statement said. 4634/

3415. BiH government officials charged that Bosnian Serb heavy artillery withdrawn from around Sarajevo in line with the NATO ultimatum was being used to set up attacks on Maglaj and other BiH-held areas. 4635/

28. 28/2/94 (Monday)

(a) Military activity

Combat and Shelling Activity: A single explosion was reported along the confrontation line at about 12:15 a.m.. 4636/ Source(s): Agence France Presse.

Targets Hit: Not specified

Description of Damage: Not specified

Sniping Activity: An upsurge in sniper activity was noted by observers in the city. 4637/ Source(s): Reuters.

Casualties: Not specified

Narrative of Events:

3416. A loud explosion hit the city at about 12:15 a.m., in what appeared to be a mortar bombing. The lone detonation was along the confrontation line in the city. 4638/

(b) Local reported events

3417. Bosnian Serb General Manojlo Milovanović, told the Tanjug news agency that he would use force to prevent the UN from reopening the Brotherhood and Unity bridge in Sarajevo and to stop humanitarian convoys from moving freely through BiH without his command's permission. "We shall prevent by force if necessary the attempt to reopen the bridge", he said. The UN had said that the bridge would open today. Announcing its decision, UNPROFOR spokesman Major Rob Annink said: "Both sides have agreed to the opening". 4639/

(c) International reported events

3418. In Washington, BiH and Croat officials entered a second day of talks discussing a proposal for a Muslim-Croat bi-national entity in BiH that might later bring Serbs into the structure and preserve the Republic's multi-ethnic unity. 4640/

Notes

1/ See Appendix 3, The Structure and Location of the Forces Involved in the Battle and Siege of Sarajevo (Order of Battle); Appendices 6-9.

2/ The publication, Breakdown in the Balkans, A Chronicle of Events, January 1989 to May 1993, a Carnegie Endowment Special Publication compiled by Samantha Powers, utilizes reports from the Economist, Facts on File, Foreign Affairs, the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, the International Herald Tribune, Keesing's Record of World Events, the Los Angeles Times, the New York Times, Radio Free Europe/Radio Free Liberty Daily Report, the US Department of State Dispatch, and the Washington Post. This chronology was updated by the IHRLI staff.

3/ Linden Productions has provided IHRLI and the Commission of Experts with volunteer services in creating a computerized videotape database archive, allowing all video footage to be stored in a digital format on CD-ROM.

4/ This analysis is contained in the Appendices.

5/ See Appendix 1, Sarajevo Targets of Shelling with Accompanying Key.

6/ See Appendix 4, List of Most Frequently Hit Targets With Dates of Shelling Recorded in the Chronology of the Battle and Siege of Sarajevo.

7/ See Appendix 3, Table of Frequency of Shelling in Sarajevo Areas. This table provides a monthly breakdown of the shelling activity in each of the areas designated in the city and is based upon reports contained in the chronology.

8/ See Appendix 6, Photographs Picturing Targets Shelled in Sarajevo. These photographs were submitted by the BiH War Crimes Commission and other sources. In addition to including photographs of shelled targets, this Appendix contains listings of reported shelling dates for the targets which frequently appear in the chronology. Background summary descriptions are also provided for some of the targets pictured.

9/ A team of statisticians from the DePaul University Department of Mathematical Sciences, under the supervision of Dr. Effat Moussa, Director of Graduate Program Applied Mathematics, and graduate student Diane Horstman, helped analyse the statistical information in the chronology.

10/ See Appendix 2, Table of Total Daily Shelling Activity Reported.

11/ See Appendix 2, Daily Casualty Totals Reported: Number Killed. This table includes only those reports in the chronology which document the daily total number of persons killed. Numbers of reported killed in individual incidents are not included.

12/ See Appendix 3, Table of Daily Casualty Totals Reported: Number of Wounded. This table includes only reports in the chronology which document the total number of persons wounded. Numbers of reported wounded from individual incidents are not included.

13/ See Appendix 2, Graph of Reported Shelling Activity and Casualties by Day. This graph presents the information contained in Appendix 2, Total Daily Shelling Activity Reported, Appendix 2, Daily Casualty Totals Reported: Number Killed, and Appendix 3, Daily Casualty Totals Reported: Number Wounded. By combining the daily shelling and casualty reports in a graph form, it is meant to present the most complete picture of the events in Sarajevo during

Notes (continued)

the siege. See also, Appendix 2, Graph of Reported Shelling Activity and Casualties by Week. This graph is a weekly breakdown of Appendix 2, Reported Shelling Activity and Casualties by Day.

14/ See Appendix 2, Graph of Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties: Relationship to Political Events. This graph contains the same information as Appendix 2, Reported Shelling Activity and Casualties by Day, but also charts significant political events contained in the chronology.

15/ For an analysis on the link between shelling activity and political events, see paragraphs 42-43 below.

16/ See Appendix 1 for maps of Sarajevo. The first map is a detailed city plan. The second and third maps illustrate the Sarajevo's topography and the areas surrounding the city.

17/ Sarajevo was a cosmopolitan city sharing many characteristics with other major European cities. The surrounding areas are, however, generally inhabited by a rugged, mountain-rural population. There are, therefore, significant social differences between the city's defenders and the besiegers.

18/ See Appendix 2, Weekly Casualties Source: BiH Institute for Public Health. The casualty reports contained in this table are based on Institute for Public Health Bulletins beginning on 26 June 1992 and ending on 27 September 1993. Any inconsistencies which appear in the data reported by the Institute for Public Health are noted. For example the Bulletins reviewed initially reported victims as "killed", but subsequently listed victims under a broader category: "killed, died of undernourishment, cold and missing". As a result, the table lists this category as "killed or missing" and the sudden increase in numbers from 2,349 to 7,468 on 9 November 1992, reflects the change in the Institute for Public Health's methodology. Similarly, on 16 August 1992, there is a sudden increase in the total number of wounded from 9,446 to 22,677. This increase is due to the fact that the Institute for Public Health then began reporting both severely and lightly wounded persons. The total of 22,677 represents the combined number of persons wounded and thereafter remains consistent. Further, on 9 November 1992, there is a decline in the number of heavily wounded from 13,605 to 12,000. This sudden decline remains unexplained.

19/ It is not clear exactly what percentage of these casualties involve civilians and non-combatants. However, the following indicates that a high percentage of the city's victims have been civilians: the 2 August and 10 August 1992 Bulletins estimated that 70 per cent of the casualties were civilian; the 19 August 1992 Bulletin estimated that 75 per cent of the casualties were civilian; and the 27 September 1992 Bulletin estimated that 80 per cent of those killed and 75 per cent of the wounded were civilians. Information obtained by the Canadian War Crimes Investigative Team from Dr. Arif Smajkic of the Health Institute indicated that about 85 per cent of the casualties in Sarajevo itself were non-combatants. See Annex VI.A, Sarajevo Investigation.

20/ See Appendix 2, Daily Casualty Totals Reported: Number Killed, for a table containing the daily reports appearing in the chronology where the total number of persons reported killed is documented.

21/ See Appendix 2, Daily Casualty Totals Reported: Number Wounded for a table containing the daily reports appearing in the chronology where the total

Notes (continued)

number of persons reported wounded is documented.

22/ The city's residents have attempted to maintain relative normality in the lives of their children. Makeshift elementary schools have been established throughout the city in positions away from snipers and shellfire. These schools move from building to building, partly because the classrooms have been destroyed, but also because groups of children have become targets of shelling attacks. Despite these efforts, the schools are still attacked. For example, on 9 November 1993, a Sarajevo schoolhouse was hit by shellfire, killing at least three children and their teacher, and wounding dozens of others. More recently on 3 January 1994, two shells exploded near a crowd of children as they left a kindergarten, killing at least one and wounding several others.

23/ See Appendix 6, which includes several photographs of the makeshift cemeteries which have appeared throughout the city.

24/ Structural and property damage in this report refers to the infrastructure, as well as to publicly and privately owned property. For a specific treatment of the destruction of utilities, see paragraphs 48-50 below.

25/ See materials submitted by the BiH Government, IHRLI Doc. No. 27259-27260.

26/ See Council of Europe, Third Information Report on War Damage to the Cultural Heritage in Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina, presented by the Committee on Culture and Education, 20 September 1993, Doc. 6904, IHRLI Doc. No. 39833.

27/ See Appendices.

28/ For a comprehensive breakdown of the forces around the city, see Appendix 8, The Structure and Location of the Forces Involved in the Battle and Siege of Sarajevo (Order of Battle).

29/ Reports indicate that Hajrulahovic served as the 1st Corps commander through at least 9 May 1993.

30/ See Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (12 August 1949), 75 UNTS 31; Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea (12 August 1949), 75 UNTS 85; Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (12 August 1949), 75 UNTS 155; Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (12 August 1949), 75 UNTS 287.

31/ 1977 Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) (ICRC 1977); 1977 Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II) (ICRC 1977).

32/ Convention Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, signed at the Hague on 18 October 1907.

33/ 1954 Hague Convention on Cultural Property in the Event of Armed

Notes (continued)

Conflict, 14 May 1954, 249 UNTS 240 (1956).

34/ UNPROFOR has reported that BiH forces have been scattered in different parts of the city and that they have set up mortars and artillery beside hospitals and schools. The location of military forces and weapons too close to civilian or other protected targets may either justify return fire or provide a basis for "military necessity". However, clearly, this does not apply to intentional attacks upon civilian targets and intentional targeting of civilian targets and sniping against civilians. In addition, there may be questionable situations such as the area near the UN-controlled Sarajevo airport. This area constitutes a corridor between the inner-perimeter defenders and the outer-perimeter defenders. Although neither side is permitted in this enclave, it is, however, used on a regular basis by the defenders to bring supplies and munitions from the inner-perimeter to the outer-perimeter defenders.

35/ See Appendix 2, Total Daily Shelling Activity Reported.

36/ The chronology contains shelling counts provided in available UNPROFOR daily, weekly and monthly reports, as well as in media, wire reports and other sources. UNPROFOR did not officially begin counting shelling activity in Sarajevo until October 1992. Additionally, UNPROFOR reports contain daily shelling counts for only a fraction of the siege.

37/ See Appendix 4, List of Most Frequently Hit Targets with Dates of Shelling Recorded in the IHRLI Chronology of the Battle and Siege of Sarajevo.

38/ Because of the sniping and shelling in the city, journalists at Oslobodjenje are required to remain in the building to work in seven day shifts. According to reports, five of Oslobodjenje's staff have been killed and 20 wounded, including its editor Kemal Kurspahic. But despite near total destruction of its building, restricted electricity and a shortage of paper, the newspaper has been published ever day. For many of Sarajevo's residents, Oslobodjenje has been the only source of information since a lack of power and a shortage of batteries renders radios and televisions useless. See Askold Krushelnycky, "Voice of the People that Refused to be Killed by War," The European, 9-12 September 1993.

39/ See Appendix 3, Table of Frequency of Shelling in Sarajevo Areas; and Appendix 4, List of Most Frequently Hit Targets With Dates of Shelling.

40/ See Appendix 9.

41/ See Commission on Human Rights, Fifth periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission of Human Rights, UN Doc. E/CN.4/1994/47, 17 November 1993.

42/ It is interesting to note that before the siege, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić served for many years as a clinical psychiatrist at the Koševo Hospital.

43/ It has been observed that following infantry attacks by the defensive forces and other efforts to break the siege, the besieging forces have often retaliated with intensive shelling into the city centre causing extensive damage and a high number of casualties. UNPROFOR has observed that the besieging forces have inferior infantry to mount counter-attacks and

Notes (continued)

therefore use mortar and tank fire to shell the city. This fire is usually directed towards civilian areas.

44/ The chronology contains reports of sniping attacks by both BSA and BiH forces.

45/ The siege has proven particularly dangerous to the city's rescue workers. For example, the Sarajevo Fire Department reported that its casualty rate was 10 per cent higher than that of the BiH army.

46/ It has been observed that the besieging forces have often increased their artillery attacks on the city prior to and during the international peace conferences. See Appendix 2, Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties: Relationship to Political Events, and the examples below. One explanation for this increased shelling activity is that the besieging forces are using the siege as a means to politically pressure the BiH government to agree to peace terms favorable to the Bosnian Serbs.

47/ It has been observed that the besieging forces have on many occasions increased shell fire in reaction to statements made by local political leaders. It has also been observed that the besieging forces seem to calculate events and the risks that they can take in relation to threats by third-party governments and organizations. In this regard, when threats by third-party governments or organizations are not perceived as immediate, the besieging forces increase or continue their shelling of the city. For example, Sarajevo was hit with a siege-high 3,777 shells on 22 July 1993 after the US ruled out direct intervention to prevent the shelling of the city. The opposite behavior was observed in August 1993, when President Clinton warned that the US would consider bombing Serbian forces if the shelling of Sarajevo continued. When this threat appeared immediate, the attacks on Sarajevo diminished and Serbian troops were withdrawn from the surrounding mountains to the southwest. Likewise, in reaction to NATO's ultimatum on 9 February 1994 which gave Bosnian Serb forces 10 days to withdraw their heavy weaponry or face airstrikes, the besieging forces substantially complied and curtailed their shelling of the city. This behavior by the besieging forces suggests that there is a centralized command and control of the besieging forces and that when there is pressure for the shelling to stop, it does.

48/ See also II below (Chronology); Appendix 2, Sarajevo Shelling and Casualties: Relationship to Political Events.

49/ This shell count does not appear in the statistical data since there is no report on the total number of shells fired for the day.

50/ See Commission on Human Rights, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, Third periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, UN Doc. E/CN.4/1994/6, 26 August 1993.

51/ It has been estimated by the United Nations that the average adult in the city has lost approximately twenty-five pounds.

52/ Berlin had received more than two million tons of food and coal on 277,000 flights, while Sarajevo had received 63,000 tons of aid on 5,800 flights.

Notes (continued)

53/ Most recently on 4 May 1994, a German plan carrying UN relief supplies and Germany's new ambassador to BiH was hit by three bullets at the Sarajevo airport. Soon afterward, an Ilyushin-76 plane, flying for the American Soros foundation was hit once by small arms fire. The airlift was suspended thereafter. See Associated Press, "Aid Flights to Sarajevo Suspended, German Ambassador's Plane Hit by Gunfire," Chicago Tribune, 5 May 1994.

54/ See Appendices 3 and 4.

55/ The reports reviewed demonstrate that on occasions, even a single shot fired in the direction of a relief aircraft has suspended the humanitarian airlift. The forces therefore know that any shelling or combat between them in the airport area will inevitably suspend the airlift.

56/ One consequence of cutting down these trees is that the city has become more vulnerable in that snipers and gunners have a better view of their targets.

57/ A UN investigation of the market shelling was inconclusive. A five-member investigative team found that the market blast was caused by a single high-explosive bomb from a conventional, factory made 120 millimetre mortar. The precise location of the weapon that fired the round could not be established. See UN Background Paper, "Sarajevo Market Explosion of 5 February 1994, A Background Summary of UNPROFOR's Investigative Report," 16 February 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63707.

58/ According to UNPROFOR reports, a total of 296 heavy BSA weapons were either turned in or were being monitored. A total of 46 BiH weapons were accounted for. See UNPROFOR list of weapons collected in the Sarajevo area, IHRLI Doc. No. 63775.

59/ There are, however, reports as recent as 4 May 1994, that while the two month truce has generally held in the city, UNPROFOR has noted a recent increase in violations of the NATO ultimatum. A UN spokesman, Major Dacre Holloway, said that at least two or three explosions heard in the city on 4 May, were probably tank cannons. Holloway also said that a BSA tank was spotted earlier in the day in Krupac, just south of BSA-held Lukavica. Both suburbs are inside the arms exclusion zone. See Associated Press, "Aid Flights to Sarajevo Suspended, German Ambassador's Plane Hit by Gunfire," Chicago Tribune, 5 May 1994.

60/ Jonathan S. Landay, "Fierce Fighting Envelops Sarajevo", United Press International, 5 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

61/ Id.

62/ Id.

63/ Nikola Antonov, "Fighting Flares in Bosnia, Leaders Plead For Peace", Reuters, 5 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

64/ Id.

65/ Jonathan S. Landay, "Fierce Fighting Envelops Sarajevo", United Press International, 5 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

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66/ Id.

67/ "EC, Party Leaders Agree On Total Cease-Fire", Belgrade Tanjug in English, 5 April 1992, 1800 GMT, FBIS #LD0504192392.

68/ Jonathan S. Landay, "Fierce Fighting Envelops Sarajevo", United Press International, 5 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

69/ Jonathan S. Landay, "Bosnia Pushed Toward Civil War", United Press International, 6 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992; Nikola Antonov, "Sniper Attack Mars EC Recognition of Bosnia", Reuters, 6 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

70/ Jonathan S. Landay, "Bosnia Pushed Toward Civil War", United Press International, 6 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992; Nikola Antonov, "Sniper Attack Mars EC Recognition of Bosnia", Reuters, 6 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

71/ Jonathan S. Landay, "Bosnia Pushed Toward Civil War", United Press International, 6 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992; Nikola Antonov, "Sniper Attack Mars EC Recognition of Bosnia", Reuters, 6 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

72/ Chuck Sudetic, "Shelling by Serbs in Bosnia Intensifies", New York Times, 7 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

73/ Jonathan S. Landay, "Bosnia Pushed Toward Civil War", United Press International, 6 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

74/ See Materials submitted by the Government of BiH, IHRLI Doc. No. 027267.

75/ "State of Emergency Introduced in Sarajevo", Sarajevo Radio, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

76/ United Press International, "Croatian President Hints at Military Support for Bosnia", 6 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

77/ Nikola Antonov, "Sniper Attack Mars EC Recognition of Bosnia", Reuters, 6 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

78/ Chuck Sudetic, "Croat Towns Bombed in Bosnia and Hercegovina", New York Times, 7 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

79/ Nikola Antonov, "Yugoslav Air Force Planes Attack Bosnia", Reuters, 7 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

80/ Carnegie Endowment, Breakdown in the Balkans, a Chronicle of Events, January 1989 to May 1993.

81/ Id.

82/ Jonathan S. Landay, "Serbs Shell Sarajevo: Leaders Say War Imminent", United Press International, April 8, 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

83/ Id.

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84/ Jonathan S. Landay, "Fighting Breaks Out in Sarajevo", United Press International, 7 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

85/ Id.

86/ Id.

87/ Id.

88/ See Materials submitted by the Government of BiH, IHRLI Doc. No. 027267.

89/ Carnegie Endowment, Breakdown in the Balkans, a Chronicle of Events, January 1989 to May 1993.

90/ Jonathan S. Landay, "Ethnic Clashes Rage in Bosnia-Hercegovina", United Press International, 9 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

91/ Nikola Antonov, "Yugoslav Army Warns Bosnia To Quell Fighting", Reuters, 9 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

92/ Carnegie Endowment, Breakdown in the Balkans, a Chronicle of Events, January 1989 to May 1993.

93/ Id.

94/ Jonathan S. Landay, "New Fighting as EC Attempts Fresh Mediation", United Press International, 10 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992; Nikola Antonov, "New Clashes Erupt In Bosnia Despite Any Warning", Reuters, 10 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

95/ Jonathon S. Landay, "New Fighting as EC Attempts Fresh Mediation", United Press International, 10 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992; Blaine Harden, "Serbian Bid for Bosnia Alleged: Campaign Said to Target Areas of Newly Independent State", Washington Post, 11 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

96/ Stephen Engelberg, "Fighting Imperils Efforts to Halt War in Yugoslavia", New York Times, 11 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

97/ Nikola Antonov, "EC Envoy Talks With Rival Bosnian Groups", Reuters, 12 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

98/ Jonathan S. Landay, "Army Backs Serbian Drive in Bosnia-Hercegovina", United Press International, 11 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

99/ Blaine Harden, "It is Very Ugly, Very Sad What is Happening", Washington Post, 13 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

100/ Carnegie Endowment, Breakdown in the Balkans, a Chronicle of Events, January 1989 to May 1993.

101/ Jonathan S. Landay, "Serbs Ignore Cease-Fire, Prompting Muslims to Unloose Dam", United Press International, 13 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source

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File, April 1992.

102/ Id.

103/ Nikola Antonov, "Fighting Eases in Bosnia Ahead of UN Visit", Reuters, 14 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

104/ Jonathan S. Landay, "Yugoslav Army Pushes from Serbia into Bosnia-Hercegovina", United Press International, 14 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

105/ Gordana Kukic, "Tens of Thousands of Refugees Flee Bosnian Fighting", Reuters, 14 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

106/ Carnegie Endowment, Breakdown in the Balkans, a Chronicle of Events, January 1989 to May 1993.

107/ Chuck Sudetic, "Vance Appeals to Serbs to Halt Bosnia Fighting", New York Times, 16 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

108/ Sid Balman Jr., "US Proposes Tough Steps Against Yugoslavia", United Press International, 15 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992; see also Materials submitted by Government of BiH, IHRLI Doc. No. 027274.

109/ Nesho Djuric, "Vance: No Peacekeeping Troops for Bosnia", United Press International, 15 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

110/ Chuck Sudetic, "Breaking Cease-Fire, Serbs Launch Attacks Into Bosnia", New York Times, 15 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

111/ Meriel Beattie, "UN Envoy Urges Bosnia's Rival Groups to Keep Truce", Reuters, 15 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

112/ Nikola Antonov, "Shaky Bosnian Cease-Fire Enters the Third Day", Reuters, 15 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

113/ Blaine Harden, "Serbia Unmoved by Western Warnings: Belgrade Presses Offensive in Bosnia", Washington Post, 17 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

114/ Nikola Antonov, "UN Envoy Vance Optimistic For Peace in Bosnia", Reuters, 16 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

115/ Id.; Meriel Beattie, "Gunbattles Rock Bosnian Capital After UN Envoy Leaves", Reuters, 17 April 1992, IHRLI Sarajevo Source File, April 1992.

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